"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow probably early Friday, then fair Friday and Saturday; high northeast winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,746. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BEAT TWO IN TAXI AND GET $25,000

Robbers Cruelly Assault Bank Messengers Near One of Broadway's Busiest Corners.

CHAUFFEUR, COWED, OBEYS

With Pistol Pressed Against Him, Drives the Men to Their Machine—Is Arrested.

FIND CAR; MAY BE THIEVES'

Yeggmen Wreck a Safe—Two Jewelers Are Held Up at Pistol Point in Their Shops.

A taxicab, in which sat two bank messengers, in charge of a leather bag containing $25,000, was held up by highwaymen yesterday morning within one block of one of lower Broadway's busiest corners. While the chauffeur was overawed by a revolver two men leaped into the machine, took the bag, and escaped. None of the gang has been caught.

This was only one of the exploits by robbers yesterday. Yeggmen wrecked with nitro-glycerin a safe in Giovanni Maccarone's bank, at 267 Elizabeth Street, and, while they got only $5 in stamps, escaped; two young men, one of whom was captured, tried to rob the jewelry store of Barrett Nemets, at 255 Broome Street; and two others, covering Louis Price, a jeweler at 1,708 Broadway, Williamsburg, with revolvers in his shop, last evening, made off with $500 in jewels.

The robbery of the two bank messengers took place almost within the shadow of the Rector Street Station of the Sixth Avenue elevated. The large, brown leather "telescope" bag taken from the messengers was filled with $5 and $10 bills belonging to the East River National Bank, Broadway and Third Street. The numbers of the bills are not known, most of the $25,000 being in notes that had been some time in circulation.

Chauffeur Scared Into Obedience.

The messengers, who were taking the money from the Produce Exchange Bank, at Beaver Street and Broadway, to the East River National, were in a taxicab when attacked. One of the robbers jumped on the seat beside the chauffeur, and, pressing the muzzle of a revolver against the man's stomach, told him to drive rapidly up Church Street, and not to slow down until he was ordered to. Two others of the gang jumped into the taxicab, and, with blackjacks, mauled the messengers into a condition in which they could offer no resistance.

For eight blocks the captive taxicab was driven up Church Street, and it did not stop until it had reached Park Place, and there again within the shadow of a busy elevated station the robbers jumped out of the taxicab with the money bag, and, quickly transferring to a big black touring automobile that was waiting there, they drove rapidly away.

At least five minutes elapsed between the speeding away of the black car and the notification to the police that the robbery had been committed, but that was time enough for the robbers to make good their escape and leave the police with a problem on their hands that was admitted at Police Headquarters to be one of the toughest they have ever been called upon to solve.

In accordance with instructions which the police sent to every garage in the city as soon as they learned of the robbery, Supt. Stephen Sanborn of the Clinton Garage, 8 Clinton Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, notified the police of the Adams Street Station shortly after 11 o'clock last night that a few moments before three men had driven into the garage in a black touring car and had left it there for the night.

Mr. Sanborn said the men wore dark overcoats. Two of them had black derby hats, and the third, who drove the car, had a soft cap. The men did not give their names and gave orders that the car was not to be washed. They said they would return for it in the morning. Mr. Sanborn said it was not unusual for a car to be left by a man who did not give his name. A car could always be identified, he said, by its license number. Still, the superintendent admitted that to leave a car in this manner was somewhat infrequent.

Detectives Duane and Rotti visited the garage and took the license number of the car, which they say was 20,340 N. Y. They said later that they could find no such number in the registry, but said this might be explained by the fact that new licenses were required the first of the year, and the number on the touring car might be an old license still unchanged. They left a policeman to guard the car and be on hand if the three men called for it this morning.

Last night Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, in charge of the Detective Bureau, admitted that he was in the dark so far as the identification of the men who committed the robbery was concerned. He said that he had what looked like good descriptions of at least two of the men who participated in the hold-up; that he had every railroad station, every ferry, and every place where criminals are wont to congregate closely watched, and that he believed that before many hours had passed he would have hit upon the right trail. The police think it is particularly hard luck that the numbers of the stolen banknotes are not known.

Although the police had expressed confidence in the chauffeur of the taxicab, Mantani, and had said they believed his story of being overawed by the robber's revolver, they decided last night to place him under arrest. So he was locked up in Mulberry Street Station. Commissioner Dougherty said he was charged with holding a "suspicious person," and that he

Continued on Page 2.

MISS HILL WEDS E. B. ALSOP.

Girl of 20 and Elderly Steel Man Married Ahead of Schedule.

Miss Effie Pope Hill, 20 years old, who has been living at the Hotel Latham, 4 East Twenty-eighth Street, and whose engagement to Edward B. Alsop, 75 years old, a wealthy retired steel merchant, was made known a few weeks ago, announced last evening that she had been married to Mr. Alsop shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Sutton of Trinity Church. The date for the ceremony had been set for March 13 and the news of the wedding came as a great surprise to their friends.

Mr. Alsop, it is understood, was the one who urged that they should not wait, and a few days ago word was sent to his two sons, Harold P. U. Alsop and Edward Hussey Alsop, who are students at Harvard. They arrived in the city yesterday morning and at once went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where their father has made his home.

Miss Hill said that she and Mr. Alsop, accompanied by his sons, went to the marriage license bureau at the City Hall a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Then they proceeded to Trinity Church, where the knot was tied. Mrs. John J. Hill, mother of the bride, who has also been living at the Hotel Latham, was not present at the wedding because of illness.

The bride and a young woman friend returned to the Hotel Latham, and Mr. Alsop went to the Waldorf-Astoria with his sons. Mr. and Mrs. Alsop, it was said, would leave in a day or two on a wedding trip, probably in the South.

When the engagement of Mr. Alsop and Miss Hill first became known great surprise was expressed by their friends because of the difference in their ages.

Mr. Alsop is well known in financial circles, both in this city and in Pittsburgh. His first wife was Emma Hester Hussey, a member of an old Pittsburgh family. When she died four years ago she left a large fortune to her husband, who was already a wealthy man. Mr. Alsop moved to Washington after the death of his wife, and has a home there in Massachusetts Avenue and a large estate on Lake Toxaway in North Carolina. He has a brother, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, living in Brooklyn.

Miss Hill and her mother formerly lived in Washington, Ga., and came to this city only a few months ago.

TROUBLES OVER—MADERO.

He Declares Them Overcome—International Incident at Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—The following telegram from President Madero was received in Los Angeles to-day:

The attitude of the Mexican Government toward the Government of the United States is that of the most open friendship, and the attitude of the latter in the difficulties through which the republic has passed has been most cordial.

The difficulties through which the Republic of Mexico has been passing were not of really great importance and have been overcome. There has been no great political principle involved and there has been no notable leader as their sponsor.

For all of these reasons my Government is sufficiently strong to give complete protection to all of the interests.

EL PASO, Feb. 15.—American soldiers went into Juarez to-day by mistake and for a time trouble was threatened. The soldiers were new men here and a company attempted to go around from one international bridge to another on the Mexican side. They were stopped by Mexican guards and the whole town was quickly in arms.

Later the Americans were released, and the excitement abated.

A proclamation signed by the Vasquistas' commanders in Chihuahua, declaring Vasquez Gomez President of Mexico, has been issued at Palomas, Chihuahua.

That place has temporarily been made the "seat of the Vasquista Government."

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 15.—Operating as Vasquistas and Zapatistas bandits burned a small bridge of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico north of Culiacan today, and captured Navolato, Pericos, and Altata. The municipal authorities were deposed, and the revolutionists assumed charge.

Railroad officials sent out a work crew escorted by rurales to repair the bridge.

STEAL PALM BEACH JEWELS.

Clever Thieves Have Taken $7,000 Worth Within a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—That a thief or thieves are working systematically among the villas along Lake Worth is just becoming known with the information that three robberies have been committed within the week. Jewels valued at about $7,000 have been taken, and as yet there is scarcely a clue for the detectives. They have a theory, however, that the robbery is chiefly the work of a man who as an observer or participant in social affairs has had a chance to study the field and conduct himself in a free and easy manner that has defied detection.

Most of the jewels missing were taken Monday night from the home of John Birkholz, a Minneapolis banker, while the family was in the music room after dinner. A few hundred feet north the burglar or burglars entered the villa of John E. Liggett of Augusta, Me., but were frightened off before they had time to go far. They took three scarfpins, valued at about $500. Entering the second story of the residence of William D. Freeman of Cincinnati, the thieves took jewels of about the same value, belonging to Miss Patricia Albert of Philadelphia, a house guest. These thefts and that of a gold cigarette case, the property of John Shepard, Jr., of Boston, complete the losses of the week.

Mrs. L. Verne Armstrong of New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Birkholz, discovered the robbery there. Her mother lost a sapphire necklace, a ring with two four and a half carat diamonds, a diamond cross four inches long, a diamond sunburst, a gold watch studded with diamonds, earrings with pearl pendants, circled with diamonds, a turquois matrix necklace, cameo pins circled with pearls, a diamond bracelet, and some other rings.

FROM SALES GIRL TO HEIRESS

Scranton Foundling's Mother Turns Up and Tells Her of Inheritance.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 15.—A transition from salesgirl to heiress was the experience of Miss Mary Louise Simons, an employe of a department store here, this afternoon when she waited on a well-dressed woman who came to her counter. Her customer informed the girl that she was heiress to a large estate in Morgantown, West Va., adding that she (her informant) was her mother, whom Miss Simons had not seen since infancy.

Miss Simons was adopted from St. Joseph's Foundling Home by a South Scranton family sixteen years ago, and took her foster parents' name, being ignorant of her own parentage. Within two hours Miss Simons had left her job, bade goodbye to her foster parents, and started for Morgantown.

Her mother states that she is Mrs. Joseph J. Elberts of Morgantown and that the girl's real name is Marie Louise Schildt, being her daughter by her first husband, Frederick Schildt. The girl inherts the fortune, she says, through the death of an uncle in Morgantown. When Mr. Schildt died, she says, she placed her infant in the foundling home.

AIKEN, AUGUSTA & FLORIDA, ASHEVILLE, TRYON, HENDERSONVILLE.
Highest class service via Southern Railway. Lv. N. Y. daily 12:38 P.M. Apply N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave., cor. 29th St.—Adv.

MAY CALL MURPHY IN BRANDT CASE

Tammany Leader Likely to be Questioned Before the Grand Jury.

McLAUGHLIN NOT EXAMINED

Whitman Believes He Will Tell All He Knows—Towns Insists There's No Pardon Plea Before Dix.

It was said yesterday that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is to be called as a witness before the Grand Jury that is inquiring into the case of Foulke E. Brandt, now serving a thirty-year sentence for burglary committed at the house of Mortimer L. Schiff.

District Attorney Whitman was asked if Mr. Murphy was to be called. He manifested some surprise and hesitated a little before he said that he could not discuss that subject.

Then Mr. Whitman was asked again if Mr. Murphy would be questioned before the Grand Jury, and when this questioning would occur. Again he hesitated, but finally he said:

"I cannot discuss such a matter at this time. You must really excuse me."

Mr. Whitman asserted again yesterday his intention to thrash out the whole case, no matter where the trails may lead. He believes that politics is involved in the case, and says so.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mortimer L. Schiff's attorney, Howard S. Gans, has taken up the cudgels for his client in vigorous fashion. He went to Mr. Whitman's office yesterday, and remained there for an hour. When he came out one of the reporters asked him about Mr. Gans's part in the case. Mr. Nicoll flushed angrily, and then snapped:

"You newspaper men have constituted yourselves a jury in this case."

Then he hurried away.

Brandt Questioned by Whitman.

Brandt was taken from the Tombs early in the afternoon to Mr. Whitman's office, where he remained for forty-five minutes. Part of this time was devoted to finding out just what status certain lawyers have in the case. Mr. Whitman said that this was necessary, in order to know which set of lawyers he should recognize.

Brandt finally decided in favor of Mirabeau L. Towns, Robert M. Moore, and Assemblyman Vert of Plattsburg. Brandt said he was much obliged to the other lawyers who had helped him, but that really he could not be expected to have all of them mixed up in the case.

This question disposed of, Mr. Whitman talked to Brandt about the letters that were in his room when he was arrested in the office of Mr. Schiff. These letters were taken away by Detectives Taylor and Wooldridge and cannot be traced. Mr. Whitman is sure that they have been destroyed or are in the possession of some person not connected with any public office. In any event, he is sure that he will never get hold of them, and is trying to learn whom these letters were from, how many there were, and what they were about.

It is charged that Brandt wrote one letter to a member of Mr. Schiff's household that was of such a character that its mere exhibition was sufficient to make even those persons most anxious to help turn away from him. This particular epistle was shown to a number of persons in this city, and to at least two officials in Albany.

Mr. Whitman wants to know whether Brandt wrote this letter, why he wrote it, and, if he did not write it, who the author is. Among the many tales that have cropped up about this case is one concerning forgeries, executed for the alleged purpose of preventing the exercise of Executive clemency for the prisoner. Mr. Whitman would not talk about the result of his examination of the prisoner.

Prisoner Demands His Property.

Brandt later sent the following letter to Police Headquarters, after consultation wih his counsel:

Tombs Prison, Feb. 15, 1912.

The Hon. Rhinelander Waldo, Police Commissioner, and one Milton Schiff, claimant of property taken from my room in 1907.

Gentlemen: I hereby make formal demand for the return to me of certain property taken from my room at the time of my arrest in 1907, when the police went to my quarters and made a search of my belongings.

This property consisted of certain articles and in particular of three certain letters which at this time are of vast importance to my defense. These things were my property, to which no person other than myself had any right or title, and I request that the Police Commissioner surrender my belongings to me or to my counsel or take such steps as may be necessary to cause any person who may have taken my property to return it forthwith.

Respectfully, FOULKE E. BRANDT.

Former Police Inspector McLaughlin spent an anxious half hour in Mr. Whitman's office. He kept carefully away from the process servers until he had secured from the District Attorney a promise that if he consented to be served and should appear before the Grand Jury he would be immune from any legal proceedings in the future. This promise was given and McLaughlin appeared.

Thinks McLaughlin Will Tell All.

After his talk with Mr. Whitman the statement was made that McLaughlin seemed disposed to be very frank, and that doubtless he would tell everything he he knew about the manufacture of the record giving to Brandt a bad character. It was said that McLaughlin has a very clear recollection of the matter.

Mr. Whitman wants McLaughlin to tell how many interviews he had with Mr. Gans before he received the letter suggesting ways of getting the record about Brandt. McLaughlin and Gans knew each other very well. Mr. Gans, as an Assistant District Attorney, came into frequent contact with the members of the Police Department. The terms of any contract that might have been made between them is what Mr. Whitman is after.

If he rightly understands the present attitude of McLaughlin he will get what he wants, but he may not get it by an inquiry before a Grand Jury. Mr. Whitman says that McLaughlin may be called before the jury to-day or his examination may be delayed for several days.

Schiff and Gans Want to Testify.

Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans are also anxious to go before the Grand Jury. Mr. Schiff may be allowed to do so, but it was said that this privilege will not be accorded to Mr. Gans unless he first waives the immunity clause that might bar legal action. Mr. Nicoll sought to get his client before this tribunal without any conditions.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were Mrs. A. E. Johnson and Carl B. Sampson, employment agents, and C. P. Williams, once an employer of

Continued on Page 3.

Spend Washington's Birthday at VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
Train leaves Penn. R. R. Station 5:08 P. M. Daily.—Adv.

Thomas W. Lawson on "The Fool and His Money."

Mr. Lawson couldn't be commonplace if he tried, and this breezy article on the small investor who takes big chances to get rich and complains if luck goes against him is told in his most picturesque fashion in

Next Sunday's Times.

$70,000 ROBBERY IN ROTHSCHILD HOME

French Chateau Is Entered by Vandals, Who Steal Many Valuables.

SLASH A $50,000 PICTURE

Family Silver Is Taken Away from the House, Which Was Uninhabited Except by a Watchman.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Château de Ferrières, which was the home of the late Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, has been entered by burglars, and valuables worth $70,000 have been stolen.

The chateau is at present uninhabited and under the care of a watchman. Early yesterday morning the watchman noticed one of the doors on the ground floor was burst in, and the room within was in the wildest disorder. He ran to fetch the steward.

The agent found everything in confusion.

Broken furniture lay about in all directions.

The grand salon known as the "Salle des Princes" and hung with valuable pictures, had been devastated. One picture, stated to be worth $50,000, was practically cut to tatters. It had been slashed with a knife in ten different places. The valuable furniture in the salon had been ruthlessly damaged by the vandals.

The only objects, apparently, carried off were the family silver, which was kept in a separate apartment, in the safe which was burst open. In the pantry were the remnants of a hearty meal, with empty bottles which had contained samples of the fine vintages stored in the cellars of the castle. Absolute reticence has been maintained on the subject of the robbery. All approaches to the chateau grounds are forbidden to any except those employed on the estate. The Police Magistrates at Meaux have the matter in hand. It is said tracks of three motor cars were seen by the gate of the park leading in the direction of the Forest of Ferrieres.

GERMANS COOL TO BRITISH.

But the Chancellor Makes a Cordial Statement on Haldane's trip.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, spoke to-day in the Reichstag on the question of Germany's relations with Great Britain. He said:

"Viscount Haldane, without binding the British Government, but still at the instance of the British Cabinet, discussed with us the points at which the interests of both countries come into contact.

"The object of the British Secretary for War and of the German Government was to find a basis on which the mutual relations of the two countries could be improved.

"These confidential conversations, which were heartily welcomed by us, have been exhaustive and frank, and will be continued."

The Imperial Chancellor added that he hoped that the House would not ask for further announcements at the present moment. His speech was heartily and generally applauded. Nevertheless, the bitterness toward Great Britain evoked by last Summer's events have not yet passed away. The references in the Reichstag to-day to Lord Haldane's mission were unmistakably cool, except on the part of the Socialists, who warmly favor better relations between Germany and Great Britain.

After the Chancellor's statement spokesmen for the Conservative Centre and the National Liberals, while declaring that they would welcome a rapprochement, recommended very reserved action. The National Liberal speaker said:

"We all will support the peace efforts as heretofore, but the chief assistance must come from the English."

COLD WATER FROM GAYNOR.

The Sheriff's Jury Was Just Feeling Happy, When His Letter Came.

Just as Alfred J. Talley, toastmaster at the dinner of the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night was congratulating in his speech the members on the fact that the Sheriff's Jury in this county had never been criticised by the Mayor as the Grand Jury had been the following letter from Mayor Gaynor was received and read:

I regret to say that other engagements prevent me from attending the dinner of the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury. If I were present I should say that I think you ought to be put on the regular panel where you could do some good. I suppose being on the Sheriff's panel exempts you from regular service. It is regrettable that so many intelligent men in this community should avoid regular jury service. Our best men should be obliged to serve on the regular juries. The duties you perform as a Sheriff's Jury are trivial. You ought to be on the regular panel to see that just verdicts are rendered without fear or favor from rich or poor, high or low. I wish I could put you all on the regular panel, for you are intelligent men and eminently fit for regular jury duty.

Among the guests were Sheriff Harburger, the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, Justice Peter A. Hendrick, Justice John J. Brady, Justice John Ford, Justice Edward B. Amend, Creswell McLaughlin, and Job E. Hedges.

Catches a 27-Pound Lobster.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—The largest lobster ever captured in these waters was taken this afternoon by Albert Jones, a local fisherman, who was trailing for codfish, about five miles off shore. Jones got the lobster to shore and put it on the scales. It weighed twenty-seven pounds.

Angostura Bitters lends delicious flavor to grapefruit and jellies.—Adv.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP
Will not chap the hands. Large Can 15c.—Adv.

GEN. AINSWORTH OUT; FACES ARMY TRIAL

Court-Martial to Follow Stimson's Removal of Adjutant General, Taft Approving.

IMPUGNED HIS SUPERIORS

No Precedent for Such Action for Fifty Years—Sequel to Bitter Feud on Army Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General of the army, was relieved from duty to-day under charges by the Secretary of War amounting to conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and by order of President Taft. This step means that Gen. Ainsworth is to be tried by court-martial and is now theoretically under arrest for insubordination.

The official action by which the Adjutant General was relieved from duty came in a letter to him from the Secretary of War, delivered at Gen. Ainsworth's desk at noon. The veteran master of "paper work" read the letter just as he would read any other communication coming to him in due course through military channels, not a line or muscle of his tight face revealing for the least instant what was going on his mind. He continued his duties, closed up several matters in which he was engaged, and then withdrew to his inner office, where he telephoned to his coachman to come for him with the light road wagon which has been a familiar sight at the north door of the War Department for many years at the close of the official day. When the wagon came one of the colored messengers at the door of the office was directed to take a small wooden dispatch box out and put it in the wagon, and at 1 o'clock Gen. Ainsworth left his office, perhaps for the last time.

Capitol Startled by News.

The announcement that Major Gen. Ainsworth had been relieved from duty under charges fell like a bombshell at the Capitol and created a tremendous sensation. This was especially true at the House wing, where the Army Appropriation bill has been under debate the past two weeks, with the Hay legislative features which Major Gen. Ainsworth has advocated. Major Gen. Wood, with the General Staff and Secretary Stimson have been strongly opposed to the Hay military reforms, particularly the five-year enlistment plan.

The removal of Gen. Ainsworth would have been a stunning blow to the House Democrats, and many of the Republicans, in any event, but the explosion which occurred on the floor of the House coincidental with the announcement intensified the feeling and broadened the sensation almost into a party issue. Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, who sunk the Merrimac off Santiago, and author of the scheme for a Council of National Defense, projected the Ainsworth affair into the army debate after a fashion that greatly aroused his Democratic colleagues.

After denouncing the Hay army reforms and characterizing them as unprecedented and stupendous, and as a "disruptive legislative proposition" without parallel in the history of the Government, Mr. Hobson charged that there was a conspiracy between Gen. Ainsworth and the Democrats of the Military Committee to obtain the Hay army legislation. He charged that the information supplied to the Military Committee was misleading, and that it emanated from Gen. Ainsworth, "who expected in return for his services to be made a Lieutenant General." Mr. Hobson disclaimed making any reflections on the "honesty" of Chairman Hay, but insisted that the "patriotic impulses" of Mr. Hay had been taken advantage of by Gen. Ainsworth.

"Here is an officer," declared Mr. Hobson, alluding to Gen. Ainsworth, "who has remained at a desk twenty-six years in Washington and has risen from point to point through his ability to make and unmake legislation.

Chairman Hay delivered a scathing response to the Alabaman.

"The charge that a conspiracy was entered into by the Military Affairs Committee, or by any one member," declared Mr. Hay, "is false from start to finish. I charge that the gentleman from Alabama says what is not true when he says that I, or the committee, received any information from the War Department in an irregular way or from the Adjutant General in an irregular way. I have no doubt that he got his information from the Chief of Staff, Gen. Wood. He could not have gotten it from any other source."

Court-Martial Charges Under Way.

Meantime the War Department was preparing charges and specifications for his trial by court-martial.

The letter from the Secretary setting forth tentatively the charges against the Adjutant General was dated Tuesday, and for several days the work of examining official papers, scrutinizing indorsements on various orders, memoranda, and military papers has been going on. Within a few minutes Col. Henry P. McCain, the ranking officer in the Adjutant General's Department, assumed charge of the office, and except for the flutter of surprise that went through the office as the news passed around, the business of the War Department went on just as usual.

No official announcement was made of any intention to try Gen. Ainsworth by court-martial, but to all familiar with army matters this prospect was as plain as could be. Gen. Ainsworth became a Major General on April 23, 1904, and is next in rank to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, who was commissioned a Major General on Aug. 8, 1903. As it is provided by the Seventy-ninth Article of War that no officer shall be tried by officers inferior to him in rank when it can be avoided, it will be necessary to go outside the active list of the army for officers to be assigned to the court. Thus the court may be made up of retired officers like Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieut. Gen. P. H. M. Young, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Major Gen. George W. Davis, Major Gen. J. P. Sanger, or Major Gen. George L. Gillespie. Still, there is precedent for the designation of officers of lower rank for such court-martial duty. On this account it is likely that several officers of the rank of Brigadier General may be selected, and among them it is not improbable that Major Gen. George B. Davis, former Judge Advocate General, will be appointed to the court. Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, now stationed at Governors Island, is being considered for duty as Judge Advocate to represent the Government in the trial. The court will embrace thirteen officers, as this number is mandatory when it can be had without injury to the service.

The trial will be the most important known to the military service in a half century. Indeed, there has been no trial of an officer of Gen. Ainsworth's rank since the trial of Fitz John Porter in civil war times. Gen. Ainsworth will be represented by counsel and will doubtless direct his defense with the ability and knowledge of military law and precedent

Continued on Page 5.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE WITH OLIVE OIL
A wonderful Flesh and Blood Builder.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 135 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

GAYNOR IMPROVING.

May Take a Walk To-day, but Won't Be at City Hall for Several Days.

Mayor Gaynor's physician, Dr. J. W. Parrish of 111 Montague Street, Brooklyn, said last night that the Mayor's condition was steadily improving. He said that Mayor Gaynor probably would be able to go for a short walk to-day or Saturday, but said that he could not visit City Hall for several days.

The Mayor will spend the week-end in his Brooklyn home, instead of going to St. James, as has been his custom.

LAST OF BIG TERMINALS.

Delano Says Pennsylvania Station Here Is the Last of Its Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—There will be no further construction of big railroad terminals in cities of the first class. Frederick A. Delano, President of the Wabash Railroad, made this statement to-day in an address before the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Mr. Delano said that the big Pennsylvania terminal in New York would probably be the last structure of the sort ever built, and that railways in the future would spend that money on buildings more adapted to city needs, which also will bring in a return on the investment made.

ICE COVERS THE SOUND

But Steamboats Still Push Through—Fishermen Walk to Lighthouse.

The quantity of thick ice stretching out fro mthe Long Island shore into the Sound has given the impresston to Long Island residents that it was frozen clear across to the Connecticut shore, and that all traffic was stopped.

The channel is kept open by the Fall River steamboats and other craft passing through the Sound, but directly the vessels have passed ice forms again and gives the appearance from a distance that it would be safe to walk clear across the Sound, which has not been done for fifty years.

George Bennett and Hans Johnson, two fishermen, walked over the ice in the Sound yesterday from Port Jefferson to Middle Ground Lighthouse, where they were picked up by a passing freight boat and taken to New Haven.

Owing to the ice in the East River yesterday the ferryboat service from Ninety-ninth Street to College Point was suspended.

AUTO CAUSES APPENDICITIS?

Widow of Accident Victim So Contends in $25,000 Suit.

Can a man get appendicitis as a result of having been knocked down by an automobile, and if so, can his widow recover $25,000 for the death of her husband; the accident having happened seventeen months previous to his death? That is the question which a jury before Supreme Court Justice Ford was asked to decide yesterday.

On April 1, 1908, Aron Berger, while standing on Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by an automobile owned by Harry B. Smith of Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. Berger had been suffering from attacks of appendicitis, and seventeen months after the accident was taken with an acute case, and died.

In court yesterday Drs. E. Gothesman and Jonas Spinner testified that the fatal attack was directly due to the accident. The defense presented medical testimony to show that appendicitis could in no way result from an injury such as was claimed by the plaintiff.

BLOWN THROUGH ROOF.

Woman Seriously Hurt, with Her Children, in Black Hand Outrage.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Three persons were seriously injured as the result of the dynamiting of Frank Caponetti's bakery on First Street at 9 o'clock to-night. The entire front part of the building was blown out, and the report of the explosion caused the fire alarms of Westfield, Plainfield, and neighboring towns to ring. Three Italians are under arrest.

The persons injured are Mrs. W. M. Bronson and her two children. Mrs. Bronson was hurled out of her bed through the roof and landed in a field. Bert Abrams, a song writer, who was walking on the street at the time of the explosion, was hit by bricks.

Caponetti received three weeks ago a Black Hand letter which threatened the destruction of his property. He notified the local police.

FIRE DIDN'T SCARE DANCERS.

It Was on the Floor Below, but They Were Too Busy to Mind It.

Although told that there was a fire on the first floor, the crowd in an academy on the second floor of the five-story building at 308 West Fifty-ninth Street kept right on dancing last night, and few of the two hundred persons even went to the windows to watch the firemen as they stretched lines of hose into the building.

The fire which was in the kitchen of a lunch room on the ground floor did damage amounting only to $250. It was caused by the overturning of a pot of grease on the kitchen range.

The adjoining building is occupied by a moving picture and vaudeville theatre, but the spectators were not informed of the fire, and there was no excitement of any sort among the several hundred persons present.

When the fire was discovered an attaché of the lunchroom notified Policeman McKee of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and he turned in a still alarm.

ARMY OFFICER FLEES.

Capt. Reams Quits Service Through Creditors' Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Capt. James D. Reams, commanding Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, and an athletic officer of the Presidio, has fled from the army and a number of debts, his creditors, according to reports, having been so persistent that he sent his resignation to the War Department and dropped out of sight.

Friends believe he has gone to Mexico. He has left his wife and two children, who started yesterday for the home of Mrs. Reams's parents, in Flushing, L. I., New York.

Capt. Reams's troubles began ten years ago in the Philippines, when he contracted debts amounting to $4,000 and was court-martialed. Then he began a series of monthly payments to discharge them, and agreed to make a monthly statement to the War Department certifying that he had contracted no new indebtedness, but began running up new bills.

Capt. Reams married Miss Frances Fowler of Flushing ten years ago. She was well known in society there. The wedding took place in Flushing. Capt. Reams had worked his way up from the ranks. He was at one time stationed at Fort Totten, and while there obtained a commission. He was sent to the Philippines shortly after his marriage and his bride made the trip there alone to join him.

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RYAN LETTER IN DYNAMITE PLOT

Government Gives First Information of Accusations Against Union Prisoners.

LETTERS FORM FOUNDATION

Conspiracy Is Put Up Plainly to President and Executive Board of the Ironworkers.

NEW YORK MAN IS INVOLVED

Single Indictment Covering "Unconsummated Acts" Startles Friends of the Union Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—Important evidence in possession of the Government which will be used against the fifty-four men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy became known to-night when District Attorney Miller revealed the allegations contained in the indictment "charging unconsummated acts," thus divulging the first information as to the exact charges to be made by the prosecution. Letters passing between members of the Executive Board and President Ryan and John J. McNamara are set out in the indictment.

These letters speak of "jobs" that were to be looked after in various cities where non-union construction companies were working under contract, and there are several references to such "jobs" which are taken to be very significant.

One of the first letters set out in the indictment was written on Jan. 20, 1908, by President Frank M. Ryan from San Francisco to J. J. McNamara in Indianapolis. He tells of his trip to the coast and of passing through Clinton, Iowa, where a bridge under construction by a non-union or "open shop" contractor was dynamited. In part it follows:

When riding by Clinton it was getting dark. I could see the piers were ready for twelve to fifteen short girder spans on east approach. There is, I think, one set of piers ready on the river span. I saw no material, yet it may be stored away back. I talked with Dwyer about that Houser Lake "job," and he evidently would like another trip. I think we can get some of the local men to take up that as was done before.

The bridge at Clinton was destroyed Feb. 16, 1908. It is declared that the use of the word "material" being stored near the bridge referred to explosives. At least that is the interpretation placed on it by the Government.

The contents of the "unconsummated acts" indictment afforded a distinct surprise to friends of union labor here, and even caused excitement generally in circles where there had been much speculation as to the exact color of the cards which the Government was conceded to be holding up its sleeve. All the charges in this particular indictment are founded primarily upon correspondence which is said to have passed between the officials and members of the Executive Board of the iron workers.

Conspiracy Recorded on Paper.

Specific charges that the dynamite conspiracy was conducted with full knowledge of members of the Executive Board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, including President Ryan; that the whole conspiracy, extending over years, was recorded on paper, and that Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, was shifted shuttlelike over the country on many missions of destruction are contained in the indictment which also charges Ryan, Herman S. Hockin of Detroit, M. J. Young of Boston, John T. Butler of Buffalo, and Frank C. Webb of New York with conducting the conspiracy through the mail, and names all of the fifty-four defendants as abettors.

It declares that a regular system of pointing out non-union steel and iron construction jobs was carried on and that the executive members not only contributed money to buy explosives but assisted in the work which McManigal was to do.

The basis of all the charges lies chiefly in 40,000 letters and telegrams taken from the workers' international headquarters. These letters purport to have been passed between Ryan, Webb, and various other officials and business agents.

Allegations in Indictment.

The principal allegations in the indictment, which is one of thirty-two, are that from San Francisco, in January, 1908, Ryan wrote to J. J. McNamara in Indianapolis that he had looked over a job in Clinton, Iowa, and described a new bridge there that was later blown up. Another charge is that Edward Clark, in Cincinnati, in February, 1908, wrote to McNamara, saying: "It would be a foolish thing for me to buy any explosives here, where I am well known. I have sized up the whole job here and know that it can be done. If this sounds good to you, let me hear right away."

It is also asserted that Webb wrote to McNamara from New York telling about jobs that were to be blown up in Boston in 1909, and of his having talked to Michael J. Young about these jobs, saying: "Mike wants to see your friend (meaning McManigal) that was in the East once before. Can you get him to come here to do a job for me? Mike will furnish finances."

It is further charged that McNamara wrote to Frank Webb of New York in answer that the Boston and New York jobs were being considered, after which Webb again wrote to McNamara describing the new Opera House in Boston, telling where derricks could be blown up, and when the guards were on and off duty.

McNamara, says the indictment, in 1909 wrote letters to powder companies negotiating for explosives, the negotiations being similar to those which resulted in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building.

Non-Union Jobs Photographed.

It is charged that Charles Buem, in Minneapolis, in April, 1910, wrote to Mc-

Namara that he had taken photographs of non-union jobs that were in course of construction, and would send them to him.

A letter alleged to have been written by Ryan from New York to McNamar in April, 1910, is quoted as follows:

> In regard to the McClintic-Marshall jobs let Legleitner attend to the jobs in his district. Let Butler attend to the jobs in Buffalo and Rochester, and Hockin arrange for the Cleveland and Detroit and Cincinnati jobs. Morin can attend to Mount Vernon. Webb is now at South Bethlehem. Will also send him to Worcester, Mass., Davenport, Iowa. Peoria can be handled by Hockin. Chicago is at work on the jobs there. Let Cooley work on a bunch at Chalmette. I will take up the job at Jersey City with some one in 45. This should be started at once.

In response to this McNamara is said to have written to Ryan two days later: "I am writing Legleitner, Butler, and Hockin about the work of the McClintic-Marshall Company. I have already written Cooley about the work of the abovenamed at Chalmette."

Ryan, so the indictment charges, wrote from New York to McNamara in April, 1910, in regard to dynamiting of a local union at Peoria, Ill., as follows: "In regard to the Peoria request, I am of the same opinion as yourself. I don't mind expending a reasonable amount in view of all the circumstances."

Reporting an inspection trip he had taken to Mt. Vernon, where structures were blown up, Morris of St. Louis is said to have written McNamara in May, 1910, as follows:

> My friend Coleman took me around to show me where the eruption took place. It seems as though they don't want a recurrence of the affair, as I counted ten watchmen and a couple of others prowling around. I think they were fly mugs, and I was not all through the building. The Big Four extension to Evansville will cross the Wabash about four miles from Mount Carmel, Ill. I wish if President Ryan would happen around the main office of the Big Four, he would try and find out who has the job.

The indictment goes on to charge that McNamara replied to Morrin he had forwarded this letter to Ryan, and that F. K. Painter wrote to McNamara from Omaha in May, 1910, in regard to a job of the Wisconsin Bridge Company which was damaged by an explosion as follows:

> They have no police protection within the three blocks of the job. This is a power house for the street car company. If there is any way you could give us help to straighten up the job you will do it, as this is only the second big non-union job in this city.

Information for Ryan.

President Ryan is again accused by the indictment, which charges that McNamara wrote to Hockin at Toledo in June, 1910, in relation to the expense account of "Bryce," (J. B. McNamara,) saying that he had forwarded Hockin's report to President Ryan for his information.

McNamara, it is charged, wrote to Edward Smythe in Peoria, Ill., in August, 1910, in preparation for McManigal's visit:

> I expect to see your friend Thursday evening on the Big Four train. I would suggest you be at the depot to meet him; you need not necessarily get in touch with him, but he wants you to put him on to the ropes.

From a letter which the indictment charges was written by Murray L. Pennell to McNamara from Springfield, Ill., in October, 1910, these two sentences are quoted: "Say, Mac, there has just arrived five carloads of steel and one hoisting engine for the interurban job of McClintic-Marshall, and I want to know what we are going to do. Please see to this at once." The indictment says that McNamara replied: "Rest assured I will be on the job."

In a letter to Young at Boston on Aug. 28, 1910, McNamara, after discussing union business, is charged with having added: "I would suggest that you get busy at your end in other directions. If you need any assistance let me know, and it may be possible for me to help you in a quiet way." In another letter to Morrin in May, 1910, McNamara, so the indictment charges, said:

> The McClintic Company are having their troubles all along the line, according to reports. I judge, from your letters, that their margin of profit when they get through paying guards, detectives, etc., will be small. Over in Cleveland they admit being $50,000 to the bad on the viaduct job, and it is not one-half completed yet. Similar reports are received from other points. In spite of all, they round up big contracts, and only to-day I heard they secured a contract for 6,000 tons of steel for the Indianapolis Big Four shops. I may be able to do something for you on the Mt. Carmel job; at any rate, I will try.

The indictment quotes freely from letters alleged to have been written by McNamara. It is charged that McNamara said in a letter to Hockin in St. Louis in May, 1910:

> Was talking to Houlihan at Chicago over the phone about your friend, Mr. Ping, (Hockin's alias.) As I understand it, $50 would be needed, and it would be an entire personal matter not connected in any way with the organization. I was thinking that if agreeable we could fix the matter up and let him take care of that proposition you wrote to about a few days ago. It should of course be understood that any money advanced for a matter like this that is not connected with the organization would be returned deducted from any future amount that may be due. What do you think of it?

If you have not already gone into the proposition from the Chicago end and want to go into it as outlined above, it will be satisfactory to me. Chicago local No. 1 did not give its committee full power to act at the meeting last Tuesday evening. The bosses have written No. 1 that if operations are not resumed by Saturday under old wages and conditions, pending arbitration, work will be started with a non-union crew Monday morning. It remains to be seen how much there is to the threat contained in their letter.

President Ryan is again named in letters quoted in the indictment. It is charged that W. Bert Brown, in Kansas City, wrote to McNamara April 28, 1908, as follows:

> I want to ask a question in regard to this big job here that is to be erected by McClintic-Marshall. It seems as though we ought to have some assistance from our international officers on this work. It is pretty hard to handle this locally. Wish you would take this matter up with Brother Ryan.

To this letter, the indictment sets forth that McNamara replied to Brown:

> I am forwarding your letter to President Ryan. He undoubtedly will give it the attention it deserves. You say it is hard to handle this concern locally. It is not only pretty hard, but it is impossible, for as long as they persist in their open shop policy toward our association as a whole, it is out of the question for any local union to attempt to do business with them so far as furnishing men is concerned. The only course to pursue against McClintic-Marshall is to hinder their operations in every way until such time as they agree to treat fairly with us.

Several months prior to The Los Angeles Times explosion it is charged that McNamara wrote to E. A. Clancy as follows:

> I have a letter from President Ryan asking what report, if any, you had made to headquarters as to the propositions that were submitted to you by the recent meeting of the executive board. He referred particularly as to Los Angeles.

Following this line, the indictment alleges that President Ryan in June, 1910, wrote to McNamara:

> Referring to Clancy's letter, wherein a request is made for Hockin to go to Los Angeles, I am of the same opinion as yourself, that there is sufficient work for Hockin back this way. It appears to me Clancy should be able to find a man in California, who would be capable of doing the necessary work in and about Los Angeles, which you would wire him it would be impossible for Hockin to go there; tell him to appoint some competent man.

Officials reports received by the Government late this afternoon showed that ment late this afternoon showed that only six out of the fifty-four men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy have not been arrested.

Those not yet in custody, according to the Government's advices, are J. J. McCray, formerly an iron worker of Wheeling, West Va., who is said to have left there; J. W. Irwin, Peoria, Ill., local union official; Frank K. Painter, Omaha, Neb., local union official, said to have left there; Milton H. Davis, Philadelphia, former member Executive Board; Patrick Ryan, Chicago, local business agent, and William K. Benson, Detroit, former President of the Federation of Labor.

It was not until this afternoon that the Federal authorities learned that Michael J. Young of Boston, one of the men for whose apprehension the Government was particularly anxious, had surrendered just after 12 o'clock to United States Marshal Guy Murchie in that city.

District Attorney Miller received a telgram from Boston to-night announcing that Young had been released late in the afternoon when relatives appeared and pledged security for the $10,000 bail demanded. The property pledged is valued at only $16,000, but the Commissioner agreed to allow Young to have his liberty until Saturday, when the additional amount must be furnished by other bondsmen.

James E. Munsey, business agent of the Ironworkers' Union in Salt Lake City, was arrested by United States Marshal Anderson this afternoon. The United States Commissioner fixed the bail for his appearance at $5,000.

CLOSE THE DOORS AS ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

The Colonel Attended the Architects' Dinner on Condition That Reporters Should Be Excluded.

AND DIDN'T TALK POLITICS

Topics of Public Interest Discussed by Other Speakers Were Incidentally Held Tight Within Walls.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Architects at the Plaza last night, and, although topics of public interest, such as civic improvements, tenement house reforms and the new courthouse were discussed by Controller Prendergast, Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, Walter Cook, President of the institute, and C. Grant La Farge, sometime architect for St. John's Cathedral, not a newspaper representative was allowed within the walls of the Italian garden. Evarts Tracy, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, in answer to inquiries and urgent requests, replied that Col. Roosevelt had accepted the invitation of the architects on the condition that there be no newspaper reporters present. An assistant manager and a corps of the Plaza's strongest waiters were there to see that the Colonel's wish was respected.

Col. Roosevelt came in late to the dinner and about an hour after the other diners. He was the first speaker called by Mr. La Farge, and he spoke about forty-five minutes. There were assurances from many men who heard him speak that he did not discuss politics. He was interrupted several times by applause, which the curtained glass doors of the Italian garden room graciously allowed to penetrate through to those in the halls outside.

Col. Roosevelt seems to have made his forty-five-minute talk on a subject which might be put as "The Relation of the Architect to Civic Development."

It must be taken on the authority of the architects themselves that Col. Roosevelt thinks they are one of the most valuable professions in the world and next to the medical profession, the one on which the public is most dependent for its well-being. It may also be stated on the authority of the architects that Col. Roosevelt thinks that they are the one profession which more than any other works for the joy of working. It was said that Col. Roosevelt told them that he had found in his experience in public life that architects are the least self-interested of all men. All through the country, he said, people are coming to realize that if they want real civic improvement they should go to the profession that has studied the problems of city planning and architecture. In the Middle West and in the Far West, Col Roosevelt found that many of the little towns that a few years ago would not think of retaining architects for their civic improvement are now turning to them. This he considered a very important impressive advancement.

Col. Roosevelt left the Plaza by the Fifty-eighth Street door and was not seen by anyone. It was not known that he was to attend the dinner. He came alone and departed alone.

Col. Roosevelt may have made some reference in his speech to the administration of justice in the courts. One of the men at the dinner put it this way: "Col. Roosevelt kept making references to and criticism of the way justice is administered in this country. His remarks returned to that again and again."

The question was asked as to the connection in which these criticisms were made and what bearing the administration of justice had an architecture. But there was no satisfactory answer to the question. The reply was: "Well, he just seemed to have that subject in mind."

Controller Prendergast spoke of the negotiations for the Court House site. He thanked the American Institute of Architects for their co-operation. He said that the site they had finally decided on was the best bargain the city could possibly have made.

The annual awards of medals for the best apartment houses of the year 1911 were announced at the dinner. A bronze medal was given to W. K. Vanderbilt for the six-story house at East River and Seventy-seventh Street, known as the East River Homes. Another medal was awarded to the Five-Sixty-Three Park Avenue Company for their twelve-story apartment house. Honorable mention was made of the following houses: Six-story apartment at 516 to 528 East Seventy-ninth Street, owned by the City and Suburban Homes Company; six-story apartment at 820 West 180th Street, owned by William E. Roundtree; Oxford Hall and Cambridge Hall, at 454 Riverside Drive, owned by B. Crystal & Son, and nine-story apartment house at 116 East Fifty-eighth Street, owned by Weaver Realty Company.

There were 126 architects present at the dinner, among whom were Grosvenor Atterbury, Donn Barber, C. I. Berg, Ernest Flagg, Cass Gilbert, H. J. Hardenbergh, H. Magonigle, H. R. Mainzer, B. W. Morris, F. Livingston Pell, G. B. Post, J. O. Post, E. K. Rossiter, G. Starrett, W. A. Swasey, Evarts Tracy, Joseph Van Vleck, Jr., Richard Walker, and J. W. Yost.

ROOSEVELT AND LOEB DENY

That the Latter Will Run the Former's Campaign for President.

It was quiter at The Outlook office yesterday. Col. Roosevelt was busy putting the finishing touches on his address to be delivered at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, in which he is expected to make plain his present beliefs. He was in conference with several visitors, among them Senator Clapp of Minnesota and George L. Record, progressive Republican, of Jersey City, former La Follette supporters. Like Gov. Johnson and the others who conferred with the Colonel on Wednesday, they went away satisfied that the Colonel will accept.

Senator Clapp and Mr. Record left The Outlook office late in the morning, and the Senator started at once for Washington, D. C., where he will take an active part in the Roosevelt boom. Mr. Rebord accompanied him to the Pennsylvania station, and then hurried away to his offices in Jersey City. Shortly after 2 o'clock he returned again to this city and went into conference with Amos Pinchot.

It was learned after Mr. Record's visit at The Outlook office that the Roosevelt boom in New Jersey will go on with renewed vigor and that his supporters in that State are confident of electing a large number of delegates for the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt himself refused to comment on his conferences, but when asked about a published report that William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port, was to manage his campaign, he replied:

"Ridiculous, nonsense."

Mr. Loeb also made a flat denial.

"There is just about as much foundation for the report that I am going to run Col. Roosevelt's campaign as there was for the recent report that I was to manage the Taft campaign," he said. "I am attending strictly to my own business. There isn't anything in either story, nothing at all."

Mr. Loeb was asked if he had been approached by some of Col. Roosevelt's friends, and replied that he had not.

Efforts to get Col. Roosevelt to comment on another report that William L. Ward, Republican National Committeeman from New York State, might soon come out for him were unsuccessful. He spent but half the day at his office, attending in the afternoon the benefit performance for the Legal Aid Society at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Colonel did not return to his office, but will be there for a time this morning. In the afternoon he will go to Oyster Bay and will remain at Sagamore Hill until Monday or Tuesday.

TROUBLE ON THE CALEDONIAN

Leyland Liner Signals for Medical Aid on Nearing Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Leyland liner Caledonian, which left Boston on Feb. 2 for Manchester, signaled to-day for medical assistance.

A number of doctors have gone out from here on board a tug to meet the liner.

BEAT TWO IN TAXI AND GET $25,000

Continued from Page 1.

was held "on suspicion that he was concerned in some way" with the robbery.

Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes said they have reasons to conduct a searching inquiry into the conduct of five persons whose identity they refused to disclose. These five are not the men who participated in the robbery, but who, the police officials believe, were in possession of information that would have been conclusive for the robbers. Dougherty said it was regrettable the traffic policeman at Church and Cortlandt Streets had been called away from that corner just at the moment when the automobile, in which both messengers and robbers were struggling, passed the corner. There had been a block in traffic below the corner of Cortlandt Street in Church Street, and the traffic policeman had gone part way down the block to straighten out the tangle. When he got back the taxi had gone by.

Mantani had a long, gruelling inquisition in Police Headquarters last night, and when it was over Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes intimated that they learned much more from the chauffeur than they had obtained in the afternoon.

The hold-up was the climax of a remarkable series of robberies that have occurred in the city within less than a week, and the description of the men and the big black touring automobile would seem to indicate that this was the same gang that last Saturday morning held up and robbed Irving Beckerman as he came out of the German Exchange Bank, at Bond Street and the Bowery.

Beckerman had just drawn $964, which was to have been used in paying off the employes of the United States Raincoat Company, at 28 West Twenty-second Street. On that occasion three men attacked Beckerman, took his money bag away from him, and made good their escape in a black touring automobile. No arrests have been made in that case. The automobile feature of the case also recalls the robbery of the Jacobi jewelry store at Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, when several men robbed the window of the store, and in making their escape murdered Adolph Stern, a nephew of the proprietor of the store. That case is also among the unsolved crimes of the New York Police Department.

On one point the police are agreed, and that is that the men who held up the

Made the Chauffeur Speed Up.

From Trinity Place the car continued north, and the man who sat beside Mantani showed that he knew something about automobiles when he remarked to Mantani, pressing his revolver against him at the time:

"I see you are running second speed. Now, just suppose you be good and put on full speed."

And Mantani did as he was told. Mantani did not dare look back. Everything was quiet within the car, and he realized that the messengers had been beaten, probably, into unconsciousness. The old man was, in fact, in a stupor, and one of the robbers had his hands on his throat to prevent any possibility of an outcry. The other man was attending to the boy, who was still conscious, but unable to offer even a feeble resistance.

From Trinity Place the taxicab speeded on in the direction of Park Place. It passed three police patrol posts and one traffic squad post, but no policeman interfered. In fact there was nothing about the car to attract suspicion unless it could have been the man who sat on the seat beside Mantani. In Trinity Place the taxicab had to slow down in order to get around a big truck. This displeased the man on the seat with Mantani.

"Now you drive on," he said to Mantani, "and if you do any more slowing down or make even so much as a sound, well, I will put a hole in you. Now do as I tell you."

Mantani said afterward that much as he wanted to do something to attract attention the pressure of that pistol against his stomach was an argument he could not withstand.

On went the taxicab, the man on the seat every now and then muttering "faster, faster."

As the taxicab neared Park Place the robber whispered to Mantani to slow down.

"At the corner over there," he said, "I want you to stop, and don't you get down off that seat nor utter a sound; that is everything that you have got to do, and if you know what's good for you, you will do as I tell you."

The car came to a stop where the robber said, and the man on the seat and the two inside jumped out. One of the two who was in the car carried the bag containing the $25,000.

Financial District Well Policed.

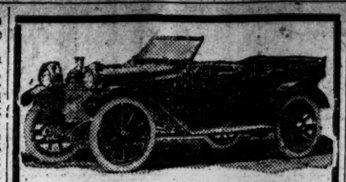
The hold-up in the financial district is the first big affair of the kind to happen since the "dead line" was established by the late Inspector Byrnes in 1880. That it could happen within the boundaries under special police surveillance, the police say, is simply an exception to prove a rule. Police Commissioner Waldo and Deputy Commissioner Dougherty both said that there has been no withdrawal of police guard below the "dead line."

Inspector Byrnes made the district below Fulton Street a forbidden land to crooks and sneak thieves. They knew that there was no safety for them below the police wall the Inspector raised for them along Fulton Street. From 1880 to 1895, when Inspector Byrnes was in charge of the bureau in the financial district, criminals gave the district a wide berth. His "dead line" is known in both upper and the under world from coast to coast. It has figured on the stage and in story and song. Since the days of Byrnes there have been comparatively few robberies in the district below the line.

In the late '70's the sneak thief and the bank robber found the financial district a fruitful field. There was Charley Johnson who sneaked into August Belmont's office one day and while the clerks were busy fished from a counter with a wire a bundle of twenty-five $1,000 Government bonds and got away. It was he who succeeded in "lifting" a box, containing $1,000,000 in securities from the Marine National Bank.

Then there was Lutch Heinrich, whose visit to the financial district cost the Central National Bank $125,000 in securities. Pick pockets plied their trade in Wall Street with success and finally came the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank and Inspector Byrnes thought it time to call a halt.

Byrnes went to Brayton Ives of the



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Plundered Auto and Course It Took; One of the Victims.

AUTO IN WHICH HOLD-UP OCCURRED.

Frank Worrell.

taxicab yesterday morning are old-timers who know their business from A to Z. They are also inclined to believe that they are not of New York, but are recent arrivals, probably from some part of the West. The theory is that they had carefully surveyed the situation and were familiar with the route followed by the East River National messengers when they went to the Produce Exchange Bank on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays for money. All the known facts in the case indicate that the robbery had been most carefully planned and that the only chance of a failure would have been the unexpected appearance of a policeman or the changing of the route by the messengers, neither of which things happened.

Had Noted Messenger's Route.

It was 10:35 A. M., according to the police, when the messengers left the East River National Bank. One of the messengers was Wilbur F. Smith of 901 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, who is sixty-one years old and has more than thirty-five years of honorable service to his credit as an employe of the bank. With Smith went Frank Worrell, a lad of 16, who graduated from high school a few months ago and who lives with his parents at Vreeland and Seventeenth Avenues, Paterson, N. J. The taxicab was driven by Gino Mantani of 147 West Fourth Street, an Italian, who owns several taxicabs and who has an excellent reputation. For more than a year the East River National has been hiring Mantani's taxicabs for money transfer purposes.

Before the Equitable fire the route of the messengers was straight down Broadway to the Produce Exchange Bank. After the fire, however, the police required automobiles and other conveyances to leave Broadway at Fulton or Cortlandt Street and cross down to Church Street and proceed to Rector or Morris Street, where they were permitted to switch back into Broadway. Recently this rule was discontinued, but for some reason or other the bank messengers from the East River National do not seem to have known that Broadway was again open for vehicular traffic in front of the Equitable.

So it was that Smith told Mantani to follow the Broadway side street route. At 10:45 A. M. the taxicab arrived at the Produce Exchange Bank and the messengers went in and soon returned with the brown bag full of money. The money, it was said, was in two packages, one containing five and the other ten dollar bills. The bag containing the money was placed on the drop seat and the messengers seated themselves in the regular passenger seat in the rear.

Mantani drove the car up Broadway to either Exchange Place or Morris Street—he says he does not now recollect which—and turned west through one of those streets to Church Street and thence north in the latter street. Near the Rector Street Station of the Sixth Avenue elevated system, and almost opposite Edgar Street, the shortest street in all New York, the robbers met them. Witnesses say that there were five in the gang, but Mantani and the messengers can account for only three.

One of the men, who is described as dark-haired, with a black mustache, and who weighed about 160 pounds, jumped up on the seat beside Mantani. Mantani says he placed the muzzle of a pistol against his stomach and told him an outcry meant a bullet in his stomach.

At the same moment two other men, one approaching from either side, jumped on the running boards of the machine, and, quickly opening the doors, forced themselves into the car. A terrible struggle followed, in which the robbers had all the best of it. Neither messenger was armed, while both the intruders carried blackjacks. The aged messenger, Mr. Smith, was struck at least half a dozen times, and each blow left a wound on some part of his head.

The boy received several blows, the worst of which were at the base of his skull. That they escaped without fractured skulls the doctors say is a remarkable circumstance. When the taxicab was taken in hand by the police, following the escape of the robbers, the windows and the rug in the bottom of the taxicab were covered with blood.

The struggle in the car was short, and it was over by the time the taxicab was opposite the back walls of Trinity Churchyard, where Church Street, for a block, is known as Trinity Place. In Trinity Place is a great pile of hollow tile bricks that are being used in the repair of the vaults and tombs of Trinity. Near this heap of bricks a reporter found yesterday afternoon, four hours after the crime was committed, a blood-stained newspaper. The paper had been wrapped around some hard instrument and was in the shape of a cylinder. The police say that it had undoubtedly covered one of the blackjacks, and that it was thrown out of the taxicab by one of the robbers.

The paper was a copy of The Evening World of last Saturday, and the leading story on the first page was that of the

For several hours the means used by the robbers in making their escape was not certain. One story was that they escaped on an elevated train and another was that they went away in a black touring automobile that was waiting for them near by. Last night Commissioner Dougherty said he had found a man who had seen the escape and who said there was no doubt that the men made their escape in the automobile.

"I do not recollect clearly what happened when I brought the taxicab to a stop," Mantani said afterward, "but I am sure that I heard the doors of the car closed with a bang, and then the three men ran to a machine that was near by, and I think that one of the men took the wheel. The machine started away at once, and I do not know which direction it took, but I think it was north."

Mantani drove his taxicab down Park Place to West Broadway, where there is a fixed post. Policeman Donohue of the Greenwich Street Station was on post. Mantani called to Donohue, and when the policeman came up he told him what had happened. Donohue opened the taxicab door and looked in. He saw the messengers, their heads covered with blood. The old man was still unconscious, but the boy was able to talk, and he confirmed what Mantani said.

The robbers by this time had a start of at least a mile, and Donohue, jumping on the seat beside Mantani, told him to drive at top speed for the Greenwich Street Station.

Arriving at the station, Capt. Tappan, who was behind the desk at the time, called up Commissioner Dougherty and briefly told him what had happened. Fifteen detectives were hurried to the Greenwich Street Station, with orders to get to work and stay at work on the case until they got track of the robbers.

An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. The doctor who came with the ambulance found that Smith was in a serious condition. The top of his head was covered with deep gashes made by a blunt instrument, that the police say was a blackjack. The old man was very weak from loss of blood, and could give the police little information. The boy's condition was not serious, and his head was bandaged in the police station. Smith was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and, acting under orders from Commissioner Dougherty, Montani and Worrell were taken to Police Headquarters.

At Headquarters Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes questioned Mantani and Worrell, after which the two were taken to the identification room and looked at the photographs in the Rogues' Gallery. They were unable to identify any of the pictures in the gallery as those of any of the men who had held them up.

While the police were trying to trace the automobile in which the robbers escaped, reporters found two men who had seen the hold-up near Edgar Street. These men are Henry Markwater and John Huber, manager and bookkeeper of the wholesale wine and liquor house of Batjer & Co., 25 Trinity Place.

"I had occasion," Mr. Huber said, "to leave my office on a matter of business this morning, and as I came out into the street I noticed a rough-looking man standing on the curb. He was dressed in a brown suit of clothes, and wore a dark-gray cap. He wore no overcoat. While I was looking at him another man came up, and asked him for a light. He held up a cigarette that he was smoking, and the second man got his light. I started down the street, and had gone a few yards when I noticed another man. This third man wore a handsome brown raglan overcoat.

"About this time Markwater came out of the office and I called his attention to the three men to whom I have referred. Markwater noticed them and, looking across the street, he called my attention to two other men who were standing at Edgar Street. While he and I were talking a taxicab came north through Church Street and just as it was opposite Trinity Place the five men closed in on it.

"One of the five jumped in beside the chauffeur. Two of the others, one the fellow with the raglan coat, jumped on to the running board of the machine, one on either side and forcing their way in, closed the door. Immediately the car was speeded up and disappeared up the street. That was the last I ever saw of it."

Commissioner Dougherty told the reporters that it had been customary for the bank to hire taxicabs from Mantani for about a year.

He said that his investigation showed Mantani to be a reliable man, who before he entered the taxicab business had been for many years employed by a large concern that was very careful to employ only the most trustworthy men. He then went on to tell the story of the hold-up, adding that he did not take any stock in the story that the men escaped on an elevated train, but that he was quite certain they went away in an automobile. He said the machine used was a five or seven passenger car. He gave out the police description of two of the robbers.

The man who rode on the seat with Mantani, he said, was about 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighed probably 160 pounds, of dark complexion, had black hair, black mustache, wore dark clothes, a cap, and did not wear an overcoat. One of the men who was in the cab, he said, was about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, of slender build, light complexion, brown hair, had light brown suit, wore a cap, and was probably clean shaven.

"All I can say," Dougherty added, "is that we are busy and have all points covered, and I hope for results soon."

Commissioner Waldo refused to discuss the case. He said that he was in personal touch with the work, and when the time came to talk he would do so, but not before.

Advertisement of JOHN DAVID Edited by Anzumach

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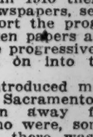

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

came in Nemets stood up and asked them politely what he could do for them, thinking they were customers. In reply the men drew out their pistols and pointed them at the jeweler.

"We want all the stuff you've got," one of the robbers said, "and if you don't give it to us we will blow your head off."

Nemets grabbed the nearest of the two and managed to keep him between himself and the second robber. Seeing that the jeweler was getting the best of it the second of the hold-up men ran into the street and disappeared, going in a westerly direction.

The man with whom the jeweler had been struggling managed to free himself, and Nemets ran behind his counter, got his own pistol and, running out into the street, gave chase. He fired two shots at the fleeing burglar, and the man, turning, replied with five shots from his pistol. All seven shots went wild and nobody was hit.

Patrolman Rosenfield of the Clinton Street Station heard the shots and caught the man at Essex Street. The man told Rosenfield he had not committed any crime, and when Rosenfield refused to let him go he said:

"If you don't stop this and let me go I will tell Mayor Gaynor."

In the man's pocket was found a revolver with five empty chambers. The police say that the man, who gave his name as Louis Silver, has served one year in the penitentiary (in 1907-08) for impairing the morals of a minor. Magistrate Harris, before whom Silver was arraigned, held him without bail for examination this morning in the Essex Market Court.

SAFE-BLOWING NOVICES' JOB.

In an attempt to loot the bank and ticket offices of Giovanni Maccarone, at 267 Elizabeth Street, early yesterday morning amateur yeggmen overcharged the holes they had drilled in the big safe and the noise of the heavy explosion awakened the entire neighborhood.

The charge used was so heavy that it attracted the attention of the police and blew the massive steel doors of the safe from their hinges. The plate glass window in front of the bank was shattered, as well as the glass panels of the door and the transom. Had the nitro-glycerin used as an explosive been closely packed, the police say that the entire building would have been wrecked. The noise of the explosion frightened the burglars, who made their escape with only $5 in foreign postage stamps as a reward for their labor. The sum of $2,314 in American bills of small denomination, which was contained in the safe, was not taken.

The police reached the building a few minutes after the explosion. Many finger prints were found on the doors of the safe, and it was at first hoped that these would furnish a clue to the identity of the burglars. This hope was frustrated when the amateur nature of the break was established and when it became evident that the finger prints were so confused from constant handling of the steel doors that no distinctive imprint could be obtained.

The inner door of the safe was ripped to pieces by the explosive, and the outer one was blown from its hinges and hurled against the plaster wall. The building in which the bank is situated, is a five-story tenement, with the bank and an Italian restaurant on the ground floor. On the north side is a restaurant conducted by M. Trentacoste, which is separated from the bank by the main hallway. It was from the rear of this hallway that the safe blowers obtained an entrance to the building.

When the explosion shook the house, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the twenty families who are tenants were thrown into a panic. More than two dozen scantily-clad men, women, and children rushed into the street. The police have standing orders to keep close watch upon the bank, and, as a result, it has been closely guarded. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Crowell passed the building, and saw that all was well. There was a red light burning in front of the safe, and, after assuring himself that the bank door was locked, he passed on.

Charles Henry, a private watchman, went by the place a few minutes later, and everything seemed to be right. Less than fifteen minutes later a violent explosion was heard for blocks. Crowell and the watchman dashed back to the building, where they met Patrolman O'Neill, who is assigned to a stationary post at Bleecker and Elizabeth Streets. The three made an investigation. In the rear of the hall which separates the bank from the restaurant adjoining it the door was found ajar. A jimmy had been used on the lock.

The door had been fastened by a steel bar, two bolts, and a heavy lock. A hole had been bored in the door, through which the bolts had been shot back, and the steel bar released. The lock had been "jimmied" in such a fashion that the bit bolt which closes the socket had been uncovered. A heavy burglar's jimmy was found on a chair just within the hallway. It was more than eighteen inches in length, and more than a score of half-obliterated finger prints were found upon it. Detective Gorman of the Mulberry Street Station turned the jimmy over to the Finger-Print Bureau at Police Headquarters.

Inside the bank everything was in confusion. The big safe, which stood six feet in height and was five feet in width, was used to divide the ticket office from the bank office in the front of the building. Drills had been used on the steel doors near the combination lock. The reckless fashion in which the burglars had used the nitro-glycerin charge, however, convinced the police that the intruders, while undoubtedly professional burglars, were novices at safe blowing.

That one or more of the burglars was not injured the police regard as remarkable. A steel fragment from one of the safe doors was found in the wall of the basement. It had been driven through the floor and into the plaster wall below to a depth of six inches.

Two nephews of Maccarone, Salvatore and Joseph, who live on the third floor of the house, were among the first to aid the police. They telephoned to their uncle, who lives at 31 West 126th Street, and told him of the attempt to rob the bank. The latter hastened to the scene, and after examining the contents of the big safe assured the police that the burglars had obtained practically nothing for their night's work.

FEWER CRIME COMPLAINTS.

The following statement was given out at the office of Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday without comment:

"The records of the Detective Bureau show the following comparisons between the last four months of the year 1911 and the first four months of that year: Complaints of assaults and robberies have decreased 26 per cent. Burglary complaints have decreased 30 per cent. Larceny complaints have decreased 38 per cent. Total complaints for all classes of crime have decreased 30 per cent.

"During the last four months the number of arrests equaled 65 per cent. of complaints. During the first four months the number of arrests equaled 41 per cent. of complaints. During the month of January, 1912, complaints have diminished over preceding months, and the proportion of arrests to complaints have increased."

SAYS CALIFORNIA IS TAFT'S.

Father of Gov. Johnson Calls Roosevelt the "McNamara of Politics."

Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento, Cal., for more than thirty years political boss of the State and father of Hiram Johnson, its present Governor, gave to a TIMES reporter yesterday, at the Hotel Belmont, his views on Pacific Coast politics and paid his respects to Col. Roosevelt in no uncertain terms of personal disapproval.

"Roosevelt and the men with him are the McNamaras of politics," said Grove L. Johnson. "Not only will Roosevelt not get California's support, but his action on the Japanese school question in 1907, brought fresh to the minds of Californians by his present possible candidacy, will rekindle the resentment of a people who feel that their personal rights were infringed upon.

"Roosevelt represents every man in America who has a political grievance. An unallied, dissatisfied body of people, who are not united on what they wish, but who wish something—those who follow every 'ism' under the sun—look to him as their natural leader. For this reason he is a master power.

"They say that he and those with him are progressive Republicans. Well, out in California in 1910 there was a combination of newspapers, seven in all, that voted to support the progressives. This year these seven papers are out for Wilson. They are progressive all right; progressive right on into the Democratic Party.

"When I introduced my bill into the Legislature at Sacramento to keep young white children away from Japanese schoolboys, who were, some of them, 21 years of age, there was an exhibition of what I call radicalism and progressiveness that interfered with people's rights, and is an illustration of a danger we fear if Roosevelt is again made President.

"He isn't going to be, for California is for Taft; but I just cite this illustration to show how we feel about it.

"At the time I was getting letters every day from Japanese telling me the date on which I was to be killed. Phil Stanton, Speaker of the Assembly, got a wire from the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, which did not ask him to withdraw my bill, but demanded its withdrawal. Everybody knows what a lot of trouble was made by this. Do you think California is going to forget it?"

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3 DIE, SCORES HURT, IN WRECK OF FLIER

Pennsylvania Limited Train from Chicago to New York Plunges Over Deep Embankment.

COLD ADDS TO SUFFERING

Breaking of Locomotive's Equalizing Bar Causes Coaches to Jump Track Near Warrior's Ridge, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 15.—The eastbound Pennsylvania Limited train No. 2, one of the most luxurious on the Pennsylvania system running between New York and Chicago, plunged over an embankment at Warrior's Ridge, thirty miles east of Altoona, at 11:52 o'clock this morning. Three persons were kiled and fifty-one injured.

The accident is in some respects the worst that has occured on the Pennsylvania's main line for years. It overshadows the wrecking of the Chicago and St. Louis Express in this vicinity seven years ago, when the death toll was heavier but the number of injured was not so great, and it also eclipses the wrecking of the Chicago Limited, which plunged over an embankment at Buttermilk Falls, thirty-three miles west of this city, four years ago, when a number of passengers were injured but none was killed.

The news of the accident reached this city at noon and caused great excitement among railroad officials and residents of the town. Throughout the afternoon the telegraph and telephone lines were kept busy to all parts of the country, responding to inquiries concerning the wreck.

Train Drops Thirty Feet.

The scene of the wreck at Warrior's Ridge is five miles west of Huntingdon. It is just east of a big dam of the Pennsylvania Hydro-Electric Company and on a sharp curve on the road, at a point where lie the last of the old locks of the Pennsylvania Canal. The embankment at this point is about thirty feet high, and it was over this that the Pennsylvania Limited plunged. The train was running at high speed, possibly fifty miles an hour, when the accident occurred.

The train was composed of two engines and eleven cars, five of the cars going over the embankment and sliding into the old canal lock. All the coaches contained passengers. Only the fact that the cars were constructed of steel and the snow was deep on the frozen ground prevented a larger death list and the serious injury of many more passengers.

A postal car, two dining cars, the combination baggage and passenger car Watkins, and the sleeping cars Mount Joy, Shamokin, Pottstown, Elmstead, Conemaugh, and Kimport, and the observation car Bryn Mawr made up the train. It was hauled by Engines 2,982 and 3,350, manned by B. Beahm and L. Sparver, engineers, and E. R. Snyder and J. E. Bowers, firemen, all of Altoona. The train crew embraced H. R. Patterson, conductor; B. Bradley, baggageman, and H. B. Charles and C. E. Meddaugh, brakemen, of Harrisburg, and was due to arrive in Altoona at 10:05 o'clock this morning. It failed to reach there until 11:03 o'clock, an hour behind time. It departed for its run eastward at 11:12 o'clock, with 103 passengers on board. Six passengers boarded the train here.

As the heavy train, which was drawn by two locomotives, neared Warriors' Ridge, the equalizing bar on the second locomotive dropped to the rails. This bar is over the trailer wheels, and holds up the spring of the locomotive.

The first car passed over the obstruction, but nine succeeding cars jumped the tracks, and dropped down the embankment to the brink of the Juniata River. The observation car remained on the rails. As the ponderous steel cars with their human freight dashed down the bank the telegraph poles were snapped off like pipestems.

The breaking of the train caused the air brakes controlling the limited to be thrown on with all their force, causing the last ten cars to come almost to a sudden stock. The cars then slid along the rails for several hundred yards, and then plunged over the thirty-foot embankment into the old Pennsylvania Canal lock. The lock was empty of water, but was filled with snow several feet deep. Had the train left the rails a half mile westward it would have gone into the big dam of the Hydro-Electric Company, and possibly a number of lives would have been lost by drowning. All the cars, with the exception of the last car, Bryn Mawr, landed in the bed of the lock. The Bryn Mawr lay with one end plowed into the frozen earth and the rear end resting on the railroad embankment.

Wreck Makes Great Noise.

The grinding noise made by the cars as they slid and were twisted in going over the bank, the breaking of the glass windows, and the scraping and bending of the steel of which the cars were constructed made a horrifying noise that could be heard by all the people residing in the vicinity. This din was followed by the shouting and crying of the passengers as they made their escape from the cars and got into the open.

The uninjured of the train were joined by workmen from the neighboring electric plant, and the people of the vicinity in looking to the care of the injured, who were rescued from their positions in the overturned cars and given what aid was possible.

The weather was cold, a stiff wind was blowing, and many of the victims suffered much from the cold until they were taken to places of shelter and to other trains which were called to the scene of the wreck.

Meddaugh, one of the brakemen, as soon as he extricated himself from the wreckage, made his way to the tower and sent the news to Altoona. It was received by General Superintendent G. W. Creighton and Supt. C. A. Preston. As quickly as possible they marshaled their forces to render aid to the injured. A special train was dispatched from Tyrone with a number of physicians and nurses, and shortly afterward another train was made up here and carried Mr. Preston and other officials, with a corps of physicians and nurses, to the scene of the accident. Wrecking crews from Huntingdon, Tyrone, and this city were dispatched to Warrior's Ridge to assist in clearing the tracks.

Main Line Express Train No. 12 followed the Limited out of this city in a few minutes, and arrived at the scene of the accident shortly after it occurred. Its crew and passengers formed a relief organization and went to the assistance of the passengers of the Limited, some of whom were taken aboard the train and hurried on to Huntingdon. Atlantic Express Train No. 8 and New York Day Express Train No. 44 followed the main line trains, and these picked up others and conveyed them to Huntingdon.

The Huntingdon passenger station was turned into a receiving ward for the Blair Memorial Hospital, newly erected and only recently dedicated. All sorts of conveyances were pressed into service in conveying the injured to the institution, fully half a mile from the station. Physicians from Altoona, Huntingdon, and Tyrone made up the staff, and as quickly as injured passengers arrived they were given immediate attention. Other physicians remained at the Huntingdon station treating the injured, especially those who were slightly hurt and desirous of continuing their journey eastward.

Passengers Are Transferred.

The railroad company had a force of men at Huntingdon looking to the passengers, and those who desired to continue their journey eastward were assigned to Trains Nos. 8, 12, and 44. Practically all the routine business of Supt. Preston's office was laid aside on receipt of the news of the wreck, and the force of clerks assigned to duty in collecting data concerning the accident.

A dozen men were at telephones getting a list of the injured from the train crew. Another force of clerks was engaged in answering inquiries which came to the city from east and west regarding passengers on the train.

The company officials are investigating the cause of the accident, but late this evening they were not prepared to give out a statement concerning the cause of the train parting. The officials are still on the scene of the wreck, and not until they get back to the city, sum up their information and get together other data, will not issue a formal explanation of the disaster.

Passengers on the train were in a highly excited state, and so flustered that none of them was able to give a graphic account of the accident. It came without a minute's warning, said one of the passengers. Many persons were in the dining cars at the time. They were thrown in a heap in the forward end of the cars, and piled about them were the dishes and the food. The cooks were caught in the narrow closets which do service as kitchens, and several of them were burned by the fire from the stoves and by escaping steam.

The rescuers had little or no trouble in recovering the dead. The bodies were immediately taken to Huntingdon and given over to an undertaker to be sent home.

The company wreckers hurriedly made repairs to the roadbed and got the tracks that were blocked open for service. The wrecked cars were allowed to remain in the lock bottom overnight, but will be brought to this city for repairs.

PASSENGERS TELL OF CRASH.

Two Members of Congress Among Those Who Escaped Unhurt.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 15.—A train bearing some of the passengers who escaped unhurt or with minor injuries from the wreck at Warrior's Ridge passed through here late this afternoon. Among them were Congressman Mondell of Wyoming and Congressman Sloane of Nebraska. They were in the rear car, and were thrown from their seats, but were not injured. They proceeded to Washington.

Mrs. Yates, sister of Dr. John Finney of Baltimore, is in the Huntingdon Hospital. A special train was sent to convey her to Baltimore. Mrs. Gertrude Fleisher of Arizona and Nathan Epstein of Fort Worth, Texas, en route to New York, said their car turned over three times. They crawled through a window to safety. C. C. Hamlin, Colorado Springs, a nephew of Senator Clark of Wyoming, was one of those who was slightly injured, but continued on his way. He was hurled over several seats. Congressman Mondell tells a thrilling story of the accident. "I was sitting in the observation car with Congressman Sloane, when there was a frightful jarring, and the next car quivered as though some terrible force had struck it," he said. "The cars ahead went over. As soon as I saw what had been done I started to work."

Other passengers say that Mr. Mondell, who had been in charge of railroad construction work in his younger days, organized a relief corps and helped to get out injured passengers.

E. C. Tearsall of New York said the car in which he was riding went down the embankment. "It turned over twice in less time than I can tell about it, but the steel structure held, and when it struck I was able to crawl out from the wreckage of seats and fixtures and get out of a window," he said.

R. K. Shriver of Milwaukee was in the smoker. "Our car went over the bank and turned over twice," said he. "It felt as though I was up in a swing, but I landed hard on the remains of a chair. It seemed as though the air was full of baggage. The car stopped at the edge of the river, and I can tell you I was thankful to see that we did not land on the ice."

Conductor Patterson said all he knew about the wreck was that he looked back and saw three cars overturning. Seven railroad policemen were hurried from here late to-day to assist in guarding the wreck, as many valuable pieces of baggage owned by passengers who had escaped could not be found.

INJURED ARRIVE HERE.

All But One of Returning Wreck Passengers Praise the Steel Cars.

Attributing their escape to the steel cars of the train, twenty passengers from the wreck at Warrior's Ridge, Penn., eight of whom were injured, stepped into the embraces of friends and relatives in the Pennsylvania Station here last night at 9 o'clock. They had been brought here on a special train which was made up in Altoona within a few minutes after the wreck. All could walk. Two had cuts across their faces, and several women showed plainly that they had suffered severely from shock. All but one of the passengers praised the steel cars.

The objector was Walter Schaylock of Winnipeg, Canada. He was limping slightly upon his right foot, which he said was bruised. "Rotten ties!" he called out as he caught sight of the Station Master, who had brought relatives of the injured to the train floor.

"Rotten ties," he shouted again as the station master drew nearer, and then he walked rapidly away, scorning an easy chair and a suggestion that he ride to the main floor in an elevator. To all inquirers he refused information except that he repeated several times the phrase "rotten ties."

None of the incoming passengers had any clear idea of the wreck.

"I felt the airbrakes go bang," said Kenneth Lydecker, an engineer who instructed a taxicab driver to take him to 11 East Eighty-first Street. "I yelled to the porter to pull the emergency brake. He didn't obey, and I reached for it. I didn't get it, but I did see my elbow go jamming through a ventilating window near the roof. We were then on our side. I was shouting at the porter for not pulling his brake when I saw him go shooting through a window. I braced myself in an aisle. It seemed to me we were going over and over. I thought we turned over maybe four times. I saw a woman get a slash across the face from a windowpane, and then I noticed an open window just above me. I crawled out, and found our poor porter all tangled up under the wreck. I pulled him out.

Eric Eckersdorff of 1 Washington Place was on hand to look for Clara Webb and Clara Jergensen of Decatur and Springfield, Ill., respectively. When he found they were not on the train he fainted. He was taken to the Station Master's office, where a long distance telephone call put him in touch with the young women. They were in the Huntington Hospital, and over the telephone sent word that they were only bruised a little and would be in on a later train.

"I was just like Dante's inferno," declared Milton Epstein of Fort Worth, Texas, in describing the wreck. "Everybody around me seemed to have cut faces. I had never seen so many bleeding people before. I saw one woman, a negress, lying dead beside the overturned dining car. She had been thrown through a window.

"In the third car of those that overturned," said E. E. Rogers, a Chicago theatrical manager, "we had a quartet that was a brick. As we tilted over to one side he grabbed an end door and forced it open. 'Bad thing if the door should jam,' he said to us.

"I went down on the floor and I saw a woman lying near me, too much hurt to get up. After we quit rolling we were on our side. There was a row of seats, full on edge, leading from me to the door. 'This way out,' called the porter, 'step lively, please,' and that started a laugh in the car. Everybody got his wits together, and the women even quit crying to laugh. One little boy trilled out a treble cry, and that was all. I packed my suitcase and walked down the line of seats and out the door. I believe if that porter had had a brush he would have brushed us off. He offered to take my grip."

F. B. Tuttle of 418 Central Park West climbed out of a window, and with him came most of the others in his car—No. 23.

Harry A. Mass, one of the three persons killed in the wreck, was a traveling salesman for and a member of the firm of Steinhouse, Simenoff & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, of 20 Waverley Place. He was expected at his place of business yesterday when the news of his death was announced to members of the firm.

Mr. Mass left New York Jan. 1, and was to have returned yesterday to stay until May with his young wife and their seven-week-old baby. He was married in January, 1911, to Miss Sadie Steinhouse, daughter of Kalmon Steinhouse, head of the firm into which he had recently been taken as a partner. His home was at 429 Wendover Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Mass was born in Russia twenty-seven years ago, and came to this country when five years old. He had been connected with Steinhouse, Simenoff & Co. for five years, and was also interested in the Waverly Costume Company.

MILLION TO END CROSSINGS.

Scenes of Numerous Accidents in Wilkinsburg, Penn., to be Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 15.—It was announced to-day by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad that it will spend $800,000 to eliminate grade crossings at Wilkinsburg, Penn., where several fatalities have occurred in recent years. The borough will contribute $200,000 toward the work, making $1,000,000 in all.

The junction of several streets, where the improvements are to be made, has been known as the "Death Crossing," and the borough and railroad have haggled for years on the division of costs. Recently, after two women of an automobile party were killed there, negotiations were hastened by mutual concessions.

The ordinance provides for a tunnel, several averhead bridges, and changes of grade, which will affect nearly a mile of railroad.

KILLED BY FALLING TRAIN.

Locomotive Lands on Bank Building, Causing Deaths of Occupants.

BINGHAM, Utah, Feb. 15.—Five men were killed and three slightly hurt when a locomotive jumped the track, rolled 75 feet down a hill and crashed through the roof of the Citizens' State Bank and a dye works here to-day. Three of the men killed were sleeping in a tailor's shop.

Fred Sharkey, cashier of the bank, was asleep in a rear room when the crash came. He was hurled, uninjured, into the street. According to the yardmaster, Engineer Fred Annis lost control of his engine while coming down a steep grade, following an ore train. The engine left the track at a sharp curve directly over the business section of the town.

The tender of the locomotive fell on to the bed in which C. W. Lewis and two unidentified men were sleeping. Engineer Annis and Felix Lombard, the latter riding on the engine, were killed. Three stores were wrecked and the rear end of the bank building was demolished.

Odd Lots of Stock

We enable you, through cash purchases, to invest the money you have saved. *Send for Circular K—"Odd LOTS."*

We have also a plan which enables you to invest *while* you save. *Send for Circular 40—"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."*

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots

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71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Dead and Injured in Pennsylvania Wreck

THE DEAD.

CAVANAUGH, Mrs. J. E.; home in Washington, D. C.

HALL, Mrs. W., colored maid on one of the Pullman cars; home in New York City.

MASS, HARRY A., merchant; home in New York City.

THE INJURED.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE, 138 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.; cook Car 4,413; scalded face and body.

BAIN, W. F., Polo, Ill.; badly shaken and back hurt.

BAKETEL, Mrs. H. S., 622 West 113th Street, New York; small cut on head.

BAYLISS, HORACE, 180 West 135th Street, New York; cook Car 4,455; badly scalded.

BLACK, Dr. NELSON N., Milwaukee, Wis.; not serious.

BRADLEY, B. Rahway, N. J., baggagemaster; hurt about shoulders and chest; sent home on next train.

BROWNELL, E. E., Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia; hurt about head, body, and chest.

BURLEY, C. G., in care of Y. M. C. A., New York; barber Train 2; not serious.

CHRISTIAN, HENRY, New York City; cook Car 4,455; badly scalded.

CLOPTON, J. M., Pullman porter, Car Mount Joy; shoulder sprained.

CRAWFORD, O. V., Pullman porter, Car Binstead; suffering from shock.

DEAN, GEORGE L., 1729 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia; en route Chicago to New York; back injured.

DUNN, WILLIAM, 3,730 Lincoln Street, Chicago; hurt on head; badly shaken up.

GARDNER, A. C., porter on Car Bryn Mawr; cut about head and left hip and leg bruised.

GARDNER, FRANK, 42 West 139th Street, New York; cook dining car; scalded.

GOSSIN, MARTIN, waiter of Car 4,455; cut about head and slight injuries about side.

GREEN, the Rev. J. F., Sixty-third Street and Oakley Avenue, Chicago; en route Chicago to New York.

HAILE, C., Traffic Manager M., K. & T. Ry., St. Louis; slight bruise on right side.

HEWITT, FRED J., 56 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; hurt back, head, knees, and legs.

HUTCHINSON, STEPHEN, 28 Perry Street, New York; badly hurt about legs and head.

JACKSON, RICHARD R., 16 Culver Street, Yonkers, N. Y.; dining car waiter; slight scalp wound.

JACKSON, T. R., porter on compartment car, 149 Graham Street, Jersey City; hurt about head and body.

JOHNSON, J. S., 144 West Eleventh Avenue, Denver, Col.; badly shaken up and bruised.

JONES, J. H., 1,610 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.; Pullman porter; badly scalded on face and body.

JURGENSEN, Miss CLARA, Mexico, Mo.; hurt on chest and back; broken rib.

LEE, GEORGE M., 331 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City; second cook, Car 4,455; hurt head and body; seriously burned.

LEIBFRIED, Mrs. JOHN E., 65 Market Street, Bethlehem, Penn.; en route from St. Louis; badly bruised.

LEONARD, Dr. EDWIN, Jr., 623 West 113th Street, New York; shaken up and arm broken.

LYBRECKER, KENNETH, 135 William Street, New York; en route Terre Haute to New York; hip and elbow left side slightly bruised.

MANN, A. J., porter on Car Pottstown; cut on knee and shoulder sprained.

MARSHALL, ABRAHAM W., 334 West Fifty-third Street, New York; waiter Diner 4,455; injured on back.

McCANTS, FRED, 58 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City; cut about face and body bruised.

McKEE, Mrs. M. J., 805 Second Street, Juniata, Penn.; back hurt.

MITCHELL, H. V., 135 William Street, New York; en route Chicago to New York; right hip and elbow slightly bruised.

MONROE, ELEANOR, 805 Second Street, Juniata, Penn.; nervous shock.

MURRAY, WALTER C., 19 West 133d Street, New York, (dining car porter;) slightly scalded.

PENFOLD, Mrs. HELEN, 119 West Fifteenth Street, New York; hurt about back and shoulders; not serious.

PRICE, GODFREY, 162 Harvey Street, Philadelphia; hurt about head.

RAYMOND, F. A., 135 Williams Street, New York; enroute Chicago to New York; left leg slightly bruised and slight body bruises.

REARDON, KATHARINE J., 1,540 South Troy Street, Chicago; hurt about head.

ROSERT, A. E., 3 Leaure Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; hand hurt.

ROYSTER, JOHN, (waiter on Car 4,455;) slightly cut about head and hands.

SEARS, C. B., 817 North Broad Street, Philadelphia; badly shaken up.

SELLER, J. W., Lewisburg, Penn.; shaken up and hurt about face.

SERVANT, ALEXANER, 279 119th Street, New York; hurt about head and body.

SHERMAN, M. W., ((Pullman conductor,) 140 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City; back and hip injured.

SMITH, R. D., 5,165 Watterman Avenue, St. Louis; shaken up.

SMITH, Mrs. R. D., 5,165 Watterman Avenue, St. Louis; hurt about head.

SPINWELL, S. A., (Pullman porter;) slightly injured about hips and several cuts.

STEUART, ODIE, 421 East 164th Street, New York, (dining car cook;) scalded face, body, and arm.

STEVENS, Mr. and Mrs. E. B., Parsons, Kan.; en route to New York; badly bruised.

TRESSELT, Mr. and Mrs. O. H., 451 South Ohio Avenue, Columbus, O.; badly shaken up.

TRINDLE, J. E., 1,003 La Mont Avenue, Cleveland, O.; knee sprained.

UPDEGRAFF, JOHN, 306 Amber Street, Pittsburg, Penn.; badly shaken up and bruised.

VALENTINE, CHARLES, (cook diner 4,456;) badly scalded, right arm, right side, and back.

WEBB, Miss CLARA, 274 West Wood Street, Decatur, Ill.; hurt about head.

WEEKS, JOHN D., Northumberland, Penn.; hurt about head and chest.

WHITE, Dr. W. C., Pittsburg, Penn.; hurt about head and body.

WINSTON, A. S., 239 West Thirty-third Street, New York, (dining car waiter;) cut on right cheek.

WOOD, F. H., St. Louis, general attorney 'Frisco Lines; sprained wrist.

WOODS, J., 948 Park Avenue, New York, (dining car conductor;) head crushed.

YATES, GEORGE A., Nashville, Tenn., President Frick University; bruised.

YATES, Dr. J. L., 572 Marshall Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; head cut.

MAY CALL MURPHY IN BRANDT CASE

Continued from Page 1.

Brandt. These witnesses merely denied that there was any truth in the Woolridge record. Six witnesses are expected to appear before the jury to-day. Who they will be could not be learned.

Rosalsky's Denial.

Judge Rosalsky was very indignant when he read the story charging him with having had a conference with Mr. Schiff, Mr. Gans, McLaughlin, and a man named Rothschild in the Criterion Club a short time before he sentenced Brandt.

"I have never been in the Criterion Club in my life," said Mr. Rosalsky. "I never took part in any conference, and I never talked with Mr. Gans and McLaughlin at the same time in my life. I want to make this denial as emphatic as I can."

Gerard Not Ready to Decide.

The arguments presented on Tuesday by Mirabeau L. Towns and Attorney General Carmody in the habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court still rest in Justice Gerard's hands. The Justice refused to state yesterday when he would make his decision.

"A case like the Brandt case," he said, "takes considerable time for consideration, and I cannot hold up all the other litigants in my court to give all my time to this one case. I am going over the case now. Possibly I may need further information before I reach a decision, but that does not mean that I have decided to hold another hearing."

Justice Gerard stated early in the afternoon that he expected to dine with Gov. Dix. When the Governor had not arrived at 7 o'clock, however, Justice Gerard said that he did not think he was coming.

The Justice denied a rumor to the effect that he had issued an order of prohibition stopping the proceedings of a new plea and a new trial for Brandt before Judge Rosalsky. Such an order could only come from him, he said, and no application had been made for it.

The Judges of the General Sessions have agreed that hereafter in sentencing prisoners every fact connected with their pleadings will be ascertained if possible. Judge Crain announced from the bench that he would begin this practice to-day. It has often happened that prisoners, believing that a light sentence would be imposed if a plea of guilty is made, have sometimes made the plea when a trial would have secured their discharge. Some criticism has been made about the anxiety of the District Attorney's staff to convict prisoners without paying sufficient regard to their rights.

James W. Osborne was asked by The World to make an investigation into the Brandt case with a view of aiding the prisoner, with the co-operation and hearty approval of District Attorney Whitman, who was eager to see help extended to Brandt when the latter needed it most. Just after Gov. Dix's adverse decision, Mr. Osborne was able to help in an advisory capacity, and at Brandt's own request was noted as of counsel upon the motion of Robert M. Moore, personal advisor to the prisoner.

DIKE DEFENDS ROSALSKY.

Hysterical Public Forgets, He Says, the Gravity of Brandt's Offense.

The Twilight Club held the first of its series of discussions on "The Cause of Crime and the Cure of Criminals" last night at the Aldine Club. About 100 diners were present. The particular subject was the "Suspended Sentence." There were technical addresses on this matter by Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen of the Court of General Sessions; Judge W. W. Foster of the same court, Mrs. Alice C. Smith, former probation officer of the Women's Night Court; Miss Maude Miner, who is now a probation officer of that court, and others.

County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn, who declared himself in favor of the suspended sentence in cases where the interests of society were not jeopardized, referred to the Brandt case. He said:

"Just at present the entire city is ringing with the discussion of a celebrated criminal case. In the excitement of certain phases of the discussion we forget the principles which must have actuated the Judge in that case.

"In the hysteria of this discussion, we forget that a young man had entered a home where he had no right. We forget that he had gone in there in the night time, armed with a knife several inches long, and with a deadly club.

"In the hysteria with which the newspapers have surrounded this case we forget that this young man, thus armed with deadly weapons, in a house presumed to be sacred and which he had no right to enter, waited for an hour and a half or two hours for an older and less active man.

"We should not allow ourselves to remain oblivious to the fact that this young man was not the pink-fingered—what shall I say; what shall I call him?—victim that some newspapers would make out.

"This man, armed as he was, in a place where he had no right to be, was an enemy to society, and we should not be led astray by an momentary hysteria to think that he was anything else.

"This was not a case for suspended sentence. This man was not there for any good!"

As soon as Judge Dike left the banquet hall, he was besieged by reporters representing newspapers which had retained lawyers in the Brandt case. These reporters tried to get him to admit that he had mistaken Jacob H. Schiff for his son, Mortimer L. Schiff in his remarks. But Judge Dike said:

"If I have been wrong in my statement of the ages of Mr. Schiff and Brandt, I am open to correction. Otherwise my remarks stand just as I gave them. If this man had been before me I would not have considered his case called for anything else than the penalty to be dealt out to an enemy of society. Whatever his motive in being in the house, he had no right there, and if Mr. Schiff had treated him in any other way than that in which he did—if, for instance, he had not had presence of mind and had fought with him—I believe he would have been killed."

DISPUTES HAND'S AUTHORITY.

Cannot Act, Towns Says, Because There Is No Appeal for Pardon.

It developed yesterday that Gov. Dix's appointment of Richard L. Hand as a special Commissioner to take testimony in the Brandt case for submission to the Governor may be contested on the ground that the appointment is illegal. Mr. Hand insisted last night, however, that he would certainly act as the special Commissioner.

The objections have been raised by Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Brandt. Mr. Towns in a prepared statement said that Section 262 of the prison laws gave the Governor a right to appoint a person to conduct a hearing in such a case as Brandt's only where an application for pardon was before him. And there is no application for pardon pending, Mr. Towns maintains, because the Governor denied the original application and declared the case closed. A breaking of the seals, he said, does not constitute a reopening of the application.

But even if another application for a pardon should be obtained to override this technicality, Mr. Towns said yesterday, Section 265 of the prison laws would so limit the hearing that Mr. Hand would be restrained from accomplishing anything beyond inquiring into the evidence which had already been taken by a court of record. In any event, according to Mr. Towns, Mr. Hand would be bound by the prison law to merely report testimony to the Governor, and would be restrained from making recommendations for or against a pardon.

And beyond the legal objections, Mr. Towns said yesterday, Mr. Hand would be unqualified because he would be reviewing acts which took place under the administration of District Attorney Jerome, the charges against whom he reviewed in 1908, and whom he recommended to Gov. Hughes for exoneration.

When Mr. Towns learned late last night that the Governor had reopened the application for Brandt's pardon he said that the Governor had committed an act unauthorized by law, and that he would communicate with Attorney General Carmody in regard to this phase of the case some time to-day.

"When the Governor dismissed the case and sealed the papers," he said, "the case was dead so far as the Governor or any one else was concerned. There was absolutely no way to reopen the application for pardon without another petition, and I am sure that the Governor received no petition authorized by the prisoner. What is more, if he did open the papers he must be convinced that he was wrong in the first place in sealing them."

ROSALSKY LENIENT HERE.

Suspended Sentence in Case of Kaufman, Many Times Indicted.

As a direct result of the outcry over the thirty-year sentence imposed upon Brandt it was made known yesterday that in 1908 Judge Rosalsky suspended sentence upon Martin Kaufman, a salesman, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree, although he had thirteen other charges against him and had stolen nearly $100,000 in all.

Kaufman was employed by the Converted Cotton Goods Company after he had failed in business, and began his thieving by stealing $800 worth of goods from his employers and then selling the goods below cost. He had a salary of $200 a month and made $1,500 a year in commissions. He was under fourteen indictments at the time he was allowed to plead guilty, there being five indictments charging him with forgery, seven with grand larceny, and two with grand larceny in the second degree.

He was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky Sept. 10, 1908; pleaded guilty to stealing 3,369½ yards of cloth from his employers, and sentence was suspended on Dec. 24, 1908. On that day numerous letters were presented asking that clemency be shown to the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Isidor Kresser, who had charge of the case, let Edward Lauterbach, who represented the trustee in bankruptcy, oppose the request for a suspended sentence. In parolling the man Judge Rosalsky said:

> Now, Kaufman, I want you to understand that in extending clemency to you, I have not been moved by the testimonials I have received in your behalf; and I want you to know that your associations in life have not moved me to do so, either. I want you to understand that you stand branded as a wrongdoer, as a criminal, and that I am moved to clemency in your case, as I have said, because you have come to court and pleaded guilty; because you have not profited by your crime; because restitution has been made to your creditors, and because you have promised to aid the District Attorney in proceedings against other men.

Kaufman was represented by Moses A. Grossman, while Abraham Gruber represented Kaufman's former partner, Isaac Bloom, who lost $17,000 when his partner's concern failed with liabilities amounting to $20,000 and assets $8,000. Edward D. Page represented the Merchants' Protective Association and asked that a sentence be imposed upon Kaufman.

Twelve letters were received by Judge Rosalsky asking clemency, many of them being from prominent men. Some of the men who sent letters in Kaufman's behalf were Louis Marshall, lawyer of 37 Wall Street; Isaac Guggenheimer of 165 Broadway, Abraham Stern of 31 Nassau Street, Heller & Long, commission merchants of 78 Worth Street, and L. Spiegelberg & Sons of 145 Greene Street.

DIX REOPENED THE PLEA.

Confident Brandt Will Be Freed, Carmody Wants Writ Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Dix announced to-day that he would give the fullest latitude to Richard L. Hand, his special Commissioner, in the reopened hearing on the application of Foulke E. Brandt, former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, for a pardon. Aside from a conference with Mr. Hand when he comes to the Capitol, the Governor will take no part in the proceedings until the report is made, Attorney General Carmody having been selected to present before the Commissioner the State's side of the case.

It is probable that the proceedings will begin next Monday and that Commissioner Hand will choose to hold them in New York. As a result of statements made in New York by Mr. Hand and the opinion expressed here to-day by Attorney General Carmody, it would appear that the witnesses will be examined in public.

"No useful end can be served by holding these hearings behind closed doors," said the Attorney General this afternoon. "It would only tend to deepen the air of mystery which has surrounded this case without any reason that I can see, for there is no mystery at all. It would only tend to accentuate the impression of scandals involving some one beside Brandt that has prevailed in the public mind. There does not, to my knowledge, enter into this case any such element. When the veil of secrecy is torn aside the public will be surprised to find that rumors so utterly groundless could have been circulated and credited."

Commission Sent to Hand.

Gov. Dix, when he issued his formal commission to Mr. Hand this afternoon, took pains to have it appear that he had been prompted to reopen the case by a belief that all the facts were not before him when he turned down Brandt's application for mercy two weeks ago. Commissioner Hand will be asked to inquire very closely into the newly discovered evidence on the strength of which it has been alleged that Brandt was "railroaded" to jail by means of a conspiracy with wide ramifications.

Here is the commission sent by mail to Mr. Hand this afternoon:

> State of New York,
> Executive Chamber.
>
> Whereas, An application has heretofore been made to me by one Foulke Engel Brandt for Executive clemency, he being incarcerated in Clinton State Prison at Dannemora, under a sentence for burglary in the first degree; and upon the application and the records submitted to me, it appearing that such application should be denied, I made an order accordingly; and
>
> Whereas, It has since been alleged that there exist facts and circumstances, susceptible of proof, which do not appear in the records and proceedings upon which my said decision was based, but which should have a material bearing upon said application for clemency;
>
> Now, Therefore, In order that there may be a full investigation and ascertainment of all such matters and things, I do hereby, pursuant to the provisions of Section 262 of the Prison law, make, constitute, and appoint the Hon. Richard L. Hand, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., a person to conduct proceedings in all matters pertaining to said application for Executive clemency, and to report to me with all convenient speed the testimony taken before him, and for that purpose the said proceeding is reopened in order that, with the information to be derived from the hearings conducted hereunder, I may determine as to whether any other or further or different action should be taken in the premises.
>
> Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the [L. S.] City of Albany, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve.
>
> JOHN A. DIX.
>
> By the Governor, JOHN A. MASON, Secretary to the Governor.

At the Capitol the impression that Brandt will regain his freedom without much delay is hourly gaining ground. The Attorney General, who is familiar both with the facts in the possession of District Attorney Whitman and with the attitude of Gov. Dix, is not doing anything to discourage this impression.

Believes Brandt Will Be Freed.

"It is not conceivable," said the Attorney General this afternoon to THE TIMES correspondent, "that this young man won't get out as a result of the moves that are now being made on his behalf. I believe that he will be freed."

Then, in reply to a question whether the Federal courts would not have power to act where the contention is made that neither Justice Gerard nor the Court of General Sessions has jurisdiction, and whether the convicted valet would be doomed to serve his term out if Gov. Dix should take adverse action after receiving the report of Commissioner Hand, Mr. Carmody said:

"If action in the Federal courts were to be begun on the ground of international comity, Brandt being a foreigner, then, of course, all technicalities would be brushed aside. Under such circumstances the Federal courts could do almost anything and yet be within their proper jurisdiction, but it will never come to that.

"The State of New York will do ample justice in this matter. I say justice advisedly, for the Governor, in exercising his pardoning power, is performing an act of justice rather than one of mercy within the strict meaning of the law. Such action on the part of the Governor, if it is taken, must be taken on the ground that an injustice had been done in the first instance, and it would wipe the slate clean and lift the stigma from the person in whose interest his power is exercised."

Urges Gerard to Dismiss Writ.

Mr. Carmody said that nothing had been settled as yet with regard to the mode of procedure before Commissioner Hand, but that this would be a matter for conference when the latter reached the Capitol. The Attorney General and Gov. Dix were trying all day to get into communication with Mr. Hand.

Mr. Carmody this afternoon was busy preparing a brief to submit to Justice James W. Gerard, in which he will define his reasons for contending that the writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed in Brandt's case. The decision of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, referred to in THE TIMES'S Albany dispatches yesterday, has been cited by the Attorney General as furnishing ample ground for his contention, but several other cases have been cited, too.

The Attorney General said it was a grave question whether the reopening by Gov. Dix of Brandt's appeal for Executive clemency did not automatically act to supercede all other proceedings now in progress.

With regard to the proposed litigation before Judge Rosalsky, the Attorney General declared that, with all due respect to the Judge, the State would be compelled to completely disregard it in future proceedings in the Brandt case, because the Judge had clearly exceeded his jurisdiction in granting the motion for a new trial.

McLAUGHLIN'S RECORD.

Former Inspector Once Sentenced to Prison in a Bribery Case.

Former Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who is said to have ordered Police Lieutenant Wooldridge to make his baseless report about Foulke E. Brandt's past record, and who probably will be one of the most important witnesses before the Grand Jury, was well known while connected with the Police Department for his acquaintance with men of social and financial prominence.

He joined the police force in the early seventies, was made a Roundsman in 1876, Sergeant in 1884, Captain in 1887, and Inspector in 1892. For many years he was known as "the wealthiest man on the police force." He never tried to hide the fact that money was coming quickly to him. He always said he was making it in real estate and "in Wall Street."

McLaughlin was dismissed from the police force as a result of the Lexow investigation, and was subsegently indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to serve two and one-half years in Sing Sing for having taken a bribe from a builder named Gilchrist. He spent only ten days in the Tombs, got the Court of Appeals to order a new trial for him, was released on bail, and was never tried again. The indictment against him was subsequently quashed.

He was reinstated two years later, and was assigned by Police Commissioner F. V. Greene to the Third Inspection District. He was Deputy Chief of Police under Devery, and more recently was placed in charge of the Detective Bureau for a time.

McLaughlin's acquaintance with the Gould family was well known. A man named Wylie tried to blackmail Jay Gould once, and Inspector Byrnes and McLaughlin earned the millionaire's friendship by trapping the blackmailer.

When Howard Gould wished to obtain a divorce, it was to McLaughlin that he turned. Howard Gould's counsel in the divorce suit was De Lancey Nicoll. It came out during the trial of the divorce case that Lieut. Frank Peabody, a member of the city's Detective Bureau, had been mysteriously active in working up evidence for Mr. Gould. An investigation was made, and Peabody, getting frightened, admitted publicly that he had been told to get evidence for Mr. Gould by Inspector McLaughlin.

Police Commissioner Bingham was so incensed at the revelation that he immediately tried to have McLaughlin dismissed. A certain Justice of the Supreme Court, it is said, appealed to Bingham to let Inspector McLaughlin off easy, but the breach between the Commissioner and the Inspector rapidly widened, and McLaughlin, after being reduced to a Captaincy and being threatened with dismissal proceedings, put in a hurried application for retirement and was retired with a pension.

UNDER TRAIN, TAKES DRUG.

Suffering Trainman Begs Relief and Phys

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

GERMANY JOINED BY WIRELESS TO US

Improvements in Central Station at Nauen Permit Transmission Across the Atlantic.

STATE MONOPOLY PREVENTS

The 450 German Stations Cannot Handle Commercial Business—Tower at Nauen 650 Feet High.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Germany's great new wireless central station at Nauen, near Potsdam, is now able to communicate directly with America, according to a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day by the German Wireless Telegraph Company.

The station has recently undergone improvements which enable it to send messages a distance of between 3,125 and 3,750 miles. "This," said Herr Bredow, General Manager of the company, "permits us at any time to communicate with America. Our 450 German stations, however, have no concession to handle commercial traffic, which is an absolute monopoly of the National Post Office Department. Our stations at present may be used only for experimental or military purposes.

"We have learned with interest of THE NEW YORK TIMES's successful experiment in transatlantic news transmission by wireless. Undoubtedly the time will come when it will be possible to wireless happenings in Berlin direct from Unter den Linden to Times Square.

"The great wireless steel tower at Nauen is 650 feet in height—next to the Eiffel Tower the highest structure of the kind in the world. Spread around like the ribs of an umbrella are a series of thirteen wooden masts, each 128 feet high, from the peaks of which antennae wires 650 feet long reach to the pinnacle of the central tower.

The effective "capacity area" of the station is 120,000 cubic yards.

WILL WELCOME MR. KNOX.

Venezuela Has Already Begun Preparations to Entertain Him.

CARACAS, Feb. 15.—In reply to an inquiry as to the views of the Venezuelan Government regarding the announced visit of Secretary of State Knox, Gen. Matos, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to-day:

"The President and people of Venezuela have received the news of Mr. Knox's coming visit with the greatest satisfaction. The President considers the visit of the Secretary of State of the United States as a special demonstration of friendship and an indication of American union."

The Governmental authorities have already begun preparations on a grand scale for the reception of Mr. Knox.

Elliott Northcott, the new Minister from the United States to Venezuela, presented his credentials to-day to President Gomez, who in reply to Mr. Northcott's greeting said:

"On account of the approaching opening of the Panama Canal and the consequent extension of the horizon of universal commerce the economic interests of your fatherland and ours have been brought closer together. This will bring about here the formation of new bonds of friendship and respect for the fatherland of Washington and Lincoln, the standard bearers of greater world-wide progress as they were of American liberty and brotherhood."

CULLUM MEDAL FOR CHARCOT

American Geographical Society Honors the French Explorer.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Dr. John Charcot was officially notified to-day that the American Geographical Society of New York had bestowed on him the Cullum Gold Medal, the highest distinction it offers to polar explorers.

Rear Admiral Peary cabled his congratulations to Dr. Charcot, who will leave here shortly for a lecture tour in Russia.

The Cullum Gold Medal was founded by the late Gen. George W. Cullum, U. S. A., one of the most distinguished graduates of West Point, and was first awarded to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary on Jan. 12, 1897.

The subsequent recipients, in order, have been: Fridtjof Nansen, Sir John Murray, Thomas C. Mendenhall, A. Donaldson Smith, the Duke of the Abruzzi, Georg von Neumayer, Sven Hedin, Robert F. Scott, Robert Bell, William Morris Davis, Francisco P. Moreno, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Hermann Wagner, and Jean Charcot.

The Cullum Medal is of handsome design, the work of Miss Lydia Field Emmet.

TWO MORE CAMORRISTS FREE

Embrace All the Remaining Prisoners as They Leave the Cage.

VITERBO, Feb. 15.—Two more of the Camorrists who have been on trial charged with complicity in the murder in 1906 of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife were released to-day by the presiding Judge. A similar explanation to that of yesterday, when two prisoners were released, was given for granting liberty to Pasquale Gargiulo and Devera, the Judge stating that they had already served the maximum term in jail had they been found guilty.

Five other Camorrists, who were listed for freedom, were held on additional charges.

When Gargiulo and Devera left the cage they embraced all the remaining prisoners.

TURKS SHELL BRITISH SHIP.

Fort Near Perim Mistakes Cruiser Dido for Italian War Vessel.

ADEN, Feb. 15.—The British cruiser Dido was recently shelled by the Turkish fort near Perim.

The Dido was evidently mistaken for an Italian warship. Her commander was not aware of the blockade and steamed close to the fort.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16.—The German Ambassador at Constantinople has told the Porte, says a dispatch from the Turkish capital, that Italy does not intend to prolong hostilities in the archipelago.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 15.—Premier McBride advocated a policy of Asiatic exclusion for British Columbia in a lengthy speech in the Provincial Parliament yesterday. He said a measure restricting immigration from the Orient should be adopted without delay.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 15.—The water supply of this city is to be completely reorganized under the auspices of the Government, which proposes to expend $6,500,000 in carrying out the project.

SHAKESPEARE PORTRAITS.

Only Two, Says M. H. Spielman, a Student of the Subject.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—M. H. Spielmann was amusing as well as instructive at the Royal Institution to-day, when he discussed the question "What Was Shakespeare Like?"

"The mystery which surrounds his work and personality," said Mr. Spielmann, "extends to his portraiture. It has been humorously asserted that there are 4,000 ways of spelling his name, and the number of what are supposed to be likenesses of him is in proportion."

Most of these Mr. Spielmann declared to be excellent portraits of somebody else. He had studied the subject for several years, and had come to the conclusion that only two were genuine. These were the bust in Stratford-on-Avon Church, which was probably made from a life mask, not a death mask, as many imagined, and the engraving by Martin Droeshout. The one was put up by his fellow-townsmen and approved by his family, and the other was a tribute from professional friends and fellow-workers. This was pretty clear evidence that they were really like him.

In spite of this, added the lecturer, they have been constantly challenged. The chief reason for this was found in the gross inaccuracy of publications of Shakespeare's day which professed to reproduce likenesses. The seventeenth century seemed to care nothing for accuracy at all. Thus there arose doubts whether the monument now existing could be the one which was put up just after Shakespeare's death.

These doubts Mr. Spielmann successfully dispelled, showing that Shakespeare beyond doubt bore the appearance of a prosperous country gentleman. All the pictures representing him as a dreamy and poetical looking person he declared to be sheer fakes.

PRINCE OF WALES TO OXFORD

Will Matriculate at Magdalen—To be Under Dr. Warren's Care.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is announced that the Prince of Wales will matriculate as an undergraduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, next Michaelmas term.

The President of Magdalen, under whose immediate care the Prince will be placed, is Dr. Warren, who was one of the ablest of Jowett's pupils at Balliol. He is a poet and ardent university reformer.

One of the Fellows of the college is D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who has won world-wide fame by his archaeological discoveries.

LOWEST ENGLISH BIRTHRATE.

Record for Last Quarter of 1911 Smallest Known For Period.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The quarterly return of births, which is just published, states that the births registered in England and Wales for the fourth quarter of 1911 numbered 209,269. The birthrate is the lowest recorded for any fourth quarter since the establishment of civil registration.

HAD TO ENLARGE TOMBS.

Extraordinary Scene at the Burial of Count and Countess Milyutin.

MOSCOW, Feb. 15.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed to-day at the interment of Count and Countess Milyutin.

The Count held the rank of Field Marshal, and was Chief Aid de Camp of the Emperor. He was Minister of War during the reign of Emperor Alexander II. and was the leading champion of the cause of the liberation of the serfs.

The funeral was attended by a large number of deputations, including several from France and Bulgaria. The coffins were lowered into the vault with imposing military honors, but then an awkward situation arose. Both coffins were several inches larger than the apertures in the tomb. Workmen were at once called, and they attempted to enlarge the openings, but the cement would not yield. The family vault is composed of five compartments, separated by thick cement walls, and it was necessary to blast one of these.

The bodies were temporarily deposited in the chapel, and when the tomb had been enlarged the burial service was repeated, but without a repetition of the military honors.

Count Milyutin, who was 96 years old, and his wife, who was 89, died on the same day, the Countess expiring first.

SUPREMACY IN AIR AIM OF ALL FRANCE

Individuals, Departments, and Cities Contributing to Increase Army's Aerial Machines.

SENATOR BECOMES AIRMAN

In Order Better to Understand the Subject — National Committee Formed to Aid Government.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A great national movement is afoot to equip the French army with the finest aerial fleet in the world. The agitation follows upon the action of the Government in setting aside over $6,000,000 for the complete reorganization of the army air corps. Airships and aeroplanes are to be the fourth and fifth arms, respectively, of the military service.

War Minister Millerand, who is taking every opportunity to encourage the revival of patriotism, is determined that France shall keep the advantage she already possesses in the air over other nations. His speech in the Senate last Tuesday announced the importance of decentralizing the command of the air corps and placing aerial units at the disposal of every army corps. He was able to state that at the end of a year the French army would be able to mobilize 344 machines, with 234 officer airmen, and complete forces of mechanics, sappers, and pupils.

Senator Reymond, who in order to get a thorough grip of the subject, has become an expert airman, and has visited his constituents by aeroplane, has now placed himself at the head of a national committee to supplement the efforts of the Government. He declares that of the 200 aeroplanes now at the disposal of the French Army only about 100 are fit for use, which, with regard to airships, places France behind Germany.

At a meeting at the Sorbonne last Sunday a collection was made in the caps of the officers present, and resulted in the obtaining of $750 in five minutes. M. Michelin immediately subscribed $20,000, and Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, one of the earliest patrons of aeronautics, promised to give several aeroplanes, while various departments and cities of France have promised to furnish aeroplane and balloon sheds, flying grounds, and barracks for airmen.

A group of the Municipal Councilors of Paris has proposed to present six aeroplanes to the army. The vote will doubtless be ratified at the next meeting of the Council. A motion has been submitted to the Counsel General of the department to open a departmental flying school at the town of Bar le Duc, the birthplace of Premier Poincaré. The Prime Minister has promised ground for a military aerodrome, which will form an important link in the chain of army flying grounds along the eastern frontier.

The Douai Council has voted $8,000 for turning La Brayelle flying ground into a military aerodrome.

The municipality of Nancy has offered an aeroplane, to be called the Gen. Langlers, in memory of that distinguished officer, who died recently, to the Twentieth Army Corps, and the Government at to-day's Cabinet Council accepted the offer with the understanding that the choice of apparatus should be left to the military authorities.

The national fund received a pathetic subscription of $1 to-day from the eight pensioners who guard Napoleon's tomb.

SIR WILLIAM BULL COMING.

Member of Parliament Will Tour Canada as Far as Alberta.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sir William Bull, M. P., sails on the Celtic to-morrow for New York, and will make a tour on the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as Alberta. Accompanying him are W. P. Bull, K. C., of Toronto, and Willoughby Bullock.

LEWIS KEPT NO DIARY.

Famous Lawyer Left No Memoirs Either—Good News for Many.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Probate has been granted of the will of the late Sir George Lewis, the famous solicitor, who left an estate of the gross value of £237,615, ($1,188,075,) with net personalty of £219,524.

The will opens with the following statement:

"In my professional career, especially during the last forty years, many matters have been confided to me of a delicate nature, which, apart from considerations of ordinary professional honor, imposed the necessity of absolute secrecy.

"Statements having been made at various times that it is my intention to publish my reminiscences, I hereby declare that such statements were and are without foundation.

"For over forty years I kept no diary, and leave behind me no documents or memoranda from which confidences reposed in me can be revealed."

This will be very good news to many persons of high position. It is said that Sir George Lewis knew more secrets of the English aristocracy than any other man who ever lived.

NEW ALLAN LINE TO CANADA.

Service from Plymouth to Accommodate South England Emigrants.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Allan Line has decided to inaugurate a service between Plymouth and Canada. The first steamer, the Sicilian, sails April 19. The service will be fortnightly. The steamship will load cargo at and embark passengers at Plymouth.

This step was rendered necessary owing to the great number of bookings for Canada from South England districts. It will make a materially shorter sea voyage.

BRISTOL FIGURES SELL HIGH.

Set of Four at Sale of Bligh Collection Fetch $3,150.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—At Christie's to-day the sale of Sir John Duncan Bligh's collection of porcelain and other objects of art realized high prices.

A set of four Bristol figures of children, 10½ inches high, realized $3,150.

FINDS LIFE WITHOUT MICROBES POSSIBLE

Dr. Cohendy Sends a Communication Which Impresses the French Academy of Sciences.

HIS PROLONGED EXPERIMENTS

Chickens Raised Amid Microbe-proof Conditions Just as Big and Healthy as Others in Farmyard.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—"Is life possible without microbes," a question which has baffled the researches of scientists for thirty years, has just been authoritatively answered in the affirmative by Dr. Michel Cohendy, one of the most brilliant biologists of the younger generation in France, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences read to an unusually large assembly by Dr. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute.

Dr. Cohendy related how he had succeeded in proving his case to the hilt by means of a series of experiments on chickens lasting for over three years.

Taking eggs which were about to hatch and carefully sterilizing the shells, he placed them in a hermetically sealed incubator of his own design which he had previously rendered aseptic by long subjection to superheated steam at high pressure. When the eggs were hatched air was pumped into the incubator at regular intervals and food and water were placed inside. The greatest pains were taken to insure that all these were entirely free from any sort of germ life.

Under these conditions Dr. Cohendy succeeded in raising chickens quite as healthy and large as others hatched at the same time and reared in the open air.

Some of the birds were killed and examined. Their bodies contained no trace of any sort of microbe. Others, released into the farmyard, in a very short time absorbed vast numbers of bacteria without suffering from the abrupt change.

These results are considered by the Academy of Sciences to be of the highest importance to the medical profession.

"The Big Store"

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

AND BY COLLECTING

the only old and reliable D.H. Trading Stamps

You are PROFIT-SHARING with us to the extent of 5 Per Cent.

on your purchases.

This feature of our business is ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERYBODY.

Incidentally, if you are not already a charge customer, we will make it easy for you to become one.

Unlike some stores, we do NOT ask you to open a deposit account in order to secure any profit-sharing advantages. However, should you desire to avail yourself of the splendid banking facilities and the safety of Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Bankers, you will be allowed 4 per cent. per annum on your money.

Today's Sales

Extraordinary Bargain Occasions Throughout Both of Our Buildings

Only a "handful" of the attractions are briefly mentioned here.

MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, etc.

THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF SPRING DRESS GOODS AT SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES.
REMARKABLY PRETTY STYLES IN GIRLS' WASHABLE DRESSES at 89c.
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN DRESSES; 98c and $1.25 values at 50c.
REMNANTS AND ODD LOTS OF LINEN.
CHOICEST SPRING WASHABLE DRESS FABRICS UNDER PRICE.
WOMEN'S $3 to $4 SAMPLE SHOES at 98c.
A SHOWING OF FLOWER TRIMMED HATS at $5.
READY-TO-WEAR MILLINERY at $1.45, $1.95 and $2.50.
UMBRELLAS—"Seconds" of $1.25 grade at 58c.
$1.25 to $2.50 UMBRELLAS at $1.
FURS AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE YEAR.
A NOTABLE LIST OF SPECIALS IN GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
SHEFFIELD TABLE WARE AT HEAVILY REDUCED PRICES.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"

GREAT OFFERING OF FURNITURE FOR LIBRARY AND LIVING ROOM IN OUR FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE.
$27.50 TURKISH ROCKERS at $19.50.
SOLID OAK MISSION HALL CLOCKS at $5.
$115 MAHOGANY DAVENPORTS at $70.
$48 LEATHER SOFAS at $40.
$125 THREE-PIECE LIBRARY SUITES at $100.
$175 THREE-PIECE LIBRARY SUITES at $150.
IMPORTANT SALES OF GAS AND ELECTRIC PORTABLE LAMPS.
LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.
IMPORTED OIL PAINTINGS.
GRAY ENAMEL COOKING UTENSILS.
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS IN GENERAL.

$30,000 to Charity

WE give this amount, and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double D.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

An Old Time Clean-up at the Five Brill Stores Sale of Overcoats and Suits at $16.50

Formerly $30, $28 and $25

Staple Black, Oxford and Fancy Overcoats

Brown and gray mixtures—overcoats made of soft, woolly imported English fabrics—Raglans, Ulsters and Chesterfields; with belts or without; lined and unlined; heavy and medium weights.

Suits—Brown, gray and blue mixtures and neat dark effects—English and conservative models.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th ST. 279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th St., at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.
Harlem Store Open Every Evening

The Menus of the NOTABLE STATE AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS at Home and Abroad, pronounce

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE BEVERAGE OF THE SELECT WORLD.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Values in the Smith Gray & Co. stores today are doubled—and as for service, you have our assurance that any garment you may buy now will be good style next Fall and Winter.

Every fabric is a world's standard fabric and practically all the designs are exclusive—the tailoring is of a degree of excellence found in no other ready-for-service clothes, and the assortment in pattern, weave, fabric and model is complete.

All in all, 'tis an opportunity that in its entirety has known no counterpart in the Smith Gray & Co. stores.

Tailored by the same workmen who would have made them had these suits been made to your measure; cut on advanced models that will be good style for a year or more to come, from the surplus yardage of exclusive fabrics in our special tailoring department, this suit offering presents a rare opportunity. If purchased through our special tailoring department they would cost from 32.50 to 45.00; regular ready-for-service prices would be 25.00, 27.50, 30.00, 32.50 and 35.00..... 17.00

18.00 to 30.00

Broken sizes—all are light and medium grays, suitable for hard service the year through.

Suits and Overcoats, 12.50

20.00 to 35.00 Suits and Overcoats, 15.00

27.50 to 40.00 Suits and Overcoats, 20.00

40.00 and 45.00 Suits, 40.00 to 50.00 Overcoats, 25.00

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Your Charge Account Is Solicited

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

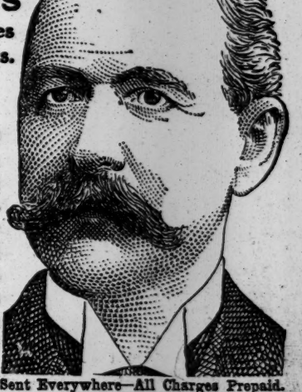
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across From City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 $3.50 $4 & $5 SHOES

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men and Boys.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED SHOES give W.L. Douglas shoes a trial. W.L. Douglas name stamped on a shoe guarantees superior quality and more value for the money than other makes. His name and price stamped on the bottom protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W.L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute.



HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL. Shoes Sent Everywhere—All Charges Prepaid. If W.L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world. Illus. Catalog free. W.L. DOUGLAS, 152 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:

93 Nassau St.; 755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.); 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street; 1495 Broadway (Times Square); 984 Third Ave.; 1452 Third Ave.; 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.; 2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Avenue; 663 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St.—BROOKLYN 421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1007 Broadway; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.; 1779 Pitkin Avenue. NEWARK—827 Broad Street. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street

BROOKLYN

Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

WARFARE IN RANKS OF AUTOMOBILE CLUB

Dissension Over the Proposed Changes Is Widening Breach Between the Two Factions.

MAY UPSET ORGANIZATION

Objection Is Made to Election of Officers by Board of Governors Instead of by Members.

As the date for the general meeting of the Automobile Club of America approaches the fight between the present régime and the insurgent members grows. When the meeting is held on Monday some interesting features are expected to develop, for the dissension is spreading and both sides are waging a determined campaign of warfare. The failure of President Sanderson to call the special meeting last night, as requested, has increased the bitterness of feeling on the part of the opposition and widened the breach. When the members meet to decide upon the proposed constitutional changes many who have not attended a meeting in years are expected to be on hand.

Many circulars have been distributed during the campaign, each purporting to be true statements of the actual condition of affairs in the club and containing requests for proxy votes. So many conflicting statements have appeared during the last two weeks that the members are beginning to lose sight of the real points at issue. The dissension has been caused over the question of how the club shall be managed. So widespread has this become that it threatens to upset the former well-ordered regulations of the organization and cause an internal revolution.

Recently the Board of Governors proposed considerable revision of the by-laws, together with the addition of numerous amendments and the elimination of a large portion of the present by-laws. This caused certain members to appoint a committee to protest, the committee consisting of Robert Lee Morrell, a Vice President and member of the Board of Governors; Alfred Ely, Alfred H. Swayne, and W. R. Warren. These members drew up a circular letter, in which the proposition of eliminating about forty paragraphs from the by-laws and adding a number of amendments was strenuously opposed. One particular point that meets with objection is having the officers elected by the Board of Governors instead of by the members.

It is contended that the plan would take away all the rights and powers of the members as far as possible, and give practically all the control of the club to a few men on the board. It would make the office of Treasurer a mere clerkship, and would concentrate all the power in a few members, it is alleged. In short, the plan would change the value of the organization from a "social club, devoted to automobiling," to a business corporation under a self perpetuating management. Under this system, members, other than the governors, would be about on the same plane as guests at a hotel or as customers at a garage.

President Henry Sanderson and his associates on the Board of Governors, admit that the club will be run on a business basis if the amendments are approved, but assert that this is absolutely necessary if the organization is to continue its successful career. The full reasons for the proposed changes are contained in a circular showing the present and proposed constitutions and by-laws.

President Sanderson has been severely criticised for failing to call the special meeting on the date requested, it being alleged by the opposition that the President is attempting to "merge the separate business specified for a meeting on Feb. 15 into his meeting on Feb. 19, which, it is alleged, the President's own proxy committee is doing its utmost to control."

In issuing the announcement for the special meeting on Monday, President Sanderson mentions the following special business to be taken up:

First, the adoption of a resolution against the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Governors, or through any committee appointed by that board.

Second, the election of a special committee to look into the matter of preventing the club becoming a mere business corporation, with the power of self-perpetuating left to a few members of the Board of Governors.

Third, the election of a committee to investigate and ascertain if the business department is being conducted without loss to the organization.

Fourth, to consider to what extent the annual dues of the members, which amount to about $100,000 yearly, shall be expended to make up or defray the loss resulting from the operation of the garage as heretofore conducted.

THINK COAL STRIKE CERTAIN.

Scotch Blast Furnace Owners Give Notice to Their Employes.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.—A reflex of the threatened national coal miners' strike, which will begin on Feb. 29 unless in the meantime the mine owners accept the principle of a minimum wage for all men and boys employed underground, is seen in the issue to-day of notices given by the blast furnace owners throughout Scotland to their workmen. The contracts of the workmen are thus terminated on Feb. 29.

The furnace owners are of opinion that a national coal strike is inevitable. It will affect about 800,000 men.

LINERS MAY CALL AT TOULON.

Cunard and Hamburg-American Vessels May Abandon Villefranche.

TOULON, Feb. 15.—The Cunard and Hamburg-American Steamship Lines are studying the possibility of substituting Toulon for Villefranche as a port of call on their Mediterranean services.

The suggested move is due to the difficulties encountered at Villefranche.

Dr. Flexner Sails for Europe.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, and expects to be away two months. During his trip Dr. Flexner will lecture in London on the public health of the British metropolis and at Edinburgh he will lecture on the serum treatment of meningitis.

GEN. AINSWORTH OUT; FACES ARMY TRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

that he is known to possess. The charges will be broadly drawn and based on the Sixty-first Article of War, which states that "any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service."

The trial will be held, it is now said, in the War College at Washington Barracks Park about one mile from the War Department and far from curious throngs.

Bitter Clash With Gen. Wood.

It is clearly recognized that the circumstances out of which the action today against Gen. Ainsworth came are clustered around the plan to reorganize the army as proposed in the Hay bill now pending in the House of Representatives. The hearings preliminary for this legislation began last Summer and it was the sensation of the day that Gen. Ainsworth had assumed a position in regard to the enlistment period diametrically opposed to that of Gen. Wood. Not only were the two officers apart on the question, but the asperity with which Gen. Ainsworth characterized Gen. Wood's views attracted general attention and signalized the beginning of a battle royal between two strong and determined figures "at the top of the army." Gen. Wood urged a two-year period of enlistment if possible, and if not that, a three-year period, with a two-year period in the reserve, a slight amount of pay for duty in reserve and a system of registering reserves so that they could be brought quickly into service in case of war. Gen. Ainsworth, having had charge of the recruiting service of the army for years and in that responsible duty having gained such a degree of experience that his judgment outweighed the theories of Gen. Wood and the officers associated with him in the General Staff, ridiculed Gen. Wood before the House Military Committee and used language that was contemptuous in the extreme. The situation was all the more startling and strange because the two men, before Gen. Wood came to Washington to be Chief of Staff, had been boon friends. Both had served many years in the Medical Department as Army Surgeons, and some of the time were out on the frontier in Indian campaigns. Each had a somewhat similar experience in making his way in military service rather than as medical officers, one to the top of the line and the other to the top of the most important staff department in the army—the backbone of the army as an organizing institution. No two men could have been more friendly than they only a short two years back. When Gen. Wood went to Johns Hopkins Hospital two years ago to undergo a serious operation, Mrs. Wood every day called up Gen. Ainsworth's office by long distance telephone to advise him of her husband's condition. When Gen. Wood came to Washington to assume the duties of Chief of Staff, he was the guest of Gen. Ainsworth. The best of understanding existed between them and neither probably ever dreamed that they would be engaged in the bitterest personal quarrel known in the army in fifty years.

Yet it was a free prediction in the army and out of it. There were many who knew that Gen. Ainsworth could never be less than a master, and it was a constant prophecy that he would impress himself on Gen. Wood or clash with him. No one who had come in contact with Gen. Ainsworth but knew his contempt for the "general stuff," as he habitually called the General Staff, whose academic and extravagant schemes he criticised and condemned from the first. And all the while, in his own department, he was as complete a master as if he had been made by law a dictator. On all sides officers old in experience and skilled in command of men and of the machinery of organization openly praised his ability in perfecting his office and making it a powerful adjunct of the army.

Ainsworth's Rise in Rank.

It was a rare development that Ainsworth made of himself—from an army "medico" to a Major General. He began in the office of the Surgeon General as the officer in charge of the old pension and record division. He introduced modern methods of keeping the service records of the regular and volunteer armies of the civil war, the Mexican war, and the Indian campaigns. To members of Congress this was a most important office. They were constantly in need of its help in getting pensions for constituents, and they had for years been annoyed by delays in getting the records of service of applicants for pensions. When Gen. Ainsworth took charge of the office there were thousands of cases in arrears. His aptitude for work and for bringing order out of chaos soon accomplished a change, and it became possible for a member of Congress to telephone from the Capitol for a record of an old soldier and get it by messenger within an hour or by mail the next morning.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and Senator Cockrell of Missouri recognized Gen. Ainsworth's work, and they put through a bill making him a Colonel and the Chief of the Record and Pension Bureau. President Harrison vetoed the bill because it stripped the executive of the right to nominate an officer of the army. A new bill unobjectionable in this respect was passed, and President Harrison nominated Gen. Ainsworth to be a Colonel and Chief of the bureau.

When Gen. Corbin, after serving as Adjutant General through the Spanish-American war, returned to a command, Gen. Ainsworth was made Military Secretary, with the rank of Brigadier General. His service was so satisfactory that Congress, when he became Adjutant General, again advanced Gen. Ainsworth to the rank of Major General.

In his office Gen. Ainsworth has a manner all his own. He has boasted that his office has never "leaked" and never would leak, and nobody will dispute it. His discipline is severe and absolute, but effective. His department responds to his slightest touch like a machine. Army men who hate Gen. Ainsworth concede the perfection of his department. The secret is that Gen. Ainsworth is himself always "on the job." He takes every responsibility on himself. It is impossible to get a single page of army orders or the least important document or any information whatever from his office without going to its head. Public officers and newspaper men long ago learned that there was no use in asking any subordinate in Gen. Ainsworth's department for the slightest information, and no employe dared to give any.

Gen. Ainsworth has ruled his office with a rod of iron, and he has done it for the good of the service. His manner has been at times brutal not only to civilians but to officers. Old and hardened men have gone from his presence to adjoining rooms and sat down and cried over censure received from Gen. Ainsworth when before him on official military duty.

Yet Gen. Ainsworth was at heart kindly and just. To his civilian employes he has always been considerate. Old superannuated men have been kept, and their work lightened. The General, in fact, has been in himself a pension system for them. All his clerks seem to feel a loyalty and a pride in their work, responsive to a code established by their chief.

Contrasted With Gen. Wood.

It was against such a character that Gen. Wood faced deadly combat when the two men broke with each other. Gen. Wood is not a master of details, of forms, or precedents. If he were to conduct the business of the army without the experienced counselors that surround him he would soon have things at sixes and sevens. Gen. Ainsworth easily convinced the House Military Committee that Gen. Wood was academic and visionary in his ideas of the enlistment period.

He was supported by the testimony of a large number of old officers, who had seen long service. They said that the five-year period was desirable, and that the three-year period would not work. They believed that the man who enlisted did so in a devil-may-care way, and five years to such a man was the same as three or any other less period. At any rate, the committee decided with Gen. Ainsworth and against Gen. Wood.

The Secretary of War undertook to persuade the committee to take the General Staff's view of the controversy. But it was to no purpose. The committee went deliberately on the lines that coincided with the views of Gen. Ainsworth. The reorganization measure had been placed on the regular Army Appropriation bill, and sooner or later there would be placed before the President the dilemma of permitting the reorganization plan to go into effect, or of vetoing the Appropriation bill and making it possible for the Democrats to carry into the approaching campaign the cry that the Republican President would starve the army to death rather than allow necessary and wholesome reforms to be made. Thus the issue has become before the shrewdest suspected it one between the Executive and Congress and places the trial of Gen. Ainsworth by a court martial as a foremost event of the pending campaign.

Stimson's Letter of Suspension.

Secretary Stimson's letter of suspension to Gen. Ainsworth took up incidents as far back as October, 1909, in which the Secretary held the Adjutant General had been unduly caustic in dealing with his superiors and in criticising them. Beginning with last December, the Secretary refers to his order to the Adjutant General to submit to the Chief of Staff of the Army his opinion on a proposal to abolish the present muster roll and to modify certain other rolls.

"In reply to this order," says the Secretary, "you submitted to the Chief of Staff on Feb. 9 a memorandum dated Feb. 3. In this paper you impugn the fairness and intelligence of the Secretary of War, under whose authority the proposition in question was submitted to you. You also criticise and impugn the military capacity and experience, the intelligence and fairmindedness, and, finally, question the honor and good faith of the officers of the General Staff and the War College, which you were directed to discuss."

Mr. Stimson then quotes or from Gen. Ainsworth's memorandum to show that the latter had him in mind in writing:

> In compliance with the second part of the accompanying call the following statement is submitted, although it is recognized that it will be difficult if not impossible to formulate any statement that will carry conviction to any one who is so unmindful of consequences or so uninformed as to the needs of the Government and the public with regard to the matter in question as seriously to propose to abolish one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the records of the War Department.

The Secretary then quotes the Adjutant General as having added that the statement was submitted with the "confident expectation that when other if not wiser counsels shall prevail" the statement would "receive the consideration that may not be given it now."

After recounting other differences between Gen. Ainsworth and the War Department the Secretary declares:

> "In considering whether these offenses against propriety on your part are merely exceptional cases of rudeness and illtemper, I find that they have become habitual on your part, and have occurred under other administrations of the War Department and concerning other officers than those of the General Staff."

In summing up his letter of suspension Secretary Stimson does not mince words. He says that feeling that he himself had been attacked, he had not deemed himself fit to take judicial action, but had laid the entire matter before the President, who ordered that the Adjutant General be relieved at once.

"Your present action," says the Secretary in conclusion, "which, because of the prior warning received and the length of time consumed in the preparation of your present memoranda, must be deemed deliberate, is therefore but the culmination of a series of outbreaks evidencing such intolerance of subordination and such readiness to impugn either the motives or the intelligence of those with whom it is your duty to work in association, as, if uncorrected, to destroy your usefulness in your present office. It is impossible that the business of the Government shall be properly conducted if official communications are made the occasion for contemptuous comments and aspersions upon fellow-officers and for insolence to superiors. Under such circumstances self-respect would forbid that co-operation which is necessary to effective service."

The five-year army enlistment amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, one of the issues between Gen. Wood and Gen. Ainsworth, was adopted in the House to-day by a vote of 101 to 73.

GUILTY OF CLUBBING WOMAN.

Ex-Policeman Borgman Committed to the Tombs to Await Sentence.

Ex-Policeman Joseph D. Borgman, who was arrested for striking Mrs. May McCollough of Inwood, L. I., with his club, was convicted of assault in the third degree before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday, and remanded to the Tombs one week for sentence.

The assault took place at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue on Nov. 13, and Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, who prosecuted the case with Assistant District Attorney Delehanty, brought numerous witnesses, who testified that they saw Borgman walk over to Mrs. McCollough and deliberately strike her over the head with his club. The prisoner testified that he had been under the influence of opium which had been given to him as medicine.

He was dismissed from the police force after he had been tried on the same charge.

Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Removed as Adjutant General

STOP TRAINS AT HIGHBRIDGE.

New York Central Grants Request Made by Bronx Residents.

The New York Central Railroad Company has notified the Public Service Commission that it will comply with the request of Commissioner John E. Eustis, and beginning next Monday will stop certain through express trains at Highbridge. This is in response to complaints from residents of the Bronx.

The trains that will stop at Highbridge are: Empire State Express, leaving the Grand Central Station at 8:30 A. M.; No. 5, leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:40 A. M.; No. 9, leaving the Grand Central Station at 12:50 P. M.; No. 29, leaving the Grand Central Station at 8 P. M., and No. 33, leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:35 P. M.

The New York Central is now making extensive changes at 140th Street, and Commissioner Eustis stated yesterday that when its large station there is complete there will be no difficulty in arranging that all north and south bound trains shall stop there.

Girl Hurt in Bridge Crush.

Miss Madeline Lawless, 24 years old, of 193 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, while trying to get on a Fifth Avenue train on the Brooklyn Bridge in the rush hour last evening, was pushed down between the train and the platform. Other passengers pulled her out and she was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from contusions to her right side.

CLERK DAILY ROBBED HOTEL.

Got $2,500 Since Last May, He Confesses in Court.

Magistrate Herbert held Clinton J. Weaver, a clerk in the Sherman Square Hotel, for the Grand Jury after he had pleaded guilty in the Tombs Court yesterday to a charge of grand larceny made against him by his employers.

Weaver confessed that ever since last May he had been stealing money from the hotel by making false entries in his books and said that the amount of his thefts was about $2,500. He said that sometimes he took as much as $50 in one day.

GIMBELS

Luncheon at GIMBELS
Is becoming a fixed incident in many a woman's shopping day. Dainty food, served as you would have it at home, in the pleasant surroundings of the Tea Room. Music.

$17.50 Is the New Price On 224 Men's Overcoats 378 Men's Suits

Of Standard Gimbel $25 to $35 Qualities

More of the Suits and Overcoats in the offering were $30, $32 and $35 than were $25 and $28.

All of them have the characteristics of good cloth, good style and good tailoring that have made many warm, new friends for Gimbel Clothing this Winter.

That you can now make a fine saving on any one of them, simply increases the measure of your profit, without decreasing the intrinsic value of the clothing.

You will find among the OVERCOATS
Raglans, split sleeve models, single and double-breasted; Belted Coats with convertible collars; Storm Coats, and many of the staple three-quarter length Chesterfields.

The SUITS present a choice of
Plain and fancy blue and black cloths, and a fine variety of the smart mixtures of the season.

Sizes, naturally, are broken, but there is plenty of choice in every size from 33 to 46-inch chest measure.

$17.50 for any Suit or Overcoat in the fine collection. **Fourth Floor**

3000 Men's Fine NEW SHIRTS At $1.15—$1.50 and $2 Grades

Intended for the man who is "choosy" about the shirts he buys—in the patterns, the quality and making; and likes to have a full range of sizes and sleeve lengths to pick from. In other words, the man who usually buys his shirts from regular stock, but does not scorn a saving.

We found a maker with too much material on hand. Had him make the shirts up for us—our way—in full size-ranges. Ordinarily we should sell them at $1.50 and $2—but we don't need to.

They are of fine percale or Jacquard-figured madras, with plain or plaited bosoms, with a fine variety of stripes, in black and colors, on white grounds. All in coat style, with attached cuffs.

Freshly unpacked for today's selling at **$1.15** each.

$2 to $3 Knitted Scarfs at $1.05

Made in New York on English hand-looms, and highly characteristic and well-bred in appearance. Smart, cross or bias club stripes, in two and three-color combinations, heather effects, various fancy stripes and some plain colors. About 1000 new Scarfs added to the collection for today's selling.

Main Floor

Really Remarkable!---The HOSIERY In This Sale for Men and Women

Perhaps, during the season of Winter weather and high shoes, you have been worrying along with your old hosiery, and waiting for just the right chance to buy your Spring supplies. THIS IS THAT CHANCE.

A great quantity of fine hosiery has been gathered to make it for you. One very prominent New York firm of importers and wholesalers has supplied a great deal of it. Another splendid group comes from a Philadelphia manufacturer. What do you think, for instance, of a great offering of Women's Silk Stockings at 95c a pair, not a single pair of which was made to WHOLESALE for less than $12.50 to $30 a dozen? And that is just a sample of the good fortune that awaits you. These are the lots:

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

35c Silk Lisle Hose, 6 Pairs for $1
3,600 pairs, mostly in black, some in colors, all with 4-in. garter tops. 18c for single pairs.

50c Lisle-thread Hose, 28c a Pair
5,000 pairs of imported gauze lisle, silk lisle and plain silk-embroidered lisle, in black and tan.

65c Silk Boot Hose, 38c a Pair
Full fashioned, in black and tan, with mercerized lisle tops, heels and toes, and double soles.

$1 to $1.50 Silk Hose, 75c a Pair
A quite extraordinary lot of Women's Silk Stockings, in black and various colors and weights; some all-silk, others with lisle tops, heels and toes. A big wholesaler's clean-up; all sizes, though not in every style; and at least half the offering of the $1.50 grade.

$1.50 to $2.75 Silk Hose, 95c a Pair
3,600 pairs of extra heavy and medium-weight pure Silk Stockings, in black and beautiful colors. All silk or with mercerized tops and soles. Lowest wholesale price, $12.50 a dozen pairs.

$1.95 Embroidered Silk Hose, $1.25 Pair
Black silk, hand-embroidered in black or colors, in many pretty designs.

$3 Imported Silk Hose, $1.85 a Pair
Made in France, of fine silk, with lace ankles, or hand-embroidered, black and colors.

$4 to $5.50 French Silk Hose, $2.35 Pair
Some self-embroidered on colored grounds; others with lace ankles. Colors only.

MEN'S HOSIERY

50c Half Hose, 28c a Pair
About 5,000 pairs of Silk and Silk-plaited Socks of a quality we have sold plentifully at 38c a pair. All two-toned effects, in black-and-white, tan-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

65c Silk Socks, 38c a Pair
4,000 pairs of thread silk Socks, ingrain dye, in black and about 20 different colors.

$1 Silk Socks, 55c a Pair
In black and colors, products of a well-known maker whose name we cannot advertise.

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

MEN'S SILK LINED SUITS, $18.50
For Between-Season Wear
Blue Serge—The Blue Serge That Doesn't Shrink

This is the time of year that many men look about for a between-season suit, one that is neither too heavy nor too light, but just right. Here it is.

A blue serge suit of the right weight fits in as no other suit will.

These are made of 16 oz. to the yard fine twill serge, woven two ply both ways.

You may not fully understand that technical term, but you will fully understand the smooth, pliable feeling to the cloth, which in the case of most Serges is conspicuous only by its absence. It is produced only by using the finest grades of Wool.

Of course these Serges do not fade. All Serges sold at Macy's, even at the lowest prices, are guaranteed.

Every coat is lined with Merveilleux silk, the back of the vests being of the same material.

The making is fully in keeping with the high standard of materials—in fact, these are gentlemen's suits in every sense.

All sizes may be had from 34 to 46.

WINTER OVERCOATS of mixture materials, with belted backs, formerly $18.50 to $24.75, now **$13.50.**

GRAY MIXED CHEVIOT SACK SUITS, formerly $18.00 and $22.50, now **$11.50.**

FANCY WAISTCOATS, $2.50 and $3.50 qualities, are marked at **$1.24.**

Men who care about their appearance and who know a value when they see one can enjoy themselves at Macy's this week.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL, MILLINERY AND FURS FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

DIRECT ATTENTION TO

Very Extensive Displays of

Hand-made French Blouses

Depicting the very latest vogue in Paris—

at $10, $12.50, $15, $18 to $65

ALSO

Continue Final Clearance of FUR COATS, SETS and SEPARATE PIECES many *at Less Than Half Former Prices.*

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Cooked Right

That's why three generations have eaten H-O—the *only* oatmeal steam-cooked 2 hours in the mill.

It's our special process of cooking it that brings out and *retains* for you the fine oat flavor.

It's our special cooking that makes H-O Oatmeal so digestible none of the nourishment is lost.

—and SAVES fully 2 hours of *your time and fuel,* for H-O is all ready to serve when you cook it only 20 minutes.

One package makes breakfast for the whole family for 6 days. Try H-O today.

OATMEAL

H-O

THE H-O COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

An old lady appeared at the door of the life-saving station.

"Isn't anything being done to help that ship in distress?" she demanded anxiously, pointing seaward.

"Oh, that's all right, ma'am," replied the man in oilskins, "we've sent 'em a line to come ashore."

"Goodness me!" exclaimed the lady, "were they waiting for a formal invitation?"

Many manufacturers are today making just the goods that the farmer wants, is willing to buy and has the money to pay for.

Farm and Fireside is a medium which reaches hundreds of thousands of farm homes and has influence in these homes.

Can it be that these advertisers are waiting for a formal invitation? If so, this is it.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER

New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

100

$50.00 TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS via Lackawanna Railroad

Tickets on sale March 1st to April 14th, 1912. Ticket Offices: Broadway and Wall, 429, 1183 and 1465 Broadway, 505 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Advertisements of Lost articles may be telephoned to The New York Times any hour day or night. Telephone Bryant 1000.

EAST RIVER PROJECT TO COST $40,000,000

Col. Black's Channel Survey, Lying Dormant Since 1898, to be Urged Now Upon Congress.

PORT MUST HAVE FACILITIES

In Danger of Losing Commercial Supremacy—State Harbor Commission Meeting Here to Discuss Plans.

A meeting of the State Harbor Commission will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall, jointly with representatives of the commercial organizations of the city, to discuss the proposed improvements of the East River channel, with the view of presenting before Congress the urgency of completing the new channel for the accommodation of the growing commerce of the Port of New York.

The surveys which have been completed by Col. William E. Black of the United States Engineer Corps from the Battery to Throg's Neck, where the East River enters Long Island Sound, with the $35,-000,000 or $40,000,000 estimated cost of the proposed thirty or thirty-five foot channel, will be discussed at length.

This statement with reference to Col. Black's surveys which have emphasized the necessity for greater port facilities has been made by Alexander R. Smith, a member of the New York Commerce Commission appointed by Gov. Black in 1898, and more recently Secretary of the Barge Canal Terminal Commission:

"Col. Black's surveys have been made upon the basis of either a thirty-foot or a thirty-five-foot channel throughout the East River, so carried out as to minimize the swift current, especially at the Battery and at Hell Gate, for the safety of both commercial and war vessels. It is proposed to remove all reefs at the Battery, at Corlears Hook, between Corlears Hook and Twenty-third Street on the Manhattan side of the river; the East Channel between Blackwell's Island and Long Island City, Hell Gate, Little Hell Gate, and the Bronx Kills, which latter separate the mainland from the chain of islands in the river at that point.

"If the channel is made but thirty feet in depth, a saving of $4,000,000 can be effected, but to such extent that the most modern ships will be excluded from its use. A study of the survey impresses the necessity of at least a thirty-five-foot channel, considering that the new Ambrose Channel, the Bay Ridge Channel and the Hudson River are all of forty-foot depth at mean low water.

"The completion of the Panama Canal, the State barge canals, the Cape Cod Canal, all of which projects are converging into the year 1915, will find New York unprepared to take care of the vast increase in its commerce, unless the long-neglected East River improvement is entered upon and pushed vigorously.

"Only very recently the Port of New York reached the proud position of the leading port of the world. The competition of Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, and Liverpool is close and keen, and unless New York makes ample provision for taking care of what will soon be offering—indeed, what is now offering—it will lose the position of unequaled eminence.

"The value of New York's xports in 1910 was $651,986,356 and the value of its imports was $935,990,958, a grand total of $1,587,977,314. In the same year 13,042,-813 tons of shipping entered the port and 12,541,903 tons were cleared from it in foreign trade alone. Thousands of vessels are in constant employment in the port, the volume of whose traffic largely exceeds 100,000,000 tons and the value of which amounts to several billion dollars.

Although there has been an increase of 50.27 per cent. in the tonnage of vessels entering the Port of New York in the last ten years and an increase of 50.25 per cent. in the value of goods that entered and left the port in foreign trade in the same period, within the same period some of its rivals have shown an equal or more astonishing growth. While London's growth was but 18 per cent., Liverpool's was 32, Hamburg's 55, Antwerp's 63, and Rotterdam's 65.

"Tremendous sums of money are being expended by the State in Hamburg, in Belgium, and in Holland in order to improve the port facilities of Hamburg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, respectively—sums running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The same is true of London, of Havre, and of Liverpool, as the competition between the leading ports of Europe is most keen.

"The reason for all this is that it has a tremendous bearing upon the industrial development of the countries in which these ports are located, in that larger ships mean cheaper transportation, and cheaper transportation means increased employment and production and increased wealth. The same is true of the Port of New York, where about one-eighth of the entire manufacturing of the United States is conducted, the healthy growth of which is entirely dependent upon the cheapest transportation and the amplest facilities for the accommodation of the vessels that bring the foods and the raw materials and take away the finished products."

ADRIATIC HAD BAD WEATHER.

Capt. Hays Took Southern Course, but Encountered Heavy Head Seas.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived yesterday from Naples, twenty-four hours late owing to the bad weather, which commenced the day after she left port. In order to make better weather for the passengers, Capt. B. F. Hays went south of the Azores, making the voyage from Gibraltar 172 miles longer than by passing to the northward of the islands.

The Adriatic encountered the storm which was felt off the Florida coast, and had a succession of northwest gales and heavy head seas. The only fine weather was experienced two days ago, when the liner came north again.

Among the Adriatic's passengers was Prof. Charles P. Warren of Columbia University, who has been in Constantinople for two months preparing plans for four new buildings to be added to Robert College, in the Turkish capital, from subscriptions made by Cleveland Dodge and William Story of this city.

MOTHER REVEALS SECRET.

Change in Fortune Compels Mrs. Baron to Tell Daughter She Is Stepchild.

Surrogate Cohalan signed three orders yesterday granting permission to as many mothers to apply the income of their children's estates to the education and maintenance of the children.

The petition of Mrs. Hattie O. Baron, widow of Theodore Baron, who died Nov. 12, 1908, revealed that Belle Z. Baron, a stepdaughter, in accordance with the wishes of her dead father, had been brought up in the belief that Mrs. Baron was her real mother. She was one year and three months old when her father remarried on Feb. 19, 1900. Mr. Baron said that as a result of her teaching the child had come to have the same affection for her that she would have had for her natural mother.

During his lifetime, Mrs. Baron said, her husband earned $20,000 a year, and maintained a luxurious Summer home at Far Rockaway and a town house at 11 West Eighty-eighth Street. He spent practically all of his income on his living expenses. When he died he left her practically without means, because he had lost large sums in speculation.

Mrs. Baron now lives with her stepdaughter at 508 West 114th Street. Her daughter attends the Horace Mann School, and her expenses for lunches, books, car fare, and so forth amount to $400 a year. It costs her $50 a year to attend a Sunday School. She takes an annual vacation at considerable expense at Litchfield, Conn. Her dancing lessons cost $15 a season. With clothing, special expenses for her stepdaughter, Mrs. Baron said, would amount to $1,500 a year. Owing to her own weakened financial condition, Mrs. Baron asked that she be allowed to spend the income, $1,222.55 a year, her stepdaughter got from her share of her father's estate, and $400 a year interest on some New York City bonds held in her name. This permission Surrogate Cohalan granted.

Mrs. Sarah Cohn of 60 East Sixty-sixth Street told the Surrogate that her husband, Leopold Cohn, who died Sept. 26 last, left an estate insufficient to support his family in the style to which they had been accustomed. She said he earned $35,000 a year, and had a country place at Long Branch.

While not amassing a large estate for himself, Mrs. Cohn told the Surrogate that her husband had increased by judicious investments the estate left to his children by their grandparents, so that this now amounts to more than $180,000, on which the income is about $9,000 a year. The income from the estate left by him she said would be not more than $14,000 a year.

Mrs. Cohn said she considered it for the benefit of the children that they be supported and educated in the style to which they were accustomed during their father's lifetime. The children are Herbert, Dorothy, Marjorie, Charles, and Frank. They range in age from 18 to 10 years. The Surrogate issued an order that the income from the estate left by the grandparents be applied in the way requested by Mrs. Cohn.

Surrogate Cohalan also issued an order authorizing Mrs. Corkery, widow of Michael Corkery, who died May 22, 1909, permission to spend $400 of the principal and $40 a month of the interest of the share of her husband's estate belonging to her son, Francis M. Corkery, for his support and education. Young Corkery, who is 16 years old and a high school student, joined in the petition to the Surrogate, stating that he wished to finish his education before going to work, and that his mother did not have the funds necessary to sustain him while doing so. His share of his father's estate is about $2,300.

DOG BITES A. S. HIGGINS.

He Didn't Fear Rabies, but Took Pasteur Treatment as a Precaution.

Arthur S. Higgins of Higgins & Seiter, dealers in chinaware, is taking the Pasteur treatment, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Higgins at his home, 584 North Broadway, Yonkers, said last night that it was merely a precautionary move, and that he did not fear he was in any danger of rabies. He said he was bitten by a pet dog about ten weeks ago, when he was playing with the animal, and that while he had no reason to believe the bite would occasion him any serious injury, he had decided to go through with the Pasteur treatment.

WOMEN AID HOSPITALS.

Raise $12,363 for the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports that the women of New York are responding generously in the effort to provide hospital treatment for the sick poor. The total received to date is $12,363. Among the contributors are:

Mrs. J. T. Murray	$500	Mrs. G. M. Miller..	25
Mrs. J. H. Schiff.	250	Mrs. A. B. Emmons	$25
Mrs. James Speyer.	250	Mrs. Vanderbilt....	250
Mrs. Vanderbilt....	250	Mrs. U. H. Broughton	25
A Friend	200	Mrs. H. Villard....	25
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	100	Mrs. J. J. Goodwin	25
Mrs. W. B. Cutting	100	Mrs. L. P. Morton.	25
Mrs. O. H. Kahn.	100	Mrs. F. Pearson...	25
R. H. Macy & Co.	100	Mrs. Kalmar Haas.	25
Mrs. E. P. Morgan.	100	Mrs. Henry Evans.	25
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	100	In memory of C. H. W.	25
Mrs. G. T. Bliss..	100	Mrs. Ogden Mills.	25
Mrs. C. W. Harkness	100	Miss Eliza Inslee.	25
Mrs. C. P. Huntington	100	Miss M. D. Van Winkle	25
Mrs. B. J. King..	100	Miss S. V. Olyphant	25
Mrs. A. Huntington	50	Mrs. J. P. Morgan.	25
Mrs. H. W. Munroe	50	Mrs. E. H. Gary..	25
Mrs. M. L. Schiff.	50	Mrs. W. Bryce....	25
Mrs. E. N. Herzog	50	Mrs. Percy Chubb.	25
Mrs. I. N. Seligman	50	Miss S. M. Sturges.	25
Mrs. H. N. Brinsmade	50	Mrs. A. Lehman...	25
In memory of E. S.	50	Miss E. M. Wheeler	25
Mrs. W. H. Peckham	50	Mrs. H. P. Wertheim	25
Mrs. H. F. Kean..	50	Mrs. G. de F. Lord.	25
Mrs. R. Waller...	50	Mrs. M. C. Lefferts	25
Mr. F. Cromwell..	50	Mrs. W. R. Proctor	25
Mrs. R. S. Brewster	50	Mrs. W. S. Webb..	25
Miss E. Redmond..	40	Mrs. A. B. Twombly	25
Mrs. A. C. James..	25	Mrs. C. T. Olmstead	20
Mrs. Gustav Heye.	25	Mrs. H. J. Fisher..	20
Miss Julia Wray..	25	Mrs. C. T. Cook..	20
Mrs. E. J. de Coppet	25	Mrs. R. H. Williams	20
Mrs. S. Neustadt..	25	Mrs. R. C. Boardman	20
Mrs. A. P. Stokes.	25	Mrs. J. E. Alexandre	20
Mrs. T. Braine....	25	Mrs. F. C. Moore.	20
Mrs. John Steward	25	Mrs. A. Ward....	20
Mrs. M. T. Pyne..	25	Mrs. J. E. Oothout.	20
Mrs. J. B. Haggin.	25	Miss C. Pillot....	20
Mrs. E. J. King..	25	Mrs. F. S. Gerrish.	20
Mrs. W. P. Douglas	25	Mrs. H. W. Sibley.	20
Mrs. A. W. Hard.	25	Mrs. L. L. Kellogg.	20
Mrs. Max Nathan.	25	Mrs. G. L. Morgenthau	15
Mrs. J. T. Pratt..	25	Miss M. E. Lewis.	15
Mrs. W. A. Read.	25	Mrs. H. F. Hadden	15
Mrs. G. F. Baker.	25	Mrs. D. M. Hyman	15
Miss M. L. Tillotson	25	Mrs. M. Beckhard.	15
Mrs. F. A. Snow..	25	Mrs. P. J. Sachs..	15
Mrs. J. H. Atterbury	25	Miss D. C. Norris..	15
Mrs. B. O. Chisolm	25	Mrs. W. D. Hines.	15
Mrs. G. E. Chisolm	25	Mrs. J. R. Dilworth	15
Mrs. J. H. Smith.	25	Mrs. C. A. Henriques	15
		Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	15

KOELBLE LAUNCHES A WAR UPON PEACE

His Truth Society, Fired with Patriotism, Hurls a Pamphlet Attack at Carnegie.

BLACK EYE FOR 1914 JUBILEE

British-American Union the Real Motive of the Arbitration Treaties, the Society Warningly Says.

Alphonse G. Koelble, the lawyer who broke up the Carnegie Hall demonstration in favor of the arbitration treaties, and a number of associates of German, Italian, Austro-Hungarian, and other nationalities have organized a society, one of the objects of which is to give a black eye to the proposed 1914 celebration of 100 years of peace with Great Britain. The organization is called the American Truth Society, and incorporation papers will be filed to-day. Mr. Koelble does not appear among the incorporators, who are C. L. Kehrer, G. F. Ewald, Benedict S. Vitale, Lajos Steiner, and Charles Noonan. Mr. Koelble was one of the organizers, however, as were Jeremiah O'Leary and Joseph Frey, President of the German Central Verein, which is said to represent 125,000 German-Americans in various parts of the country.

George F. Ewald, Secretary of the American Truth Society, was busy yesterday at his office, 38 Park Row, sending out hundreds of copies of a pamphlet containing the plan and scope of the society to persons who are expected to take an interest in founding branches in the larger cities of the United States.

The pamphlet consists largely of an attack on Andrew Carnegie and his plan for a British-American union, which the society says is the real motive for the negotiation of the arbitration treaties. Mr. Carnegie is assailed for influencing opinion in this country in favor of England through his peace fund, his pensions to college professors, and his libraries.

The authors of the pamphlet do not hesitate to speak of treason in connection with Mr. Carnegie's activities, saying "it is inconceivable how the plans for the British-American union as proposed and ingeniously worked out by Mr. Carnegie could be carried out unless treason were involved;" and it is also proposed "using Mr. Carnegie's own words as the facts, to demand an investigation if any moneys are being or have been used to carry out his aspirations either directly or indirectly."

On this point Mr. Koelble said yesterday that it is not apparent from what source the expenses of the Peace Celebration Committee are being drawn, that presumably the money is furnished by Mr. Carnegie, but that it may come from British sources, a point that can be cleared up by a Congressional investigation.

Assails Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to England, also comes in for criticism, as do several of the New York newspapers, including THE TIMES, for alleged pro-British leanings.

The pamphlet begins with the War of the Revolution and cites Washington's farewell address as giving the right policy for this country to pursue, the avoiding of all foreign alliances or entanglements. Immigration figures are then given and the conclusion drawn that the percentage of Anglo-Saxons in the country ise small. The pamphlet says;

Although the above facts are incontrovertible, a determined effort to ignore them is now under way. A small but powerful element aided by a certain portion of the public press and financed by a fabulously wealthy man is bending every energy to disestablish our republican government. They propose to do this upon the assumption that Americans and English are Anglo-Saxons, and therefore should unite for common purposes. This doctrine has been insidiously injected into our educational institutions, literature, journalism, economic conditions, internal, Governmental, and foreign affairs. The truth is that the Anglo-Saxon comprises no more than one-eleventh of the American people. In their intrinsic strength their influence is insignificant, but, aided by the wealth of one man and the prestige of the British Government, they have created conditions that are now a menace to American free institutions.

Mr. Carnegie's donations are then taken up, and the statement made that "these facts should cause us to scrutinize the mind and heart of this man if we wish to discover whither these contributions may lead us." Mr. Carnegie is quoted as saying in The North American Review:

Let men say what they will, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon and greet again the reunited state—The British-American Union.

The plans for the celebration of 100 years of peace with Great Britain are set forth, including the introduction of a bill at Albany to appropriate $500,000 for the purpose. This bill the society hopes to kill off. The pamphlet continues:

The history of our cosmopolitan democratic Government is without precedent or justification for such a celebration. It is, indeed, acceptable to the Anglo-Saxon and the deluded peace-lover, but it is decidedly distasteful and objectionable to the American citizens of German, Irish, Italian, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, in fact, of every extraction not British.

England Encouraged the South.

England's encouragement of the Confederacy in the civil war is discussed, with the statement that her warships "destroyed the American merchant marine and the United States has never recovered its loss in that respect." Recurring to the proposed celebration, the pamphlet says:

United States citizens are amazed that this celebration should be held and in any event why it ignores Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the other nations of the world. Patriotic American citizens must hesitate in committing themselves to such a celebration that must inevitably lead to racial prejudice. They should look beyond into an era where the names associated with this nefarious discrimination must be regarded as enemies to the Republic.

The arbitration treaties are denounced as a "substantial step in the reunion of Great Britain and the United States," and it is set forth that:

If a tribunal with judicial powers can be thus established, tribunals with legislative powers can also be established. If legislative and executive tribunals are established by treaty, it only remains to create by treaty an executive power to enforce the legislative enactments and judicial decrees, and thus the plan of Mr. Carnegie shall become an accomplished fact.

Peace societies in earlier times are characterized as Tory organizations, and the pamphlet says:

It can be safely assumed that the peace societies of to-day of which Mr. Carnegie is the moving spirit are pledged to his disestablishment plan. It may also be assumed that all politicians with whom he is associated have the same principles. It must also be assumed that the arbitration treaties and his 1914 peace celebration plans are to the same end, since he is without question their chief exponent and financier. The peace movement is therefore a Tory movement.

The American Truth Society is for peace, but peace with justice and peace that maintains the sovereignty of American citizenship and the independence of the United States.

Ambassador Reid is quoted as saying in a speech in England:

The time does visibly draw near when solidarity of race, if not of Government, is to prevail.

In Mr. Ewald's letter accompanying the pamphlet he says:

"It is proposed to organize this society in every city in the United States where there exists enough good old American patriotism to foster it."

TRYING TO GET BACK $37,000.

Justice Davis Dismisses Demurrer in Suit Over Space Under Sidewalk.

Supreme Court Justice Davis has handed down a decision dismissing the demurrer of John L. Murray to the $37,000 suit brought against him by George Hoffman. Hoffman bought the business and good will of Murray in the rathskellar on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. At the time of the sale the rathskellar extended far out under the sidewalk. Recently the city widened the crosstown street and cut off several feet of the rathskellar. Hoffman then sued to get back $37,000 of the purchase price.

In his demurrer Murray stated that he had sold Hoffman only a revocable license in the premises under the sidewalk, and that Hoffman knew perfectly well that he was not getting a sure thing so far as the space beneath the sidewalk was concerned. Justice Davis's decision mentioned a similar case tried in the Federal Courts and decided differently. It was on this case that Murray based his demurrer.

In his opinion Justice Davis called attention to the fact that the Federal Judges had held merely that in the absence of a New York State ruling they were obliged to decide the case before them according to the principles of Federal law. Justice Davis held that these principles could not apply to a case brought in the first instance, in the New York courts.

SENATE CONFIRMS HERRICK.

Opposition of Progressives and Democrats to New Envoy Collapses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate, with practically no debate, confirmed today the nomination of ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio to be Ambassador to France. The opposition to his confirmation was abandoned at the last moment, and only fourteen Senators voted against the appointment without making any effort at delay. The opposing Senators were progressive Republicans and radical Democrats, who were offended at Mr. Herrick's recent speech, which they interpreted as a personal attack on Senator La Follette.

When the confirmation vote came up Senator Burton of Ohio said that Mr. Herrick was of the opinion that he had been misquoted and had meant nothing personal in his speech.

A Well Known Physician

Once said:

"If, when people drink, they would stick to whiskey and a good mineral water, they'd be better off." Sensible, that! Try it and see. And let us suggest "Watchman," in the *Non-refillable bottle,*—the most wholesome whiskey of the age. It comes to you *every drink under seal.*

Ye Olde "Watchman" Whiskey

In Non-Refillable Bottles

LIQUIDATION SALE

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Wholesale Clothing Stock for Men and Young Men at ½ Off Former Prices

Due to the liquidation of our wholesale Dept. —as we intend to discontinue wholesaling and distribute our clothing through our four New York stores hereafter. This stock consists of men's and young men's Suits and Overcoats, Full Dress, Tuxedos, Prince Alberts and Cutaway Coats with Vests.

$20, $18 and $15 Suits and Overcoats,	Now	$10.00
$30 and $25 Suits and Overcoats,	Now	$14.50
$38 and $35 Suits and Overcoats,	Now	$18.50
$42.50 and $40 Suits and Overcoats,	Now	$21.50
$48 and $45 Suits and Overcoats,	Now	$24.50
$60, $55 and $50 Overcoats and $50 and $48 Suits,	Now	$29.50

$40 Tuxedo Coats, $21.50 | $35 Tuxedo Coats, $17.50 | $50 Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats with Vests, $29.50 | $60 Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats with Vests, $32.50

CUSTOM DEPT. SALE

All heavy weight piece goods go in this sale in our Custom Dept. European and American fabrics. Suits $19.50 and $22.50, were $40 and $45; $26.50 and $29.50, were $50 and $55. Custom Department Sale in our 265 Broadway and Broadway corner 13th Street Stores only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL.

E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St. | 119 West 42d St., Near Broadway | 125th Street, Near 3d Avenue

Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings.

"F.S.&U."

FEBRUARY SALE MEN'S "BETTER CLASS" SHOES

$3.95 to $6.15

QUALITY "BUILT-IN"

are the predominating prices for shoes formerly sold at $5 to $8. Present Season Models Only.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS

The progress of our Semi-Annual Sales has for years appealed to a discriminating and ever-increasing circle of patrons.

French, Shriner & Urner

New York: 153 Broadway, 365 Broadway, 1263 Broadway, 131 W. 42d St.

Brooklyn: 367 Fulton St., 510 Fulton St.

Philadelphia: 1337 Chestnut St.

Chicago: 10 E. Jackson B'l'v'd, 15 So. Dearborn St.

Kansas City: 1102 Walnut St.

New York success means "a run in the provinces."

And all over the country

Carstairs Rye

Is the favorite beverage at social gatherings or the favorite stimulant where health requires such.

Some five thousand traveling agents constantly "boost" Carstairs Rye and receive not a dollar of salary.

These are the theatrical men who in times of good fellowship or when tired nature needs a restorative, invariably call for Carstairs Rye because it has been the favorite in the profession—where quality is always appreciated at its true worth.

The Whiskey Best since 1788

The Numbered Label Shows Our Bottling

And when away from New York—just as when in it—Carstairs Rye is placed number one on the list.

A blend of the finest ryes. Aged in wood.

In the serially numbered label bottles.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.

A consolidation of Carstairs, McCall & Co. and Carstairs Bros.

Philadelphia New York Baltimore

MUSIC BY NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA, RESTAURANT, DAILY

33 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

Greatest Values Ever Offered in This

February Sale of Oriental Rugs

$12.50 Silky, Lustrous Kharaba Rugs, $7.98.

Beluchistan Rugs, Sizes 3x4 1-2 to 5 Feet, Values to $19.50, at $10.75.

Kurdistan Rugs

From the Persian deserts; exquisite in their wonderful colorings and peculiar designs; worth from $30 to $35, at.... $19.50

Kazak Rugs

Rich colors and striking designs. Size 4x7 to 5x8. Values to $75.00. In this special sale today, at..... $34.50

Large Carpet Size Serrapi Rugs at $137.00 and $157.00

Dyed with pure vegetable dyes; the wool being shorn directly from the sheep and scoured by hand; woven by the Persian Nomads; sizes up to 10 1-2x13; values to $275.

50 Soumack Rugs, $59.75

Sizes about 7x10. On account of their great scarcity these rugs have not been advertised this year.

Room Size Persian Mahal Rugs, Values to $157.00, at $90.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., 6TH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE IN THEIR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT AT REGULAR PRICES

BOYS' WOOL SUITS	FROM $6.00 TO 15.00
BOYS' WOOL SUITS WITH EXTRA PAIR OF KNICKERBOCKERS	FROM 7.50 TO 10.50
BOYS' REEFERS	FROM 5.50 TO 13.50
BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS	FROM 1.25 TO 6.00

ALSO GENERAL FURNISHINGS, SUCH AS BLOUSES, SWEATERS, PAJAMAS, BATH ROBES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC STRAW HATS, ETC., AT MODERATE PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

BRIC-A-BRAC, OBJECTS OF ART, ETC.

FOR APPROPRIATE GIFTS ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE DEPARTMENT ON THE FOURTH FLOOR WHERE A LARGE SELECTION IS DISPLAYED OF BRONZES AND IVORIES, MARBLE STATUARY, BENCHES, AND WINDOW BOXES, ALSO AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF ELECTRIC LAMPS INCLUDING POTTERY, CHINA, GOLD CARVED WOOD, DAMASCUS BRASS AND JAPANESE BRONZE LAMPS.

MANY ARTICLES OF MAHOGANY AND WICKER ARE SHOWN COMPRISING TEA WAGONS, TRAYS, MAGAZINE STANDS, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

LOZIER
TOURING CARS OF QUALITY

Lozier is essentially a car for the luxury-seeking, luxury-demanding class. Luxury in a motor car means not alone personal bodily comfort. It means ease of mind, confidence, satisfaction, and—to the man of affairs—increased business efficiency. Only Lozier cars can give Lozier Luxury.

LOZIER
56th and Broadway

That old saw about saving money still goes.

For men of all sizes.

Especially for slim men and youths who may not have realized that the sale is for them too.

Yet to-day there are in the sale some 1300 suits of the four youths' sizes, 32 to 35 chest.

Beside thousands of larger girth.

Mixtures and serges.

Winter and Summer weights.

Savings of $7.00, $10.00 and $13.00 on the majority of suits now—

$15.

Savings of $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 on the majority of suits now—

$20.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Estab. 50 Years
Can You Read Easily 13 Inches From the Eyes?
That is the normal distance for reading. If you can't it's an indication that glasses must be worn for reading and any other close work.
Our Registered Physicians, Oculists of Long Experience, Examine Your Eyes Without Charge.
Perfect Fitting Glasses, $2.50 to $12.
With Bifocal Lenses, $4.50 to $18.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
17 West 42d—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.,
350 Sixth Avenue, at 22d St.
223 Sixth Ave., at 15th St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
101 Nassau, at Ann St., N. Y.
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

Kent's Rotary
Knife Cleaning Machines
250,000 in Use in Hotels and Families.
LEWIS & CONGER
Sole Agents,
45th St. and 6th Ave.

VICHY CELESTINS
Standard Natural Alkaline Water
A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities

Standard Remedy for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

BROOKLYN SUBWAY EXTENSION PLAN

Fourth Ave. Line to 86th St., Tunnel to Staten Island, and Eventually a Through Route to Coney Island.

McANENY HANDS IN REPORT

Plans for the B. R. T. Modified—Rapid Transit in the Elevated Extensions—Tunnel for Railroads.

Borough President McAneny introduced yesterday into the Board of Estimate the report of the committee, of which he is Chairman, on the South Brooklyn rapid transit lines which it is proposed to build. This is supplementary to the report of his committee of last June. The original tri-borough plan provided for the extension of the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway, now in course of construction, from its present terminus at Forty-third Street to Fort Hamilton, with an extension branching out under Thirty-ninth Street as a subway continuing under New Utrecht Avenue and West End Avenue, and as an elevated road along Stillwell and other avenues to Coney Island.

The committee has decided to modify this somewhat, and yesterday made the proposal that these two lines should be constructed:

1. An extension of the present Fourth Avenue Subway from Forty-third Street as a four-track subway to a point to be determined later, where a connection can be made with an extension to Staten Island. From this point the Fourth Avenue line would still run as a subway to Eighty-sixth Street, but would have only two tracks, though it would be so placed in the street that an additional two tracks could be added at any time that seemed necessary.

2. An extension of the Fourth Avenue Subway through Thirty-ninth Street as a three-track subway to New Utrecht Avenue. Thence the line would be elevated and would run through, still with three tracks, to Coney Island.

City to Do the Building.

This plan does not take in the removal from the street surface of the Sea Beach and Culver lines to Coney Island, which were included in the offer made by the B. R. T. to the city on March 2 last. On April 25 the company modified its proposals and suggested that either all the South Brooklyn extensions should be regarded as extensions of existing lines and be constructed under the terms of the Rapid Transit act, with a franchise revokable at the end of ten years, or that the extensions of the Fourth Avenue Subway, as proposed by the Triborough plan, be constructed by the city and equipped and operated by the company.

The Board of Estimate seems to have arrived at a settlement between these two alternatives and assumes that the B. R. T. will be willing to operate the Fourth Avenue extension to Eighty-sixth Street and Coney Island, and will also elevate its present Beach lines to Coney Island. These are:

1. A three-track elevated line on the Sea Beach right of way from Sixty-second Street to Coney Island.

2. A three-track elevated line on the old Culver route from Tenth Avenue to Coney Island.

They would, the Board of Estimate Committee declares, be operated in connection not only with the present B. R. T. system, but also the new system, which it is proposed to grant to the company—that is, the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route, Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; the Brooklyn loop, the Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street lines, and the lines to Astoria and Corona, in Queens.

It is estimated that by placing the extension of the Fourth Avenue line underground from Forty-third Street to Eighty-sixth Street instead of elevating it, the city will have to lay out an additional $4,000,000, but the committee points out that that is well within the $5,000,000 that it recommended last Summer should be reserved for the South Brooklyn lines in addition to the original estimates.

Concessions by the Company.

These estimates amounted to $12,000,000, and the committee states that the B. R. T. has promised to contribute this amount. It will also give free transfers between the extension of the Fourth Avenue Subway at Eighty-sixth Street to the surface cars running to Fort Hamilton. Moreover, if the elevated lines are constructed along the routes on which the B. R. T. is now operating trains on the street surface, the company, supposing it were the successful bidder for these lines, would confine all its trains to the elevated structure and run only street cars on the surface.

The committee suggests that this arrangement would not only materially benefit the district by connecting up its present transit system with a system running all through the city, but would also be of great value to the district by eliminating rapid transit from the surface while increasing it on the elevated structures.

The B. R. T. would be willing, if the proposed new lines fall to its share in the forthcoming subway settlement, to treat all the elevated extensions, with the exception of the Sea Beach right of way, as extensions of the Fourth Avenue system. That is to say, that as the entire system granted to the B. R. T. will be recapturable by the city after ten years on the payment of that part of the company's investment which has not been amortized, so the elevated roads over the routes which it already holds will be subject to recapture by the city.

The committee also considered favorably the construction of a tunnel from the extension of the Fourth Avenue Subway to Staten Island. It suggests that from some point to be determined, which is likely to be about Sixty-fifth Street, a tunnel be run under the bay, which could be used jointly by the city as a passenger subway and by the railroads with terminals in Staten Island or New Jersey as a freight road. It is estimated that such a tunnel would cost $12,000,000, and that the railroads might be willing to pay half. Of the city's $6,000,000, $1,000,000 could be charged off from the cost of subways by an arrangement with the Board of Water Supply. When the Catskill aqueduct system is complete, as it will be in a few years, it is intended to bring the water for Staten Island from Brooklyn by a pipe under the Narrows. The engineers reckon that there is no reason why the water pipe should not be carried along the joint passenger and freight tunnel, and that thereby the city would be saved an expenditure of $1,000,000.

Tunnel to Connect Railroads.

Speaking of this Staten Island tunnel plan Borough President Cromwell of Richmond pointed out yesterday that the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Jersey Central, and the Lehigh Valley would all be likely to use it. The construction of the connecting railroad, which will give access to New England, the development of the Brooklyn docks, or Jamaica Bay and Montauk, and the existing Bush Terminals will give more and more freight to be conveyed to Long Island from the great railroads of the country, and as it increases in volume the cost of lighterage will approach nearer and nearer to the cost of investing capital in a freight subway.

The President's idea would be to bring the tunnel to shore on Staten Island in two branches, one at St. George and the other at Stapleton. At the bulkhead line the Federal authorities would require the tunnel to be at least 40 feet down at low water mark, and it would be necessary to bring it 3,000 feet inland before it emerged on the surface. However, there would be no difficulty in either place in doing that, and it would be an immense advantage to the residential value of Staten Island property.

The report was signed by Borough Presidents McAneny, Miller, and Cromwell and all the Public Service Commissioners except Commissioner Cram. Mr. Miller, however, did not concur in recommending that the Fourth Avenue Subway be kept underground further south than the suggested junction with the Staten Island tunnel, and pointed out that by beginning at the elevated line there would be a saving of $1,300,000. Commissioner Maltbie also had an amendation. He would not extend the Fourth Avenue Subway below Forty-third Street till the Staten Island tunnel is begun. Instead he would third track the Third Avenue elevated, which now runs to Sixty-fifth Street, and extend it as a subway to Fort Hamilton.

The Board of Estimate will act on the report of the committee at its next meeting.

140,000 IN FAMINE CAMP.

Missionary Appeals to Americans for Funds for Starving Chinese.

The Rev. E. F. Knickerbocker of the American Presbyterian Mission at Ningpo, China, in a letter just received, gives a good idea of the conditions in part of the territory laid waste by floods in Chekiang Province. He says:

"During the Summer the terrific typhoons and devastating floods played havoc with the northern part of Yu'-Yao County, bordering Hangchow Bay, which ordinarily is an immense tract of fine farming land that has been reclaimed from the sea by a series of dikes. There are seven dikes in the series. Rice is grown above the fourth dike, and the lower dikes are devoted to the growth of cotton.

"The typhoons and floods made the crops a total loss, and the poor farmers, who had worked day and night knee deep in the water for many weeks, became penniless beggars.

"Beyond the seventh dike, between the embankments and the sea, stretches a wide tract of land which is only covered by the highest tides. In this region there is a famine encampment of 140,000 persons, making their homes in straw huts erected on small mounds of mud. Their condition is desperate. Men, women, and children are starving, and the only help they have had has been from the self-government societies—a part of the revolutionary Government of Chekiang Province—though their efforts were almost abortive, owing to lack of funds.

"Three more townships close by, affected by the famine, show 54,000 destitute farmers, terribly in need of help. These people must be cared for until May, and in order to keep them alive it will be necessary to raise at least $4 per person. This, of course, will be reduced by those who will have died of starvation by the time relief arrives. The thousands remaining are looking toward the United States for help."

He adds that if money be sent to the board, it should be cabled at once, as every day will add hundreds to the list of dead.

GAS KILLS SLEEPING COUPLE.

Former British Army Officer and His Wife Found Dead in Bed.

William Bunting and his wife Annie were found dead in bed in their room on the third floor of the furnished-room house at 99 Barrow Street yesterday by Mrs. Quinn, their landlady. Mrs. Quinn smelled escaping gas and traced it to the Buntings' room. She knocked, and receiving no answer, called in Patrolman Curry of the Charles Street Station, who broke down the door to the room. The two, partly disrobed, were in bed dead. They evidently had lighted the gas heater and gone to bed. The light became extinguished, possibly from reduced pressure, and the room filled with gas.

From papers found in the room the police believe that the man, who was 51 years old, was a former British Army officer. A diary found in his pocket details some of his experience, but the book is much blurred and only parts of it can be made out. One of the entries reads:

"We arrived at Conway this morning, all fresh and in fine shape. We did not expect the enemy and apparently they did not expect us. All of a sudden—" (Here the diary breaks off, to resume several lines down the page.) "The battle was terrific—" (another break, and then the entry) "They killed—" (and the final entry) "A glorious victory for us."

Bunting, according to the landlady, received a pension from the British Government, and recently he had received a large amount of money from his mother's estate. When found he had $69 in his possession and his wife had $25.

Mrs. Bunting was 45 years old. She has a sister, Mrs. Sarah Caroline, living at 7,328 Bennett Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mrs. Quinn said the couple arrived in this country in June last, and had stayed with her most of the time since.

GAYNOR MUST GO TO TRIAL.

His Plea for Delay Falls in Bingham's Suit for $100,000 Damages.

Gen. Theodore Bingham's $100,000 libel suit against Mayor Gaynor will come to trial on Monday before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan. The suit is based on the letter Mr. Gaynor, as a Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice, wrote to Mayor McClellan criticising the action of the police in the case of the Duffy boy. The letter, Gen. Bingham says, cost him his job as Police Commissioner.

Stephen C. Baldwin, the Mayor's lawyer, asked Justice Gavegan to put the case over for the term.

Justice Gavegan, in a way that was reminiscent of the manner of Mr. Gaynor when he delivered his speech, "So this is Tammany Hall!" observed that he believed the defendant was the same Gaynor who was Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn.

Mr. Baldwin admitted that he was.

Then Justice Gavegan remarked that the Mayor was familiar with Supreme Court calendar practice and was himself when on the bench, reluctant to accept physicians' certificates as to the illness of parties and witnesses in lawsuits.

Mr. Baldwin had offered a physician's certificate that the Mayor was ill with a cold and would be unable to attend court for some time.

Justice Gavegan declined to put the case over.

MRS. POST NOW A CATHOLIC.

Second Society Woman Converted by the Eloquence of Father Vaughan.

The second conversion to the Catholic Church within the past two weeks among well-known society women is that of Mrs. William Post, sister of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Post formally was received last week into the Catholic fold at the rectory of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, by Father Bernard Vaughan, the famous English Jesuit, who brought about the conversion of Mrs. Henry W. Taft, sister-in-law of the President, the week preceding.

The eloquence of Father Vaughan impressed Mrs. Post when she heard him on his first visit to America. Upon his return several months ago she became his pupil in the study of the Catholic faith. Subsequently came the renunciation of other faiths, and the profession of the Catholic faith, with the conditional baptism, the sacramental confession and communion.

It is understood that Father Vaughan's attack on the attitude of society toward married life has impressed many society women in New York who are inclined to adopt the Catholic faith.

S. D. Levy Suggested for Magistrate.

The name of Samuel D. Levy, Vice President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, formerly its President, has been presented to the Mayor for appointment to the Court of Special Sessions, to take the place of Judge Olmsted, whose term will soon expire.

WIRED WIRELESS PLEASES EXPERTS

Tests of New System of Guided Currents Made Between This City and Washington.

INVENTION A GIFT TO NATION

Its Value for Commercial Purposes Clearly Proved, Says Electrical World Writer.

Tests proving the possibility of utilizing for commercial purposes the system of wired wireless telegraphy recently invented by Major George O. Squier, U. S. A., and presented by him as a gift to the country, were made on commercial wires of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company between this city and Washington on Sunday, according to an article that will appear in The Electrical World to-morrow. Experts in the War Department, it is said, are enthusiastic in their praise of the new system.

"Through the courtesy of M. M. Davis, Chief Engineer of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company," says The Electrical World article, "tests were made by Major Squier on Sunday, Feb. 11, on a line extending from the Signal Corps laboratory at the Bureau of Standards in Washington to 253 Broadway, New York City, the general offices of the Postal Company. Both a metallic circuit and a grounded circuit were used, the line being a mixed commercial line consisting of No. 9 B. & S. copper wire on poles, subterranean cable line in Baltimore, and subterranean and submarine cable lines through Philadelphia and entering New York. The total resistance of metallic circuit was 3,200 ohms. No change whatever was made in this circuit as used in regular commercial telegraph service."

Major Squier's invention consists of guiding wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony by a wire, the vibrations of ether around the wire, rather than the wire itself, being the vehicle that carries the conversation. Ten or more conversations, it is said, can thus be carried on without interference along a single wire by "tuning" each conversation to a certain number of vibrations. It was found essential, however, to use frequencies of less than 100,000 vibrations a second in order to achieve this in the earlier tests Major Squier made over shorter distances.

Object of the Tests.

"The principal object of last Sunday's experiments," the article continues, "was to determine important data as to the range of frequencies to be employed in reaching the longer distances by the 'wired wireless' system, and also the order of magnitude of the energy necessary and sufficient for such purposes. The measurements taken at the transmitting end of this line extended over a range of from 34,000 cycles per second down to about 22,000. The prime importance of tuning such a line to resonance and the comparative ease with which this could be done with the commercial wireless apparatus were clearly demonstrated. This tuning of the line, whether a metallic circuit or a grounded circuit, required only a few minutes.

"At the receiving end the ordinary wireless telegraph receiving equipment was employed, using the 'audion' detector with high resistance telephone receivers, and the elements were tuned to the particular frequency being transmitted. It was found desirable to tune the line both at the receiving and transmitting ends. The prime importance of operating these circuits at resonance was strikingly observed, since when the generator terminals were directly connected to the line without the tuning elements, only the smallest readable current was obtained, whereas with proper tuning this current could be multiplied some hundredfold.

"With a transmitting current of 260 milliamperes at 22,000 cycles per second, signals just audible were heard in New York, thus indicating the lower limit of transmitting power with the particular line and frequency in use. In the previous experiment with a line to Baltimore, about forty-eight miles long, frequencies up to 44,000 were used with a transmitting current of only 180 milliamperes, giving very loud and clear signals far above what would be necessary in traffic."

Guided Current Saving Great.

From the experiments on Sunday the War Department experts believe that the range of frequencies for wired wireless will extend from about 10,000 vibrations a second as a lower limit to about 100,000, which is considerably above the lowest frequency now employed in long-distance radio-communication. The advantage and saving by thus guiding the current along a wire instead of allowing it to radiate in all directions, as by the ordinary wireless, are said by those present at Sunday's experiment to be very great.

"It is clear from the above figures," The Electrical World article goes on, "that the great increase in efficiency obtained by directing electric waves along wires to their destination, as shown by the amount of power required to send audible signals over such a circuit as described above, is beyond question. The plant necessary to transmit messages from New York to Washington by pure radio-communication would be of about 5 kilowatt rating. In addition to the advantage obtained by directing waves to their destination, perhaps the greatest advantage is the fundamental one of freedom from interference between messages, which is ever present in wireless communication. The wire system guides the waves to their destination with greater efficiency and practically confines the electromagnetic disturbances between the conductors and prevents the waves from spreading outward in every direction in space, as is the case in radio-communication.

"In the opinion of experts in Washington, pure radio-telegraphy, which is now an infant art, scarcely more than twelve years old, has no competitor in the marine field—that is, between ship and ship and between ship and shore. On the other hand, on land, especially in congested districts, even if the process of selective tuning should be developed so as to select messages by pure radio methods, radio-communication would still be totally inadequate in the absence of wires to handle the traffic of a large city.

"The so-called 'wired wireless' fills in the gap between the pure radio art and the wire art, and indicates lines of development whereon one can apply the principles of wireless engineering to wire circuits and create additional telegraphic and telephonic channels for commercial use, without the extra cost of maintenance over the use of such circuits for other electrical purposes."

BEWARE OF WHOOPING COUGH

Kills More Babies Than Any Other Disease, Says Dr. Haynes.

Significant figures concerning children's diseases were given by Dr. Royal S. Haynes, one of the speakers of the Popular Medical Lecture Course at the Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon. He spoke of the fallacious idea of many mothers that it was well for their children to have measles and whooping cough and "get them over with."

"Whooping cough," said Dr. Haynes, "kills more babies under one year of age than any other contagious disease. There are almost as many deaths from whooping cough as from typhoid."

He gave startling statistics showing the large mortality from "harmless" diseases. The deaths in New York in 1910 from measles were 785; scarlet fever, 953; whooping cough, 461; diphtheria, 1,715, and smallpox, only 5. These figures were much below the average of the few preceding years. In the same year the dreaded typhoid caused only 558 deaths. In 1910 the number of cases of measles reported were $18,924, and of whooping cough, 2,018. Probably not a quarter of the cases were properly diagnosed, he said. From chicken pox there is less to be feared than the other diseases, but Dr. Haynes urged parents to guard their children against all such diseases, as there was always danger of epidemics. Dr. Haynes said it was easier to stamp out smallpox than scarlet fever and diphtheria.

"Whooping cough," he said, "becomes widespread because there is no quarantine. A nurse with a baby having a choice seat in the park is often approached by another nurse with a child, and will say: 'My baby has the whooping cough.' The first nurse then leaves the seat to the other, but she has received more warning than is usually given. It would be a good thing if children suffering from whooping cough were obliged to wear ribbon on one shoulder with the words 'Whooping Cough' on it."

$50,000 FOR INJURED NOSE.

Fish Dealer Wants Damages from Beauty Doctor Who Operated.

Rudolph Zeischang, a fish dealer of 5,718 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, began suit yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Goff against the Dr. Pratt Institute for $50,000 on the charge of having been permanently injured when he went to that concern to have his nose made over.

Zeischang claims that in performing the operation his face was infected and his nasal organ injured.

According to Dr. Pratt, the fish dealer has turned ingrate upon his suddenly acquired beauty.

BROUGHAM TOSSED IN AIR.

Mrs. White's Limousine Skids in Central Park, Injuring Mrs. Harde.

A limousine car owned by Mrs. W. J. White of 147 Riverside Drive, wife of the former President of the American Chicle Company, and containing besides her, two friends, Mrs. T. A. Backe and Joseph Allen, crashed into the rear of a small brougham containing Mrs. Herbert Harde of 350 West Eighty-fifth Street on the East Drive in Central Park, on Wednesday afternoon. The facts of the accident were learned by THE TIMES yesterday, no report of it having been made public.

According to Mrs. Harde, there was a clear road ahead at the time, and she could not account for the accident. Mrs. White explained that her car skidded on the ice-covered road, and struck the brougham with such force as to toss it high in the air. The brougham had a steel body—the only one of the kind in the city, Mrs. Harde says—but while the frame remained intact the wheels were demolished. The driver was thrown forward on the back of the horse, which fell, carrying him to the ground with it. Mrs. Harde herself was thrown forward, her arm passing through the open window of the brougham, and causing a slight sprain.

Mrs. White offered to take Mrs. Harde home in her automobile, which had suffered no injury except a slight bruising of its mudguard and a splintering of the wood of two wheels. Mrs. Harde declined, however, and returned home alone.

DIVORCE HARD FOR ACTORS.

Evidence Against Gertrude Vanderbilt's Husband Not Strong Enough.

Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss declined yesterday to grant a divorce to Gertrude Vanderbilt from Robert L. Dailey, both of stage fame. He said:

"Having in mind the undomestic class to which the plaintiff and the defendant in this action belong, I shall certainly not grant a divorce decree on the evidence submitted."

Witnesses testified before the Justice that they had seen Dailey enter his bachelor apartments, at 142 West Forty-fourth Street, in company with women on various occasions.

Arthur F. Driscoll, counsel for Mrs. Dailey, obtained an adjournment of the case for a week. He declares that by that time he will be able to produce evidence to convince the Justice that the divorce should be granted.

When Mrs. Dailey left the court room the only thing that she would say was this:

"When I took the witness stand I experienced for the first time in my life stage fright. I am glad it is all over with."

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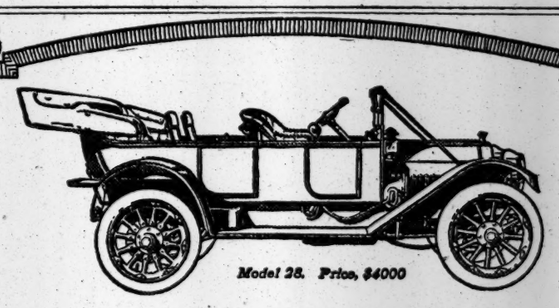
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NOT SO EASY.

In his recent speeches Mr. TAFT has shown a natural desire to take a complacent view of the bother that awaits his party from the tariff. His general position is that the party is ready to reduce the tariff when the Tariff Commission makes it clear what reduction can properly be made. The bad Democrats, on the other hand, are possessed with a rage to make swift and sweeping reductions that will ruin "business." The trouble with this pleasing summary of the situation is that the facts are against it.

The Republican Party has shown no effective disposition to reduce the tariff in any considerable degree. It did not do so in the Aldrich law. It has made no attempt to do so since. If, under the compelling influence of an approaching campaign, it should try to do so, the famous Tariff Board would give little practical help. The elaborate report of that body really showed that reduction based on difference of cost was a delusion, since it was impossible to find any well-defined difference between actual costs of the same class of goods. Even if it were possible, the element of the raw material and of the "protection" of the wool growers would "queer" any attempt to make a fair set of schedules.

On the other hand, the Democrats have moved deliberately so far, and with surprising caution. But they have moved, and in the direction of reduction. That is really their political crime in the eyes of the protectionists. In the eyes of the consumers it may appear as a virtue.

THE DYNAMITE ARRESTS.

The general public will not prejudge the guilt of the twoscore trades unionists arrested upon the Indianapolis indictments, and it will become trades unionists not to prejudge their innocence. Mr. GOMPERS has learned his lesson, and makes no such suggestion of a "plant" as he made in the case of the MCNAMARA brothers, which had such surprising sequels, of which the end is not yet. Yet there is better ground for such a position than there was when BURNS sprung his trap, for now there are no Federationists in the toils of the law. On this ground Mr. GOMPERS washes his hands, and leaves the arrested men to the care of the unions involved. It is to be remarked that the arrested men are for the most part officials, and many of them are of National calibre. Yet the unions perforce leave them to their fate, it being impracticable to furnish bail for so many on charges so grave. It is a burdensome responsibility to put so many men in prison under such charges, or to keep them there without proof. It would seem, therefore, that prosecution and defense alike would welcome an early trial and speedy disposition on the merits.

While the complicity of these men is a matter of suspended judgment, the facts preceding their arrest place guilt upon somebody. There were over 100 explosions, and an aggregate of as many deaths, for which no motive can be assigned except the benefit of trades unionism. As the MCNAMARAS put it, they were soldiers in a war for their principles. Those principles are that a unionist will not work beside a non-unionist, that a non-unionist shall not earn his living if a union man wishes to prevent it, and that unionists shall receive an average wage. Excessively long hours, premiums for exceptional diligence, co-operation upon the principles of efficiency, are all disfavored, because they enable the strong to surpass the weak, and the welfare of the weak is the care of all. Equality and fraternity are the watchwords of trades unionism, but for trades unionists alone. The sympathy between workers ceases with membership in the union, and the weak or deserving of the community at large have no rights which the unionists regard as binding upon them.

It only needs to reverse the application of this principle of welfare to see why it cannot be accepted, and should repel the unionists themselves. They are not one-tenth of the community, and are boycotting nine-tenths. Suppose the nine-tenths should refuse to work beside unionists, should beat them on their way to earn their living, should kill them at work without warning—is it conceivable that the unionists should not feel themselves persecuted, and should not complain of the system under which those things were possible? Unionists have no monopoly of regard for the weak, but protection of the weak is distinct from handicapping the strong in the service of all. When philanthropy is supported by murder there is a demonstration that there is a slip in the uplift reasoning, and that the sympathy is another sort of selfishness, and one that cannot be tolerated.

There is a splendid opportunity for trades unionism to live up to its professions, and to serve humanity as well as trades unionists. A union card ought to prove the capacity and the willingness of the worker, whose efficiency ought to put the non-unionist out of the game, without a grievance, except against nature itself. Unions of that sort would find employers their best friends, and capital and labor would become complements instead of opponents. The world would go much easier then. But with a trades unionism of the McNAMARA sort it is only possible to say, as was said of another sort of slavery, that the union cannot endure half trades unionist and half non-unionist. One or the other must conquer in order to live.

THE CHURCH STREET ROBBERY.

Every burglary or crime of violence which occurs in New York should not be attributed off-hand to the inefficiency of the police. There is a great deal of very difficult police work to do, every hour of the day and night, in this huge city, and crime of all sorts is as common in other places as in New York. There was a time, however, when a "dead line" existed in Manhattan, and the most courageous thieves did not attempt to follow their calling south of it. For many years the financial district was amply protected from burglars and highwaymen, if not from embezzlers, counterfeiters, and forgers. Lately the obliteration of the "dead line" of WALLING and BYRNES has shown that the police in their efforts to prevent crime and capture criminals to the best of their ability, in a city which has nearly 5,000,000 people, have been unable to give special protection to any one section of it, even to that in which there are larger sums in money and negotiable securities than in any other district of its size in the world.

The thieves have surely invaded the financial district of Manhattan, and it is necessary to the welfare of the whole community that their activities in that part of the town shall be checked without delay. If the police do not quickly capture the daring rascals who robbed two bank messengers yesterday of $25,000, in broad daylight, and in a crowded, narrow street, the repute of the Police Department will suffer greatly. The account of the robbery reads like one of the extravagant imaginings of the author of the Arsene Lupin tales. His criminal protagonists are very fond of motor cars. Two cars were used in yesterday's robbery. The bank messengers were in a taxicab, with the money, in $5 and $10 bills, in a tin box between them. The chauffeur is well known at the bank which has employed him a number of years; yet he is naturally under suspicion. Three men boarded his cab, without stopping it, threatened to shoot him, beat and badly injured the messengers, and escaped with the box of money in a black touring car, the modern counterpart of the long, low, rakish craft of the old pirate tales. Thus far there is no clue to the thieves.

The story, as it is told, seems scarcely credible, yet the wounds of the messengers are in evidence, the money is gone, and few taxicab chauffeurs would be more heroic than this one was with a desperate thief pressing the muzzle of a revolver against his chest. The police have an extra hard task in hand, but they must find the thieves.

CONSUMERS' WOES AND DUTIES.

Mr. HOLMES of the Department of Agriculture, at the Republican luncheon, struck an entirely new note in the controversy over the cost of living. The consumers who have been bewailing the prices they have to pay, and who have been accustomed to receiving pity for their woes, were told it was their own fault, and that they have only themselves to blame. In Mr. HOLMES'S own words:

> It is about time for the consumer to stop playing the part of the man with a grievance. Nearly all the grievances that can be corrected at all can be corrected by himself. He can buy with greater economy through co-operative efforts, and by paying cash, and also with greater economy in forms, preparations, and varieties of things.

It is the truth itself, and the proof of it is the very prices the complaining consumers pay. The ladies know it, for they are acting on the theory and making a very good job of it. They boycotted butter, and the price promptly fell. They boycotted eggs, and they are no longer in the class with precious stones. Let the good work go on. Let the ladies buy as their mothers used to do. Let them send their own crock to the grocer's for lard, and bring back for 65 cents what will cost them $1 in a can which they will throw away, or ruin in the opening. Let them buy their crackers out of a barrel by weight and they will get sixty to the pound, instead of about forty to ten ounces in a pretty package for the same money. Instead of buying package oats at the rate of one-half cent per ounce, let them buy in bulk and get 10 cents' worth for 7 cents. Instead of buying sliced bacon in a glass bottle, let them buy a "side" and cut it as wanted at half price, or let the butcher slice it at almost as great a saving. Instead of buying a pound of laundry soap for 5 cents, the careless buyer takes twelve ounces of wrapped soap and "saves" the wrappers for the sake of the "premium."

It is not suggested that the fancy articles are not excellent in quality, easy to buy and pleasant to use. The point is that these enticements to extravagance have to be paid for, and that buyers who are careless regarding weights and prices are not entitled to sympathy for their self-indulgence. Their complaint is that they do not get the better goods, or the accommodation in service, at the old prices. Why should they expect to? They do not have to pay the dear prices unless they want to, and they are not reasonable in expecting storekeepers or legislators to furnish them something for nothing. It is the housekeepers who buy over the telephone, or who let their servants order at the basement door, who complain loudest, and because they suffer worst, as they deserve. Thrift will solve the cost question. When meat eaters began eating something else the grasping Beef Trust was humbled in its pride more certainly and more surely than it is suffering now at the hands of the Attorney General. The woman with the dollar is master of the situation more surely than the haughtiest owner of what he must sell to live.

THE HANDICAPPED SCHOOLS.

Small wonder that City Superintendent MAXWELL, in his far from perfunctory thirteenth annual report, calls for "a period of repose" from the disturbances that have agitated the management of 700,000 school children. It would seem that their interests, and progress along the lines of their development, have been submerged and retarded by the questions that have been agitating the minds of their teachers.

Dr. MAXWELL enumerates the chief disturbances. During most of the year, and until now, the solicitude of the teachers for increases in their salaries has disturbed and distracted their minds from teaching. They have got their "equal pay," but the pupils have not, by any means, got instruction equal in kind or degree to that of average years. Then there was the attempt by powerful political interests to debauch the school system by an amendment of the City Charter which would place it at the mercy of Tammany Hall. Meanwhile, the management of the schools was being turned inside out by a committee of investigating experts; however necessary their work, the time taken from administering the schools in the preparation of voluminous reports and statistics wrought disturbance. In addition, several exhibitions of school work further distracted the minds of the teachers.

As Supt. MAXWELL points out, the schools are suffering from various and disturbing invasions. Repose is as necessary as anything else—it is imperatively demanded.

THE OCEAN AND THE CANAL.

The failure to collect tolls would result in making a present to ship-owners, who would pocket the economy in doing business, and not distribute it to the commerce using their ships.—THE TIMES.

Do ship-owners likewise pocket the economy in doing business from the freedom of the ocean ways?—The World.

The reasoning from the ocean to the canal would be more convincing if the analogy were closer. The ocean is not provided for commerce at the expense of anybody in particular. Its upkeep costs nothing, and there is no possibility of controlling the use of it. In other words, commerce upon the ocean is free to all, and takes nothing from anybody to confer upon somebody else. The Panama Canal will take a half billion dollars from the taxpayers of the United States, and its administration will cost millions yearly. It is right that this burden should be borne by those who will profit by it, and there is no other or better way of apportioning the burden than by tolls, which will be collected in turn from those profiting by the use of the canal. It is not right that the privilege of commerce through the canal should be a gift to anybody, and that the burdens should be borne by those who do not directly profit by it, and by those prejudiced by an uneconomic and therefore unfair competition.

We are in closer agreement with the statement of The World that the age of government paternalism working through stewards of the public welfare has not come. It is not a proper function of government to provide anything free for anybody, not even life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Even they have to be paid for. The benefits of the canal may be purchased at too great a price—independently of its construction cost and maintenance—and there is no necessity that such a price should be paid. The collection of tolls is one of the guarantees that the benefits and the burdens shall fall where they respectively should.

KING GEORGE AND OUR FLAG.

Why did King GEORGE, as his carriage passed up Victoria Street on its way from the railway station Feb. 5, suddenly rise from his seat in front of the offices of the American Embassy? This has become an international question. We cannot believe that the American journalist who reported this incident to his newspaper invented it. His inference that the King rose to salute the Stars and Stripes, however, is clearly due to his imaginative gift. Kings are not in the habit of saluting the flags of any nation, of saluting even their own except on extraordinary occasions. But the fierce light that beats upon the throne follows the occupant of the throne wherever he goes, as the calcium rays follow the star actor in the play. We are forced to believe that the King suddenly rose from his seat when his carriage was opposite our embassy. GEORGE is not a restless man, but he is human, after all, and he may have found the seat uncomfortable. Perhaps he rose to readjust the cushions. Perhaps the Queen had asked for her handbag on the front seat and he could not reach it without rising. Perhaps he wanted to get something out of one of his trousers pockets.

It is folly to imperil international relations by a willful misinterpretation of a commonplace action. King GEORGE has a right to ride standing, if he wants to, like a teamster or a Roman charioteer. We need no denial of the yarn that he saluted our flag. The flags of all nations fly in London, and to a true Englishman like GEORGE, all the nations, except Great Britain, are alike. The chances are ten to one that he did not notice the embassy or the flag. As for saluting the Stars and Stripes, he would be as likely to salute the illuminated advertisement of canned beef tea in Trafalgar Square.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Tackling the Biggest of Problems.

To most people, it can safely be assumed, the theory devised by Dr. A. C. CREHORE to explain why bodies attract each other directly as their masses and inversely to the squares of their distance will seem to be much more in need of explanation than does the phenomenon itself. Indeed, it is probably the general assumption that NEWTON settled that whole matter, once for all, as soon as he announced the never since disputed "law of gravitation."

Of course, NEWTON did nothing of the kind, since "law," in this sense of the word, never explained anything at all, and never will, it being a mere statement of observed fact. In the same way, many people suppose that a mystery has been cleared up as soon as a name has been given to it—especially if the name be long and derived from a dead language, preferably Greek. One can hear every day, for instance, in circles inclined to what the occupants thereof like to call "study of the occult," that this or that alleged or pretended transfer of thought by other than the usual means was a case of "telepathy," and almost invariably those who use that ingeniously foolish word do it as if there were no need for further investigation.

The fact is that explanations, properly so called, are things extremely rare in this world, if they exist at all for anybody except the theologians. It will be noticed, too, that in Dr. CREHORE'S article he did not quite claim to have found an explanation of gravitation, his much more modest pretension being to present an analysis of its cause. As to whether the analysis was or was not correct, that is a question upon which only the most expert of physicists and mathematicians can express an opinion of any value. Even those of us, however, who as scientists are only in the primer class can see that it rests on a foundation of assumption and metaphor, the one probably forever undemonstrable and the other open to deep suspicion.

The chances are that for the present the best that can be said for this theory is that it is plausible and that it interests the men who know the nature of the problem and the methods by which its solution can be attempted. A hypothesis doesn't have to be right to be valuable. Not a few that are known to be wrong are in daily use, simply because a certain group of facts are apparently co-ordinated by them. It may well be that the Crehore hypothesis as to the how and why of gravitation will long serve some such purpose as does the assumption that there are two kinds of electricity, one positive and one negative.

Inventors Have a Grievance.

A new accusation against big industrial combinations, or at least one that had not previously been publicly exploited, is brought into the field of discussion by a petition just sent to President TAFT by the Inventors' Guild, an organization which includes men like EDISON, PUPIN, and PETER COOPER HEWITT. Their complaint is that the patent laws of the United States, as they have been built up, interpreted, and applied, not only fail to accomplish their theoretical purpose, but they have come to be a means of robbing inventors and of discouraging and suppressing the exercise of ingenuity.

A patent is supposed to be a contract between an inventor and the Government, by which the former, in return for the right during a limited period to the exclusive use of his invention, at the end of that period turns the invention over to the State—that is, makes its use free to everybody. To this contract the inventor and the Nation are the only parties, but a third, the industrial combinations, has appeared. These tend strongly toward constancy of processes and products, and, by their very nature, say the petitioners, are opposed to new processes and new products originated by independent inventors.

There are great powers behind the tendency and the opposition, and in many cases, it is asserted, the inventor, owing to his inability to conduct long and expersive litigation, is either deprived of an opportunity to show the merit of his invention or else he is forced to sell it for much less than its value. The Guild is not very definite in its demands. All it asks is the President's attention to the urgent need of reforms in the Patent Office, and that he recommend to Congress "the advisability of appointing a committee to confer with experienced and representative inventors with the object of promptly accomplishing such reforms as will result in more effectively carrying out the intention of the Constitution and to supplement such recommendations by such executive action as in his judgment seems likely to assist in accomplishing the needed reforms."

The Electrical World prints this petition and gives its statements and demands editorial support. The other trade and professional journals, for reasons not hard to imagine, seem to fight shy of the subject. Even The Electrical World does not offer details or specific instances of wrongs done, and the inventors themselves, in their petition, do not mention any names. That, now, is hardly the way to begin a fight. If they want to interest the newspapers and compel action, they must be definite—tell who has been injured and by whom.

Illustrating Racial Differences.

Not much has been heard of late from Viterbo about the trial of the Camorrists, but one bit of news has just arrived which, while not as sensational as we used to get, is almost as surprising as were the accounts of violent hysterics on the part of almost everybody concerned.

It is now stated that nine of the prisoners have been released, and that thirteen others soon will be, for the—to us—curious reason that they have already been in prison for a longer time than would be their sentence if convicted of the crimes charged against them. There is undoubtedly an obvious element of logic and justice in that, but it seems a strange procedure and wholly inconsistent with our methods of administering criminal law.

In fixing punishment, indeed, our Judges do sometimes take into consideration what the prisoner has suffered while waiting trial, but we never admit that he has a right to such leniency, and it is never extended until after the actual trial has been brought to conclusion in a verdict. The Camorrists, on the contrary, are to be turned loose neither convicted nor acquitted. If they are guilty, the situation is all right, in a way, but how about it if they are innocent?

When we have held long in confinement a man who is at last proved guiltless, we make no reparation—we say that he has simply been the unfortunate victim of circumstances, and that it might happen to anybody. That is wrong, too, but it is our custom, and so it seems right and we do not worry much about it. Apparently the Italians do not worry because an innocent man may have failed to get vindication.

SOCIALIST HUMAN NATURE.

Does Not Show a Regenerative Tendency in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that a very large number of Socialists met in Berlin last Summer to protest against a war that loomed on their western horizon is very creditable to the Socialists who held the meeting—but how it proves that German human nature is changed passes ordinary comprehension. There have been protests before now against wars. Socialists are not against war and bloodshed, either, when it suits their purpose. The Communists in Paris (1870) were much the same as the Barcelona progressives in 1909. In practice, Anarchists and Socialists, who are so opposite in theory, are not so different; by going around a whole circle of thought they are close neighbors.

The general impression since the German bluff was called last Summer has always been that France and England presented a united front to German aggression, thereby cooling it off. The Socialist protest has as little to do with the result as had the election campaign in this country or the selection of Cardinals. And even if the nature of Germans has changed, so that they won't fight when they are confronted with invincible odds, it has nothing to do with the million dollars or more that has been added to Milwaukee's debt to the profit of the hated capitalist lenders, nor the $100,000 extra annual expense to the profit of the new kind of "ward heelers" and "bosses," nor with the summary expulsion of Mayor Shook of Lima, Ohio, from his party ranks for refusing to recognize the "machine."

R. P. GREEN.

New York, Feb. 14, 1912.

HIGHER ASSESSED VALUES.

Real Estate Owners Vainly Show Sales at Lower Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed that the assessed valuations of New York City property have greatly increased over last year. This is particularly the case with the property in Manhattan and the Bronx. This is the reward we poor Manhattanites and Bronxites get for being a part of the Greater New York. The increase of $59,240,000 in assessed valuations in Manhattan and the Bronx over last year is enormous, and, I believe, unjust.

Applications to the Tax Department have been repeatedly made by owners of property, and proof submitted of the depreciation of it, and the reduction of rentals from it, but the appeals have usually been in vain. The increase in the borrowing capacity seems to be all that is looked for. To-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES shows that the increase over last year will be approximately $400,000. Many taxpayers are unable to sell at the appraised value made by the Tax Department, and many parcels have been sold for a less price.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1912.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Would Abolish Them for Nations Pledging to Respect Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States, kindred to mankind and without fear, having built the Panama Canal and controlling it, should avail of that act to insure peace at home and friendship abroad by offering to all nations free use of the canal that will sign an irrevocable pledge to recognize the Monroe Doctrine. It should charge high tolls upon all canal commerce of nations not signing, and excluding from the canal violators of the Monroe Doctrine.

Friends will recognize the generosity of such an offer and sign. Secret enemies will be forced to sign or stand in the open with confessed foes. Our diplomacy will take definite dimensions. Plain speech displacing hypocrisy and lying, peace finally crowning truth, or foreign relations under "the most friendly nation" clause, would be between friends signed to friendship.

With our foes exposed, we are now better prepared to deal than at any time in our history and relatively better ready from a navy standpoint than we are likely to be again because of the shipbuilding rivalry between some foreign nations, in which we have no reason to compete.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 14, 1912.

Dr. Bard's Work in Peru.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the impression given in the item in this morning's issue headed "Columbia Teaching Peru," permit me to say that the major part of the credit for the results so far attained in reorganizing the educational system of that country is due to a gentleman whose name was not mentioned. I refer to Dr. H. E. Bard, Secretary of the National Educational Commission of Peru.

As I had something to do with the matter of employing the Columbia men concerned, and as I am thoroughly familiar with the good work that they have done, I think it only right that if any recognition is accorded in the public press, Dr. Bard should be the chief recipient of it.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

Columbia University, New York, Feb. 15, 1912.

The Suicidal Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doctor Bryan's opinion, as stated by you editorially this morning, should aid Gov. Harmon's candidacy. Certainly, no one favored by Bryan could have the slightest chance of success. I do not agree with you that Bryan and Roosevelt should be antagonized to bring out the whole suicidal vote.

There should be a consolidation of forces—the firm Bryan & Roosevelt should be formed, and then we could see the whole strength, for Bryan and Roosevelt both represent a destructive policy, and it would be simpler to kill both off together!

A. W.

New York, Feb. 14, 1912.

FARLEY AT ST. VINCENT'S.

Praises Hospital's Governing Bodies and Gives Them Pope's Blessing.

Cardinal Farley visited St. Vincent's Hospital at Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, and there received the governing bodies of the hospital, including the Sisters of Charity, the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the Medical and Advisory Boards, and several hundred invited guests. This is the first visit the Cardinal has paid to a Catholic institution since his return from Rome. For a number of years he has been the ex-officio director of the hospital.

From a dais of red he spoke to those in charge of the institution, addressing in turn the Sisters, the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the physicians. For each group he had words of warm praise for their spirit of devotion, and declared that he knew of no city where the hospitals were so well managed as in New York. He gave all the workers the blessing of the Pope. Having been ill with a cold for several days, Cardinal Farley had been urged by his physician not to overtax his throat, so he spoke in a low voice, and his remarks were brief.

"The Church has always had for its task the caring for the sick," he said. "The beginning of hospitals was within the Church. Here in New York an unusual burden is placed upon us, because we are constantly receiving from all parts of the world people who are unable to care for themselves in sickness. I think there is no city in the world which does this work so well as New York. A few years ago when I visited London I saw that we are better prepared for this work than they are. When I saw the Holy Father I told him of your interest in hospitals, and he gave me his blessing to bring to you. He is looking to America in this, as in all other things, to do a great work for humanity."

The speech of the Cardinal followed an address delivered by Dr. John Aspell and resolutions presented by Dr. J. D. Bryant. The guests were then presented by Dr. Aspell, and they filed past the Cardinal. Mgr. Edwards, rector of St. Joseph's Church, sat with the Cardinal on the dais.

The reception rooms of the hospital were prettily decorated in red for the reception. The guests entered through the Eleventh Street door, and were met by Sisters, who pinned to each coat and bodice a bright red carnation. Upstairs there was an orchestra, and later refreshments were served.

When he entered the hospital Cardinal Farley was met by Dr. Constantine J. McGuire, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and Mother Josepha. He first went to one end of the corridor and gave his benediction to the Sisters of Charity who had gathered there. The two doctors then led the way to the reception room through the long corridor, and the Ladies' Auxiliary and the staff physicians and surgeons followed. A few of the patients who were well enough watched the reception from one end of the hall.

The committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary was composed of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. Daniel O'Dea, Mrs. Constantine J. McGuire, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, and Miss Theresa O'Donohue. The Medical Board was represented by Drs. Aspell, Bryant, Ferrer, Dennis, Walsh, and Stephen Smith.

The Advisory Board, of which the late Eugene Kelly was President, was represented by Judge Joseph F. Daly, Thomas H. Kelly, Ernest Harvier, Stephen Farrelly, and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien.

MARTIN ESTATE $3,000,000.

Widow and Son to Get All—His Realty Holdings Trusteed.

William R. H. Martin, a member of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., left his entire estate, estimated at more than $3,000,000, to his widow and his son, Lucius Trowbridge Martin. The will was filed for probate yesterday.

Shortly before his death Mr. Martin appointed three trustees for part of his property, consisting of the Marbridge and other big buildings.

DEFENDS PASTEURIZED MILK.

Nathan Straus Offers $1,000 if It Can Be Shown to Have Done Harm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the efforts that are being made to protect the babies from milk-borne diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid and scarlet fevers, diphtheria, sore throat, and Summer complaint, the well-considered policy of the Public Health Service and of the foremost health officers of the country is seriously hindered by attacks based upon ignorance.

The statement is repeated with assurance, without proof, that the use of pasteurized milk causes rickets, scurvy, and anaemia. People are scared by these outcries into exposing their babies to infectious diseases, and the lives of helpless little ones are forfeit.

It does not undo the harm by showing that the Public Health Service, after exhaustive investigation, declared that "Pasteurization prevents much sickness and saves many lives," and proved that the process does not impair the taste, digestibility, or nutritive qualities of the milk.

It does not protect the babies from reckless misrepresentation for me to point out that in feeding 25,000 babies with pasteurized milk through my infant milk depots in New York City alone, never has one case of scurvy or rickets developed. Nor does it still the voice of mischief to cite the experience of Dr. Variot, in Paris, who fed 13,000 babies on sterilized milk without causing these diseases.

Several years ago, when a famous physician who opposes antitoxin and vaccination raised this cry of scurvy and rickets, I publicly challenged him to produce one case caused by pasteurized milk, and he subsided.

But the mischief of this warfare on the babies goes on, and many lives are sacrificed. If it could be known how many babies perish through their parents being misled by such statements made through recklessness or ignorance, editors would close their columns to such outbursts as they generally do to the tirades of fanatics who oppose vaccination.

In order to bring this issue to an end, I offer through you $1,000 for any case of scurvy or rickets or anaemia caused by feeding a baby with properly pasteurized milk.

If any such case is alleged in answer to this challenge, I will leave the determination of the facts to Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at Harvard, and Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, or any jury that they may choose.

NATHAN STRAUS.

New York, Jan. 31, 1912.

Bunny Hug in "Hoodlum's" Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following lines are to be found in No. XIV. of Wallace Irwin's "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," published by Elder & Shepard, San Francisco, 1902. They prove that the "bunny hug" is no new thing in some classes of society:

"O Mommer, wasn't Mame a looty toot
Last night when at the Rainbow Social Club
She did the bunny hug with every scrub
From Hogan's Alley to the Dutchmen's Boot."

LOUIS C. AGER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1912.

Tailors' Sweeping Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read anent the convention of tailors now in progress that "for Spring fashions in men's dress the correct colors will be gray, brown, and blue." Why this iconoclastic reform, Mr. Editor? Why may he not wear red, pink, green, magenta, yellow, and purple as heretofore? I really think the tailors in convention should hesitate before propagating such sweeping reforms as this. In any case, the male public is entitled to some explanation.

ARTHUR WELD.

New York, Feb. 14, 1912.

LAY CORNERSTONE OF MAINE MONUMENT

Exercises at Columbus Circle on Fourteenth Anniversary of the Destruction of the Battleship.

GEN. DANIEL SICKLES SPEAKS

Memorial Is In Commemoration of Lives Lost in Havana Harbor and in the Subsequent War with Spain.

Just fourteen years after the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, and thirteen after the inception of the project to build a monument in commemoration of the 266 sailors who perished in the disaster, the cornerstone of the Maine Monument was laid yesterday afternoon at the Columbus Circle entrance to Central Park, facing the Columbus Monument. The monument itself, it is expected, will be completed in August. It will cost about $175,000, most of which was collected by popular subscription from more than a million men, women, and children.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, Chairman of the Maine Monument Committee, presided at the exercises yesterday in the little inclosure at the entrance to the park, where only a small group of invited guests were admitted. With him on the platform at the foot of the proposed monument were Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who laid the cornerstone; Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., only surviving Corps Commander of the Army of the Potomac; Attilio Piccirilli, sculptor of the monument; H. Van Buren Magonigle, its architect; Hamilton J. Combes and James L. Ward, Jr., the builders; Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, and John I. Keller, of the Monument Committee.

A police guard was on hand under Capt. Matthew McKeon of the Arsenal station, who left the police force temporarily to take part in the Spanish war. Others in the inclosure were Lieuts. W. T. Cluverius and Wilson Brown of Admiral Leutze's staff and Lieut. Morris Simmons, National Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans.

A group of photographers brought up their cameras and focused them on Gen. Sickles and the great pink cornerstone of Knoxville marble suspended near him.

"Fire away!" shouted Gen. Sickles.

Gen. Wilson posed for the camera men and then opened the exercises of the day.

"We are assembled to-day on the fourteenth anniversary of the most appalling disaster that ever destroyed an American ship of war," he said, "to lay the cornerstone of an enduring and majestic monument to the memory of the 266 sailors who perished on the battleship Maine. The monument is to commemorate, also, the officers and men who lost their lives in the war with Spain."

He then introduced Admiral Leutze, who, with the assistance of a couple of masons, laid the cornerstone.

A metal box was sealed up in the cornerstone containing the following:

Copy of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee's personal narrative of the Maine disaster.
Annual report of the Chief of Engineers, 1911, Appendix K, on the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine.
Hearings on the disposition of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, Cuba. Message from the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry upon the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898, together with testimony taken before the court.
Two envelopes deposited by the architect. One envelope deposited by the contractors.
Six United States coins, one of each denomination.
Programme of the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone.
History of the Maine monument.
Copy of an address by Gen. James Grant Wilson, D. C. L., upon Commodore Isaac Hull and the frigate Constitution delivered before the New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Oct. 28, 1910.
Sheet containing the signatures of the committee, the sculptor, and the architect.
New York daily papers of Feb. 14, 1912.

Gen. Sickles delivered a short address in which he said that the monument commemorating the services and sufferings of the officers and sailors of the Maine also commemorates the end of Spanish rule in America and the end of Spain's ownership of American soil. He also said he hoped to live to be present when the monument is dedicated in the Fall.

The monument as finally designed will include a pylon 44 feet high, topped by a bronze group cast from the guns recovered from the sunken Maine, and representing Columbia Triumphant. As this group will be 13 feet high, the height of the monument will reach 57 feet. The architect has designed also façades and a system of marble trimmings to the monument, so that it will sit in Columbus Circle, ostensibly as a part of the Circle, and will serve, by including two roadways and two footpaths at the entrance, as an ornamental gateway to the Park.

At either side of the pylon, and separated from it by the two park roads, are to be two park entrances formed by four garden houses at either side of the footpaths and connected by a low wall. At one side of the base of the monument will be a group representing "Courage Awaiting the Flight of Peace"; at the other will be a group representing "Justice, Having Intrusted Her Sword to the Genius of War, to Execute Her Mandates, Receives it Again at His Hands, While History Records Its Deeds." The first group will bear the inscription: "To the Valiant Seamen Who Perished in the Maine, by Fate Unwarned, in Death Unafraid"; the other, "To the Freemen Who Died in the War With Spain That Others Might Be Free."

INNESS PAINTINGS ON VIEW.

G. H. Ainslee's Collection Represents All Periods of Painter's Work.

George H. Ainslee has brought together during the last year a truly remarkable group of paintings by George Inness, which he is showing evenings, from 8 to 10, in the gallery of his Brooklyn house until March 21. Practically all periods of the painter's accomplishment are represented.

There is a small, tightly painted Catskill subject of 1866 and two Durham scenes, fresher in handling and much finer in composition, of 1869. A little "Medfield" goes back as far as 1860. "Perugia and the Valley," painted in 1874, has more than a suggestion of the landscape work of John La Farge in its large, bland forms and rich color. There are four other Italian scenes of 1872, and a single White Mountain subject of 1875.

The eighties are richly represented. A portrait study of the artist's two daughters standing in a garden with garden tools as accessories, is the only figure subject and goes back to 1882. A fine little green landscape called "Fagot Gatherers," exhibited in the Academy, rather tight in handling but full of beautiful color and refined observation, belongs to 1885, and to this year also is given a Nantucket scene at Siasconset, showing a child on the beach and a stretch of beautiful ocean. The color is exquisite in quality, and the brushwork extremely sensitive—the picture is quite unlike Inness in many of its characteristics, but is one of the loveliest in the group and comes directly from a member of his family. To 1885 also belongs a highly generalized and ethereal vision of an apple orchard in full bloom.

Among the later works is an "Old Mill Near Riverhead, L. I.," of 1890, which one of his contemporaries remembers seeing him paint in the space of an hour—almost a monochrome, with a beautiful sky, and all superfluous pigment scraped off, so that the color is merely a stain.

"Moonrise at Montclair," "Woods in Summer," and "Autumn in Montclair" are characteristic works of the nineties, very free in handling and hot in tone.

There are twenty-eight paintings in all, many of them coming from the Hartley family with good pedigrees, and admirers of George Inness who live within reach of Brooklyn will find a visit to the collection rewarding.

IRWIN UNTERMYER WEDS AT ST. REGIS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer Married to Miss Louise A. Feuchtwanger.

GOVERNORS ISLAND WEDDING

Miss Marion Allison, Daughter of Col. James N. Allison, the Bride of Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel.

The wedding of Miss Louise August Feuchtwanger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Feuchtwanger, to Irwin Untermyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, took place yesterday afternon at 4:30 at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman in the Louis XVI. Room, which was decorated with narcissus and white roses against a background of palms.

The bride wore a white satin gown draped with old lace, and her veil, which was also of lace, was caught up by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Josephine Elias acted as maid of honor. She wore a costume of pink chiffon over pink satin, topped with a pink hat, and carried pink roses.

The bridal party walked up an aisle formed by gilt standards, festooned with white roses and connected with white satin ribbons.

Alvin Untermyer was best man for his brother, and the ushers included Daniel Coffin, Stanley Richter, Walter Carl, and Louis P. Myers.

A reception was held after the ceremony, followed by a seated supper for 150. The bride's table was heart-shaped and decorated with pink and white roses.

MISS MARION ALLISON WEDS.

Col. J. N. Allison's Daughter Married to Lieut. J. E. Fickel.

A military wedding was held yesterday afternoon on Governors Island, being the marriage of Miss Marion Allison, daughter of Col. James N. Allison, U. S. A., and Mrs. Allison, to Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry. The ceremony was performed at 3:30 in the Church of St. Cornelius the Centurion by the Rev. Edmund Smith.

The chapel was hung with the regimental colors, and decorated with ascension lilies and smilax. The bridegroom and his ushers and the attending officers were in full dress uniform.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin brocade with a court train. Her tulle veil fell from a wreath of jasmine and orange blossoms, extending to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Her only ornament was a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Evelyn Jackson of Montclair, N. J., acted as maid of honor. The bridesmaids included the Misses Katherine Andrews, daughter of Col. Andrews, the Adjutant General of the Division of the Atlantic; Dorothy Simpson, daughter of Major Wendell L. Simpson, U. S. A.; Carita Spencer of this city, and Marjorie Allison of Allentown, Penn.

The maid of honor and bridesmaids appeared in gowns of pink messaline, with an overdress of pale blue chiffon, trimmed with rosebuds and crystal fringe. Their hats were of white lace draped with pink taffeta. They carried bunches of pink roses.

Philip W. Allison, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. John R. Emery and Lieut. J. H. Rudolph of the Twenty-ninth Infantry; Lieut. John Reddy of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and Lieut. Lynch.

After the ceremony a reception was held in Corbin Hall. Col. and Mrs. Allison received, the latter being gowned in violet crêpe du chine, trimmed with velvet, and a train of duchesse lace. Her hat was of duchesse lace with white and black aigrettes.

The hall was also hung with the regimental colors, and the floral decorations consisted of ascension lilies, azaleas, and greens. The tea table was decorated with white narcissus. The bridal cake, as is customary, was cut with the bridegroom's sword. There were 200 guests from New York at the wedding and reception.

Later Lieut. Fickel and his bride left for the South on their honeymoon. They plan to return in a month, and will reside at Fort Niagara, near Buffalo, where Lieut. Fickel is stationed. The bridegroom is the officer who made the tests to prove whether or not the rifle can be used by military passengers when in flight in aeroplanes. The bride's father is the chief commissary officer of the division of the Atlantic.

MISS SPELLMAN'S WEDDING.

Cardinal Farley to Officiate at Her Marriage to John Joseph Kirby.

Arrangements have been completed for the wedding of Miss Julia R. Spellman, daughter of the late John H. Spellman and niece of Mr. and Mrs. James Spellman of Brooklyn, to John Joseph Kirby, which will take place in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral next Tuesday at noon. The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Farley, who is a close friend of the bride's family, and will be followed by a nuptial mass which will be celebrated by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral.

Miss Spellman will be attended by her cousin, Miss May Spellman of Brooklyn, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Regina Farrell of Albany and Gertrude Creegan of this city.

Francis Xavier Boden of Milwaukee will act as best man. The ushers will be Thomas J. Sefton of Brooklyn and John H. Walsh of this city.

After the church services a reception and wedding breakfast will be held at the Hotel Belmont for relatives and friends.

Miss Eckerson to Wed on Feb. 22.

Mrs. P. Q. Eckerson, formerly of this city, has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Pauline Mae Eckerson to Justice Oswald A. Bauer of Piermont, N. Y. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Edgar Tilton of the Reformed Church of Harlem, and will take place in the First Reformed Church at Spring Valley, N. Y., the bride's present home, on Feb. 22. She will be attended by Mrs. Beverly C. Dunlop of Spring Valley as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Marie Cunningham of New York and Theodosia Kennedy, Bessie Demorest, and Ada Smith of Spring Valley. James K. Magee will act as best man. The ushers will be Chauncey Day Pease and Rudolph Schaefer of New York and G. Edward Martini and Theodore Jessup of Piermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Gershel's Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gershel of 690 West End Avenue celebrated their silver wedding last night by giving a dinner at Delmonico's. There were about seventy guests at the dinner, covers being laid at one large oval table, in the centre of which was a sunken garden with a fountain playing. There were silver favors for the women. After the dinner there was dancing.

To Wed F. F. Kyle, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson of 3 West Ninety-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes de Greive Thompson, to Thomas Francis Kyle, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindabury Give Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury gave a dinner last evening in the ballroom at the Hotel Gotham. Covers were laid for forty. Among the guests were the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, Col. Clowry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske.

Mme. Eames Sails—Abandons Tour.

Mme. Emma Eames, who returned from Buffalo with the grip a day or so ago, has decided to abandon her concert tour for the Winter. As a result she sailed with her husband, Emilio de Gorgorza, on the Provence yesterday. She will not sing for several months on the advice of her physician.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Thayer Adams of 43 East Fifty-eighth Street, have sailed for Italy and will spend some time at Genoa and the Riviera.

Cholmeley-Jones and J. Jefferson Jones, Jr., will give a leap year dansante on Saturday afternoon at their home, 103 East Sixteenth Street. Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and Mrs. Arthur R. Pearson will chaperone the party.

Mrs. E. H. Gary gave a luncheon yesterday at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club, followed by a bridge auction with prizes. There were about 30 guests, each receiving a basket of yellow orchids.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Clarke of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street have gone to Palm Beach to spend several weeks.

Final rehearsals were held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria for the "Exhibition of Fair Children," which is to be given there on next Monday afternoon in aid of the Virginia Day Nursery. Among the children who will be posed after Old Masters are the little Misses Tanis Guinness, Esther Harriman, Joan Whitney, Peggy and Mary Keogh, Florence Lockwood and Elsie Benkhard, also Masters Osborne Sanger, John Whitney and Ashley Chanler.

Mrs. Lewis Nixon will give a large costume dinner this evening at her residence, 22 East Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. Henry James Hemmens will give a tea this afternoon for her sister, Miss Katharine Shaw, at her residence, 465 West End Avenue.

Miss Harriette Cady is giving a reception with music this afternoon at 253 West Forty-second Street.

Geoffrey Dodge has arrived from Buenos Aires, where he was private secretary to the American Legation, and is with Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge at 563 Park Avenue.

The St. Christopher League dance tonight at the Plaza will be a costume ball. Mrs. H. Clay Adams, Mrs. William H. Harris, and Mrs. Mayo-Smith are to receive.

There was a rehearsal yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church of the wedding of Miss Madelon Weir and Oliver de Gray Vanderbilt, Jr., after which Mrs. Weir gave a dinner at her residence in Fifty-second Street for the bridal party.

The annual Kettle Drum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will take place this afternoon at Sherry's, beginning at 2:30. There will be moving pictures, refreshments, dancing, and also fancy and useful articles for sale.

The Friday Juniors will have the last but one of their meetings at Sherry's tomorrow night. There is to be a final dance about Easter week.

Among those giving dinners last night were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling.

Frederick Townsend Martin is giving a reception and musicale this afternoon at the Plaza. Pasquale Amato will be among the artists.

MAY IRWIN TO HAVE THEATRE.

New Playhouse in West 45th Street to be Built at Once.

May Irwin is the latest to announce her intention to build a theatre for herself in the Times Square neighborhood. She has purchased from the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company the property at 152 and 154 West Forty-fifth Street, adjoining the plot at 156 West Forty-fifth and 155 West Forty-fourth. This property is just west of the Belasco and Hudson Theatres, in Forty-fourth Street, and opposite the Lyceum, in Forty-fifth Street. The plot measures 62 by 100 feet on Forty-fifth Street and 21 by 100 on Forty-fourth Street.

Work on the theatre, which will be a small house, will begin immediately, and it is expected that the house will be ready for opening in October. Henry B. Herts, who designed several theatres in the Times Square neighborhood, is the architect. The theatre will be called May Irwin's Playhouse, and will be under the direction of her present managers, Elsfeldt and Anhalt. Miss Irwin is appearing this year in a comedy called "She Knows Better Now."

WALLER IN "BEAUCAIRE."

English Actor to Revive Play Here in a Few Weeks.

Lewis Waller, the English actor-manager, announced yesterday that he has arranged to make a revival of "Monsieur Beaucaire" in New York in a few weeks, playing the title rôle himself. Rehearsals will begin next Monday, and the play will be put on very soon after the conclusion of Mr. Waller's engagement in "The Garden of Allah."

Grace Lane, who was his leading woman when he first produced the piece in London, sailed for New York on the Celtic yesterday to take her original rôle, and Frank Woolfe and Reginald Dane, who were also in Mr. Waller's original production, sailed on the St. Paul last Wednesday. Which theatre Mr. Waller will occupy has not been determined, but it will be one of the Shubert Broadway houses.

New Operetta for Mme. Trentini.

Arthur Hammerstein has signed contracts with Otto Hauerbach to write the libretto of a new operetta in which Mme. Emma Trentini will be starred next season. Mr. Hauerbach is author of "Three Twins," "Madame Sherry," "Dr. De Luxe," and other musical plays. The book will be prepared in English, French, Italian, and German for production outside of the United States. Mme. Trentini is already booked to open in the piece at Syracuse on Oct. 7.

Washington Heights Nursery Benefit.

A performance for the benefit of the Washington Heights Day Nursery will be given at the Kinemacolor Theatre in Fortieth Street this evening. The nursery needs about $2,200 a year for running expenses and has a mortgage of $8,000 on its property. An effort is being made to pay off this debt to save the heavy interest charges, and the profits of this evening's performance will be used toward this end. The officers of the nursery are Mrs. George Nash, Mrs. Charles L. Guy, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, and the Rev. John R. Mackay.

Buys Quinlan Musical Bureau.

The announcement was made yesterday that Thomas Quinlan has sold all his interest in the American branch of the Quinlan Musical Bureau to A. F. Adams. Mr. Adams has decided to resume the original name of the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, under which it was conducted for twenty-seven years by Henry Wolfsohn.

"Koenigskinder" Given for Benefit.

"Königskinder" was performed at a special matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society. The cast included Geraldine Farrar, Florence Wickham, Rita Fornia, Cleo Gascoigne, Hermann Jadlowker, Otto Goritz, Adamo Didur, and Albert Reiss.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When "The Greyhound" is produced at the Astor Theatre week after next Elita Proctor Otis will have the role of Deep Sea Kitty, a confidence woman, who makes a specialty of preying on ocean travelers.

Kitty Gordon, who is now appearing in "The Enchantress," has signed a new contract with Joseph M. Gaites to appear under his management for three more years. She says she has no intention of going into vaudeville.

Charles Frohman has engaged Isabel Irving for the cast that is to support Gertrude Elliott in "Preserving Mr. Panmure," that is to open at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Robert Drouet and Ruth Shepley have been added to the company that will support Cyril Scott in "The Fatted Calf," that opens at Daly's Theatre next week.

A third company of Scotch actors in "Bunty Pulls the Strings" will be sent out by the Shuberts and William A. Brady next week, opening in Montreal on Monday night. The first company will remain in New York all of this season and probably next season, and the second company is established in Chicago for an indefinite run.

A phenomenal success

Two years in America and now used by principal railroads, hotels and restaurants throughout the country.

Decilious and Piquant

WAW-WAW Sauce

with soups, salads, meats and fish unequalled. At the same time WONDERFUL digestive.

St. James Importing Co. (Importers) New York City.

DVORAK SYMPHONY AT PHILHARMONIC

Posthumous Composition, Recently Published, Played Here for the First Time.

ONE OF HIS EARLIER WORKS

Not Equal to His Later Productions—Had Intended to Revise It, but His Sudden Death Prevented.

The Philharmonic Society at its concert last evening performed a function that it has exercised in years gone by of introducing to New York for the first time a "new" symphony by Dvorak. It is one of his recently published posthumous works, a number of which were discovered among his papers, practically finished. The symphony, which is in E flat major, is one of Dvorak's earlier compositions that he had kept for years; and, according to information supplied by Mr Stransky to Mr. Krehbiel, who imparts it in the programme notes, he looked at it again toward the close of his life, was pleased with it, and intended to revise it and publish it. But death came to him suddenly as he was preoccupied with the composition of his last opera, "Armide," and the revision was never accomplished by him. What was needed was done by his son-in-law, Josef Suk.

The performance of this youthful work last evening makes it seem that little service was done to Dvorak's reputation as a symphonist by its publication. And Dvorak's position in the musical world at present can stand little undermining; for his works are slowly disappearing from the symphonic repertory. This symphony bears marks of immaturity and of unripeness, especially in its musical substance and the method of development. Its themes are not without a pleasing quality; but they are, for the most part, slight, sometimes almost astonishingly so; as the opening theme, with the elaborate turn, or "grupetto," that was evidently such an essential part of it in the composer's mind that it cuts its way all through the movement and is heard so often as to become wearisome. There is little that is really significant in either the slow movement or the final allegro vivace; for the symphony is in only three movements and lacks a scherzo.

The slow movement is rather loose in design, there is a middle section that contains matter suggestive of the characteristics of Bohemian folk music that Dvorak was so fond of using in his later and more individual works; but the suggestion is not very developed. In the last movement the composer let loose the power of cymbals, and triangle with an obvious pleasure. It is in the orchestration that the true signature of Dvorak is most plainly to be discerned. It shows much of his skill in obtaining rich and agreeable color effects that remain transparent and finely balanced, without overloading and without making musical demands upon the instruments. The upshot of it is that the symphony, while it affords little to lay hold of, is agreeable to listen to, and shows much of that naiveté that Dvorak kept all his life as a composer, finding it later, perhaps, to his advantage as a distinguishing trait in a period of general sophistication.

The composition was worth hearing, and a performance so good as Mr. Stransky and the orchestra gave of it. It may be that this performance, as the programme notes suggested, was the first that has been given of it anywhere.

Another youthful work was presented at this concert, a serenade for wind instruments by Richard Strauss. It is one of his earliest published compositions, marked with the opus number 7. It is graceful, melodious, symmetrical in form, and set with skill for the wind instruments. The influences that it shows are not even those of Brahms, of whom Strauss was in his youthful days a follower, but rather, almost, of Mendelssohn. Instead of the overture to Chabrier's "Gwendoline" that had been announced for this concert there was substituted the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," played with brilliancy and with some of that marked contrast in tempo that Mr. Stransky is so fond of in certain music. Nothing the orchestra did, however, was comparable in brilliancy with the performance of Berloiz's overture, "The Corsair"—again a youthful composition written when the master was a Roman prizeman at the Villa Medici in Rome.

The music does not say much; in itself it is pale and cold in feeling, but it has the orchestral glitter that Berlioz already knew so much about. The opening figure for the violins takes the listener's breath away, and with what splendid fire it was executed by the players! Of the same sort was the playing of the whole, and the Philharmonic has done nothing better in a technical way.

Mr. Adriano Ariani was the soloist, playing Chopin's F minor piano concerto. The young Italian pianist conceived it in a delicately poetical vein, on rather a small scale, but clearly outlined and subtle in its shadings. It was not, in his hands, a piece with which to display power or dexterity, but to express sincerely-felt emotion. Its sentiment was, in fact, more Italian than Polish; and especially so its rhythms. The peculiarly Polish theme in the last movement needs a more pungent and rhythmically marked delivery. Mr. Ariani gave great pleasure by his performance, and he was recalled several times.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Adriatic, President Grant, and Caronia.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC (Naples.)—Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Bailey, Jr., Miss Alice A. Bowden, W. M. Brewster, Miss Nellie Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Bunker, H. L. Chapman, Major M. D. Connor, U. S. A., Mrs. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Delmar, Miss L. C. Free, H. Howell, Mrs E. S. MacAuley, Bernard Manning, U. S. Vice Consul at Genoa; Miss E. Metcalf, Mrs. Walter L. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mendell, Miss Mendell, Mrs. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Richardson, Mrs. Lila H. Rogers, Miss A. L. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spofford, Prof. Charles P. Warren, Mrs. Warren, Miss Anna B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wilkinson.

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg.)—Perry Belden, Mrs. S. A. Bisdey, P. E. Bourke, T. P. Bucklin, Lee Conwell, Charles B. Curtis, Secretary U. S. Legation at Christiania; Dr. W. W. Duke, A. C. Fox, E. A. Dustin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Kendall, A. B. McEwan, Miss Jessie McEwan, Dr. David C. Morton, C. C. Thomson, Dr. R. J. Pabst.

CARONIA, (Naples)—E. F. Corey, J. R. Donnan, Dr. Milton B. Graham, T. B. Greening, Mrs. M. F Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Read, H. B. Sinclair, Miss S. R. Slater, the Rev. E. R. Southwell, Miss J. G. Stevenson, Miss Flora Trull, Miss Mary D. Weeks, and Miss Emmelyn Weeks.

Dance in Aid of Day Nurery.

A number of young society girls who form the Junior Auxiliary of the St. Agnes Day Nursery, at 7 Charles Street, are getting up a small subscription dance, to take place on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, 11 Washington Square North. Tickets can be had only by the friends of the members of the auxiliary.

Those interested include the Misses Emily Coe, Laura Livingston, Katharine and Helen Auerbach, Florence Gayley, Anita Emmet, Jean Morris, Katharine Miller, Elizabeth Fowler, Mary L. Sturgis, and Madeleine Cook.

"Tristan Und Isolde" for Last Time.

What was announced as the last "Tristan und Isolde" performance of the season was sung last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast included Mme. Fremstad, Mrs. Homer, and Messrs. Burrian, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Reiss, Bayer, and Murphy. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

Plays by St. Christopher League.

Three plays presented by society amateurs, members of St. Christopher League, will be given at the Plaza on the evening of March 11, for the benefit of the charitable work of the league. Dancing and a supper will follow the performance. This league gives a series of dances every Winter, the proceeds of which go to its settlement and other work.

Caruso and Renaud in "Rigoletto."

Caruso and Renaud will be heard in a special matinée performance of "Rigoletto" on Friday afternoon, March 1. Others in the cast will be Mrs. Bernice de Pasquali and Louise Homer and Mr. Andrea de Segurola. Mr. Sturani will conduct. The sale of seats will begin on Monday next.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR DEAD.

Wife of Ex-Justice Pryor Was Author and a Founder of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, wife of ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, who was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, died yesterday at her home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Pryor was known in literary circles as an author, but more on account of the sweetness of her disposition and the charming story of her domestic life, her husband having been her only sweetheart and the marriage having occurred when they were 18 and 20 years old, respectively, before Mason and Dixon's line had become the political divider of the North and South on the slavery question.

Mrs. Pryor lacked just four days of being 82 years old. Her husband is 83 years old. They were married sixty-three years ago in Charlottesville, Va., when Justice Pryor was a law student in the University of Virginia. Mrs. Pryor's maiden name was Sarah A. Rice. She was born in February, 1830, and was a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon.

During the Civil War she followed her husband's fortunes until at the close of the war they found themselves with nothing but Gen. Pryor's Confederate shoulder straps and his record for bravery on the field. They decided to come to New York, "into the arms of the enemy," as Mrs. Pryor was fond of putting it just before adding "and the enemy was always good to us."

A volume of reminiscences was Mrs. Pryor's first literary effort. It was followed by other similar volumes, and then in her 81st year Mrs. Pryor became the author of a novel. It was published just after the celebration of her sixtieth wedding anniversary.

For years Mrs. Pryor was leader of a Southern literary group whose headquarters have been in this city. At her frequent receptions the group was made much at home, and her entertainments became distinctive for the group of notable people they brought together.

Mrs. Pryor was a founder and first Regent of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for nineteen years the Honorary Vice President General of the organization.

EX-CAPT. SHEEHAN DEAD.

Once in Charge of Tenderloin Precinct, and Friend of Roosevelt.

Michael Sheehan, a former Police Captain and friend of ex-President Roosevelt, died last night at his home, 887 Freeman Street. Mr. Sheehan was born at College Point, L. I., on Dec. 10, 1845, but removed to Manhattan with his family while a boy. He was appointed to the police force on March 7, 1867, and for many years was attached to the old precinct at Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue. He gradually rose to the rank of Captain and in 1898 was chosen by Commissioner Roosevelt to succeed Capt. Chapman in charge of the Tenderloin precinct. At that time Commissioner Roosevelt had announced his intention of "putting a lid on the Tenderloin," and Capt. Sheehan was selected by him as the proper man to carry out the work.

Mr. Sheehan retired from the Police Department in 1902, and two years later was appointed by President Roosevelt as Inspector-in-Charge of the Pennsylvania branch of the Federal Secret Service. In 1906 he resigned to enter the real estate business in the Bronx. Five sons and two daughters survive him.

MME. MAETERLINCK SAILS.

Impressed with Intelligence and Force of American People.

Mme. Georgette Leblanc Maeterlinck, the actress and singer, and wife of the Belgian poet, Maurice Maeterlinck, left America yesterday on the Provence. She has been appearing in Boston at the Boston Opera in performances of "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "Monna Vanna," and in New York she has sung at several evening affairs.

"I leave with the most vivid and pleasant impressions of what I have seen in America," she said. "The intelligence and force of the people appeals to me extraordinarily. Especially was I impressed with the intelligence of the rich in America—that is something which one does not expect.

"Americans seem to adore Maeterlinck, and they understand him better, I am inclined to think, than people of other nations. At least they talk very intelligently about his works."

Mme. Maeterlinck will rejoin her husband at once at their Villa des Abeilles in Nice. Toward the end of the Spring she will return to Paris to give some performances. She was accompanied on her journey yesterday by her friend, Mathilde Deschamps.

T. M. Leary Dies in Los Angeles.

A telegram received at the office of Henry W. Savage yesterday announced the death in Los Angeles of Theodore M. Leary, an advance agent. Mr. Leary was ahead of Mr. Savage's "Excuse Me" company, and was taken seriously ill with pulmonary trouble in Denver a few weeks ago. On the advice of his physician he started for Southern California, but insisted on attending to his duties along the route to be followed by his company. He reached Los Angeles last week in such a weakened condition that he was taken to a sanitarium. He died Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Leary was 35 years old, a son of Gen. Leary. He was an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, and began his career as a newspaper man in Baltimore. He is survived by his wife, known on the stage as Helen Wilton, who is now with the "Louisiana Lou" company.

Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Weeks.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Weeks, pastor of the Christian Church of this city, died at his home here to-day of bronchial pneumonia after an illness of five days. Dr. Weeks was for eight years Secretary of the American Christian Convention of the United States and Canada. He had been for several years President of the New England Convention and was its Secretary at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and three children.

Obituary Notes.

MARY A. ADAMS of 16 Sycamore Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday of a paralytic stroke at Miami, Fla. She was born Oct. 4, 1825, at Newtown, N. J., and was the widow of the late Peter C. Adams, who died in 1897.

Sister M. DENIGNA, who in private life was Mary Good, died on Wednesday at the St. Francis Xavier Academy, 721 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-second year. She had been attached to the academy for thirty-six years.

LEVI STERN, one of the oldest Hebrews in Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday. He was 92 years old and had been ill only a week. Eight children survive him.

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, a real estate operator of this city and a veteran of the civil war, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jennie Price, in Yonkers on Tuesday. He was 72 years old. Five of his nieces are teachers in the public schools.

ASHBEL W. BORDEN, a contractor of Monmouth County, N. J., died of neuralgia of the heart at his home in Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday. Mrs. Borden designed many of the finer residences of Red Bank and the Rumsen Road, N. J.

CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, a retired dry goods merchant, died Wednesday of a complication of diseases at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Morgenthau, at 72 East Ninety-first Street. He was 78 years old and was born in Germany.

H. E. PIKE, who served in the United States Navy during the civil war, died Wednesday at his residence, 219 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Pike was formerly with the Whiting Paper Company.

Mrs. ANNETTE BOYD, widow of John T. Boyd, the real estate operator, died on Tuesday at her home, 346 Willis Avenue, of heart disease after an illness of several months. A daughter and three sons survive her.

JOHN H. STONE died at his home, 122 West 114th Street, on Tuesday, after an illness of three years. A widow survives him.

ARTHUR A. ARIESSOHN, a member of the West Side Republican Club, who was associated with his father in a jewelry store at Broadway and Seventy-second Street, died Tuesday at his home, 182 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was 25 years old.

Miss MARIA DE LOURES AMERICA DA CUNHA, the youngest daughter of Manuel Jacinto Ferreira da Cunha, Consul General of Brazil in New York, died on Wednesday at her home, 216 West 102d Street. She was 15 years old.

WILLIAM M. SCHWENKER, who had been in the brewers' supplies business at 342 East Ninety-second Street for forty years, died at his home, 32 West Nineteenth Street, on Monday. He was 58 years old. Mr. Schwenker was a member of the Democratic Club, the Arion and the Liederkranz Societies, the New York Athletic Club, and Trinity Masonic Lodge 342. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

L. W. GORDON of Brookhaven, L. I., a student at the Oneonta State Normal School, is dead at his home of blood poisoning. Mr. Gordon expected to conclude his studies this year. A short time ago he injured his hand, but thought nothing of it until blood poisoning had set in.

WILLIAM I. STILLWELL, who fought through the civil war as a member of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John R. Smuck, in Red Bank, N. J., on Tuesday. After the war Mr. Stillwell became a prosperous Middletown farmer. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

ADOLPH HARRIS, a merchant from Dallas, Texas, died suddenly at the Hotel St. Andrew in Broadway Wednesday night following an attack of indigestion. Mr. Harris was 68 years old. He was here on his annual buying trip for his department store, of which he is the head.

ERNEST EDWARDS, for twenty years an advertising agent in New York City, died at his residence in Sheepshead Bay Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Edwards had been a sufferer from rheumatism and acute stomach trouble for several months, and his death was not unexpected.

Mrs. JOHN BLOCK, wife of John Block of Buffalo, and mother of Paul Block of this city, died in Buffalo Wednesday morning.

CHARLES ALBERT POPE, formerly connected with the Walter-Baker Company in this city, died yesterday at the age of 69 years, at his residence, 512 Walnut Street, Roselle Park, N. J. He was born in Dorchester, Mass. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

FRITZ JACOBY, 67 years old, of 50 Hamilton Avenue, New Rochelle, died at his home yesterday morning. Mr. Jacoby was a retired tobacco broker. He was connected with the tobacco business in this city for forty years, and was well known in the financial district. Mr. Jacoby was a member of the German Liederkranz.

Dr. HENRY K. WHITFORD, 83 years old, one of the founders of the National Electric Society, died in Elgin, Ill., yesterday.

Mrs. EDWARD H. ERI POOR, wife of the treasurer of the Passaic Print Works, died suddenly at her home, 98 Paulson Avenue, Passaic, N. J., yesterday. She expired in her husband's arms.

GEORGE A. MOULTON, who began a newspaper career by reporting the Orange riots in this city, and who later studied law and stenography and was official stenographer of the old Jefferson Court in 1871, is dead at his home, 278 Lockwood Street, Astoria, aged 64 years.

Mrs. EDMUND G. CURRY of 28 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, died in Palm Beach, Fla., Wednesday night of a complication of diseases. Mrs. Curry was a Miss Frances M. Reilly of Brooklyn.

HENRY C. TERRY, 66 years old, a lawyer, died suddenly Wednesday night from heart disease, at his home, 4,044 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

MONTGOMERY FORD, a wealthy retired manufacturer of Philadelphia, is dead at Nice, France. For several years Mr. Ford had made his home at Ventnor, a suburb of Atlantic City.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GERMOND.—Feb. 8, Stamford, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Germond, a daughter.

NEWKIRK.—Feb. 13, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Newkirk, a son.

Married.

HURLBERT—GRAHAM.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham, to Francis W. Hurlbert of New York, on Feb. 15, at the rectory of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

SPERRY—SMITH.—At Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 15, 1912, by the Rev. C. A. Dinsmore, D. D., Leavenworth P. Sperry and Miss Olive Smith.

STRYKER—PENTECOST.—Mrs. Emily Wilkens Pentecost to Heber Halsey Stryker of New York, Feb. 15, 1912.

HERTSLET—BEARDSLEY.—Feb. 13, Helen D. Beardsley to Harold C. Hertslet.

WALTER—GLEASON.—Feb. 14, Florence E. Gleason to Eugene T. Walter.

Long Island.

TIMLIN—HICKS.—Feb. 14, Long Island City, Agnes Hicks to George A. Timlin.

New Jersey.

EVANS—CONGER.—Feb. 13, Elizabeth, Bessie Conger to Thomas R. Evans.

HABICK—FUCHS.—Feb. 14, Newark, Christina A. Fuchs to Irving E. Habick.

HANSON—DEVANEY.—Feb. 14, Bayonne, Florence Devaney to Harry Hanson.

Died.

ADAMS.—At Miami, Fla., on Feb. 14, 1912, in the 86th year of her age, Mary A. Adams, daughter of Elsie Ann Fiemer and Samuel Denton Morford and wife of the late Peter C. Adams. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward L. Suffern, 16 Sycamore Av., Plainfield, N. J.

BELDEN.—At Montreal, Canada, Feb. 12, Charles Denison Belden of Stamford, Conn., in the 70th year of his age, after a short illness. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., N. Y. City. Please omit flowers. Stamford papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Feb. 13, Annette, widow of John T. Boyd, at her late residence, 346 Willis Av. Interment Friday, Feb. 16, at Woodlawn. Funeral private.

BULL.—At Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 13, 1912, Hannah Corwin, widow of the Rev. Richard B. Bull, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral at the residence of her nephew, Augustus Knapp, No. 50 Brookside Drive, Friday, Feb. 16, at 2:30 P. M.

CARRIGAN.—After a long illness, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1912, Henry J., son of Rose M. Morrison and the late James J. Carrigan. Funeral from his late residence, 76 Downing St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning at 9:30, thence to the Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., where a requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock.

EMMET.—At her residence, 251 Lexington Av., New York City, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1912, Lydia Hubley Emmet, only daughter of the late Judge Robert Emmet and Rosina Hubley, his wife, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral will be held at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 17, on arrival of 8 o'clock leaving Grand Central Station for New Rochelle at 9:04 A. M.

FRIEDMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1912, Barbara, widow of Christian Friedmann, in her 77th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 174 South 9th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.

HALLAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 385 3d St., Brooklyn, Frank Melville, youngest beloved son of Kate Handley and the late Erastus Hallam, aged 20 years. Funeral Friday evening at 8:30 from his late residence.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, Marshall Emory, beloved husband of Lavinia Adams Hunter. Funeral service Friday morning, 10:30 o'clock, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. San Francisco papers copy.

HUSTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at her late residence, 314 West 51st St., Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Huston. Funeral services Friday, at 8 P. M. Interment Saturday, at 10 A. M.

JACOBY.—On Feb. 15, Fritz, beloved husband of Sarah Jacoby, at his late residence, 50 Hamilton Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M.

JUDSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14, Charles N. Judson. Funeral services at his late residence, 150 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LADD.—Abraham Wilson, husband of Ella Hale Ladd and son of the late George and Phebe N. Ladd, on Feb. 13, 1912. Funeral at his late residence, 158 West 105th St., on Friday, Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.

LEMON.—On Feb. 15, 1912, at her residence, Hotel Buckingham, Margaret, widow of the late Samuel Lemon. Funeral services Saturday at 2:30 P. M., in chapel of the 5th Av. Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St.

MILLER.—At Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1912, Benjamin R. Miller, in his 80th year. Funeral private.

MITCHEL.—On Feb. 14, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., Sophie Mitchel. Funeral at Bristol Ferry, R. I.

POPE.—At Roselle Park, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 15, Charles Albert Pope, in his 70th year. Private funeral services at his late residence, 512 Walnut St., Roselle Park, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 17, 1912, at 2 o'clock.

POOR.—

AMERICAN LEAGUE REJECTS AGREEMENT

Clause Regarding Drafting of Players Must Be Modified—Johnson to Revise It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The American Baseball League owners, in session here to-day, refused to ratify the revised National agreement and referred it as a whole to President B. B. Johnson for revision. No date was set for his report on it.

Numerous objections were offered to the agreement, but the most unpopular clause seemed to be the one relating to inter-league waivers on drafted and purchased major league players. It provides, among other things, that neither a drafted nor a purchased player shall be sent to a minor league club until all the clubs in both leagues shall have had an opportunity to waive on him. Drafted players must be delivered immediately. But in the case of a purchased player, the clause provides, "the waiver price of a purchased player shall be fixed by negotiations between the interested clubs, and, in the event of their inability to agree, by the commission, whose decision shall be final; of a drafted player, the amount paid for his selection, plus $250."

In the past it has not been necessary for team owners in either of the big leagues to obtain waivers on purchased players outside their own organization, and in cases where high-priced players were concerned it has been customary to reimburse fully the seller for his outlay in obtaining the player.

Under the proposed ruling several team owners see a possibility of high-priced players going for the waiver price, a few hundred dollars, and $250.

Frank J. Navin of the Detroit Club, one of those who opposed the agreement in its present form, said:

"It frequently is the case that a player who has cost from $6,000 to $10,000 is, for some reason, of no use to his owner. Under the literal application of the proposed rule it might be necessary to part with him for about $3,000, this to include the waiver price of $2,500, the expense money, and the added $250.

"I do not see as much objection to the dual waiver feature of the rule as the financial settlement. The rule should be broadened so as not to make the final price arbitrary in case of the failure of club owners to agree."

Although the agreement was not ratified to-day, all of the conferees are confident it soon will be. With a few changes, they say, the whole document will be satisfactory to them.

The club owners voted unanimously to empower President Johnson to use whatever measure he might see fit in order to suppress betting in all the league's parks.

Trade and sale talk dwindled down to nothing to-day. Not a deal was announced.

TO WORK UNDER NEW RULES.

National League Adopts Agreement for Governing Baseball.

The National League Club owners in session at the Waldorf yesterday adopted a new National Agreement to govern its relation with the American League and the minor leagues. While the changes are not radcal in any way, the league went on record as insisting that baseball law be lived up to more strictly than in the past.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The National League, in adopting the revised National Agreement, will insist that in the future al relations between all parties to it must be conducted in strict accord with all of its provisions, both in the letter and in the spirit; and serves notice that penalties shall be inflicted against any of its members who may violate any of its provisions or cause any friction between any parties to it.

The resolution is aimed at the trouble-makers and the major league owners who have at various times failed to live up to the letter of baseball law. Secretary Heydler said after the meeting that the club owners regarded the new rvised agreement as the most important action taken in organized baseball in years. He said that it meant a new era for professional baseball, with better relations between the two major leagues and a much better chance for the minor leagues. The most important feature of it, however, is the fact that the National League will insist on the American League and the minor leagues conducting their relations strictly according to law.

One of the new provisions of the National agreement calls for the appointment of a Rules Committee by the President of each of the major leagues and that any change in the playing rules must have a majority vote of the joint committee of six members. President John M. Ward of the Boston Club, who is the Chairman of the National League Rules Committee, reported that he had conferred with Tommy Connelly, Chairman of the American League's committee, and that they decided that the rules were all right as they were and would do nothing more than clarify the wording of some of them. Mr. Ward said that the only new rule which they would consider would be one which would prohibit raising the pitcher's box.

Another new provision concerns the schedule and gives the National League President the power to be his own Rules Committee or power to appoint a proxy. Under the old agreement, the schedule Committee had three members. The new section govrning th Schdule Committee is as follows.

Resolved, That the President of each major league shall in person or by proxy annually prepare a schedule of games for each major league for the ensuing pennant race, avoiding as far as possible conflict in championship games in cities in which rival clubs are located. The schedule thus drafted shall be submitted to each major league not later than the second week in February each year and no alteration shall be made in any date or dates allotted therein, without the concurrence of both major league Presidents.

The new agreement also prohibits major league players or clubs usurping the territorial rights of minor leagues, and vice versa. Hereafter two clubs in the same city cannot allow another league to come into its territory. This can only be done by a majority vote of both leagues. The farming out of players is also absolutely prohibited under the new agreement, and when a player is sent back to the minors he becomes the property of that club. The new drafting season is now only five days long, from Sept. 15 to 20.

The new schedule of draft prices is as follows: Class AA, $2,500; Class A, $1,500; Class B, $1,200; Class C, $750; Class D, $500. The major leagues can only draft one player from the Class AA and Class A clubs. This will help the other class, for it will draw more players from the lesser clubs. Another boon for the minor league players is a new rule which provides that if a major league club drafts a minor leaguer he cannot be returned without giving him a trial, either on a training trip or during the regular season. He will get a chance to have at least some active service and will not be shipped back without having first had a chance to show what he can do.

Waivers on players must be asked for in all classes of leagues and each different organization will first be asked to waive before a player is sent back to the league from which he came. When two clubs disagree over the prices of a purchased player, the National Commission is given power to name the price, which will be final. All contracts in the future must be sent out by Feb. 1, instead of March 1, and if the contracts are not sent on or before that date, the player may consider himself a free agent. The new agreement provides also for each minor leaguer on trial with a major league club to be tendered a probationary contract, which covers a period of forty-five days and allows the player his major league salary and 25 per cent. in excess.

Major league clubs are restricted to thirty-five players in the off season and twenty-five players from May 15 to Aug. 20, exclusive of the manager. The minor leagues are also restricted to carrying a limited number of players, as follows: Class AA, 30 in off season and 20 during the playing season; Class A, 28 in the off season and 18 during the playing season; Class B, 26 in the off season and 16 during the playing season; Class C, 24 in the off season and 14 during the playing season; Class D, 22 in the off season and 14 during the playing season.

On the motion of William H. Locke, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Club, the league passed a resolution condemning pool selling on baseball scores. The commission was given power to prosecute promoters of this form of gambling, if necessary. Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago Club, offered a resolution of thanks to President Lynch, August Herrmann, and John M. Ward for their work in drawing up the new agreement.

The league made no suggestion about the proposed changes in the rules governing the world series, but in the future the commission will have absolute control of the series, and new rules to this effect will probably be adopted the next time the commission meets.

United States League Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—The members of the United States Baseball League assembled here to-day to draw up a schedule for the season and transact other business. The schedule was not completed. Besides President Witman of Reading, these attending were: A. W. Hussey, Jr., Brooklyn; E. C. Landgraf, Richmond; Hugh McKinnon, Washington; Charles White, New York; J. J. Ryan, Cincinnati; W. L. Murphy, Cleveland, and W. J. McCullough and Marshall Henderson, Pittsburg.

Application for a franchise was made by J. A. Schluond of Buffalo. The league being filled, it was understood that Buffalo should be next to receive franchise, though a similar application was received from two Baltimore men.

It was announced that managers had been selected for some of the teams as follows: Richmond, E. C. Langraf; Washington, Hugh McKinnon; Cleveland, Jack O'Connor, Brooklyn; A. W. Hussey, Jr.; Jack Warner, Reading, and Harry Steinfeldt, Cincinnati, the last named two being probabilities. The league is to continue in session to-morrow.

Diamond Pin for Fred Merkle.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 15.—At a banquet at the St. Paul Billiard Parlors last night Fred Merkle, the crack first baseman of the New York Giants, was a guest of honor. Al Dalton acted as toastmaster and presented Merkle with a diamond pin as a token from his Toledo friends. Merkle was surprised. When he had time to recover his breath he responded with a brief speech of thanks, after which there were more speeches.

Wolter Retains Place as Coach.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 15.—Harry Wolter, right fielder of the New York Americans, will continue in his position as coach of the Santa Clara College baseball team, J. P. Morrissey, President of the college, announced last night that the misunderstanding between Outfielder Best and Wolter had been adjusted.

DEALERS ELECT DIRECTORS.

Automobile Organization Holds Annual Meeting at Waldorf-Astoria.

A meeting of the Automobile Dealers' Association to elect Directors for the ensuing year was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The meeting was well attended, and the new Directorate of ten made plans to hold a meeting some time in March, when the election of officers will be held. The new Directors are as follows: M. J. Budlong, R. D. Garden, John F. Plummer, C. P. Skinner, F. Eveland, H. M. Bronner, C. M. Brown, W. S. M. Meade, Arthur M. Day, and A. L. Newton.

Following the meeting a dinner was held in the sun parlor of the Waldorf, at which were present, besides members of the Dealers' Association, representatives of the Automobile Board of Trade, American Automobile Association, Philadelphia Trade Association, Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, and State officials.

A number of speeches were made, among them being one by John F. Plummer, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association, who spoke of the growth and work of the body during the past year. "The association is only two years old," said Mr. Plummer, "but during that short period much has been accomplished for the betterment of local trade conditions. One of the first matters that warranted our attention in 1911 was the crying need and the securing of a New York office of the Secretary of State. This office was opened April 3, 1911, and has been a great convenience to automobile owners and to the trade in general. Much has been accomplished in automobile legislation, and this association has done a great deal to rectify and amend bills, which, if passed, would have been detrimental to automobile interests.

"The association has co-operated with other bodies, and this has resulted in good work in the Legislature and elsewhere. We also have done much to eliminate the unnecessary evil of the muffler cut-out. Traffic regulation was bettered in many parts of the city by suggestions made by our association. We introduced a bill providing for the payment of half license fees for any new vehicle registered after Aug. 1 of any year. This was intended to help the purchasers of cars late in the season, and this went through without opposition and became a law."

COLUMBIA RELAY CARNIVAL.

J. P. Jones, Famous Miler, Will Run on Cornell's Team.

Stars will compete in all fifteen of the big events at the Columbia University relay carnival at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to-morrow night. J. P. Jones, the Cornell crack, will be seen for the only time this Winter in the two-mile intercollegiate championship relay, in which teams from Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Dartmouth, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will make Jones and his teammates travel fast.

The one-mile championship relay will have teams from Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard, Syracuse, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while six smaller colleges will compete in the Class B one-mile relay.

A feature in all the relays will be the enforcement of the Olympic rule that the competing teams must each carry a small baton of wood, which is passed from one runner to the next on the team. This rule will be enforced in the Olympic games at Stockholm next Summer, and the Columbia management is introducing it to help get the cracks used to this new method.

Besides the relays, fast competition is expected in a number of special events. The one-mile for the Baxter Cup has attracted Abel Kiviat, the former winner and star miler of the Irish-American A. C.; Oscar Hedlund, the Boston A. A. star, who won the Hunter Mile at the Hub last week, and Tel Berna of Cornell.

The five-mile handicap brings together George Bonhag, Willie Kramer, and Fred Bellars, a race that should be worth traveling miles to witness.

In a novel weight event, in which the competitors use first the right and then the left hand to push the 7.25-kilogram ball, (about 16 pounds,) many stars from the colleges will compete, including Russell Beatty of Columbia, the collegiate record holder; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth's best man at the weights; H. Kanzler, the Cornell man, who took third prize in the intercollegiates last May and has been improving ever since, and R. A. Barker, the Western shot putter.

In a handicap twelve-pound shot put Beatty will again appear, while Richards Hale, another good weight thrower at Columbia, will probably compete.

MONTCLAIR A. C.'S NEW HOME.

Hundreds of Persons at Housewarming Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Montclair Athletic Club formally opened its new clubhouse on Valley Road tonight, and hundreds of residents of the town inspected the new building, which is one of the most complete of its kind in New Jersey. The occasion was purely social, and there were no speeches. Refreshments were served.

The exterior of the new house is attractive in appearance and expressive of its purpose. The squash courts and bowling alleys are brought in close connection with the house; a broad hallway leads directly to a large field porch, and many large locker rooms have been provided.

In the south wing the club has an executive office, two large women's rooms, a spare room, a kitchen, and a very large clubroom. Under the tower of the centre of the house, apart from the locker rooms, is a deep well and pump, which supply water for a swimming pool.

The Chairman of the committee which had charge of the construction of the new clubhouse is Otto Wierum, Jr. Associated with him were L. O. Ivey, the President of the club; O. L. Hinck, H. S. Blossom, Walter C. Shultz, A. S. Williams, and C. O. Truex.

Greek-American A. C. Games.

The second annual indoor games of the Greek-American Athletic Club will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, Thursday evening, with an attractive list of events. One of the features of the games will be lifting a 104-pound dumbbell above the shoulder. The athlete lifting the weight the greatest number of times will be declared the winner. The handicap events open to A. A. U. members are the 70-yard dash, 300-yard run, 440-yard run, 1,000-yard run, 600-yard run, running high jump, and three-mile run. The following events are closed to the Greek-American Club: Two-mile run handicap, putting 12-pound shot, and wrestling, 140 pounds and under.

POGGENBURG PLAYS FINE BILLIARDS

Liederkranz Expert Runs 92 and Averages 16 Against Dr. L. L. Mial.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club beat all the season's high-run and average records last night when he totaled 92 at 18.2 balk line and averaged 16 in his game in the international championship against Dr. L. L. Mial of Morristown, N. J., at the Liederkranz Club, whom he defeated by a score of 400 to 275.

Poggenburg's display was easily the best balk line of the season's tournaments by an amateur, his break of 92 displacing the tournament high-run mark of 84 by Joseph Mayer and the best run of the recent National championship of 88 by Percy Collins of Chicago. His average of last night also beats the best effort of Collins made in that series of 13 23-29.

The Liederkranz expert seemed well on the road for a "century" when the spheres lined up for his ninety-third shot, forcing him to massé, the trial resulting in his being kissed out. This run had been preceded by a bunch of 42 and followed by 28, and, strangely enough, his further scoring in each instance was put an end to by his being kissed out, as in the case of his record run.

The winner's best break was all that could be desired at 18.2, his position play being perfect and the fastest of the series. Although close billiards ruled pretty much throughout, he executed up and down the table drives with all the boldness imaginable, and proved particularly strong on his single cushions.

Dr. Mial was the first to pass the first hundred mark, a run of 64 in his fifth inning helping greatly to that end. Poggenberg came from behind in his eleventh inning with 42, which put him within one point of his opponent, whose string showed 102 at the end of his tenth time at the table.

After this Poggenburg displayed great control in the majority of his times "at the bat." In his seventeenth inning he went along in famous fashion, netting 60 before slipping up on a comparatively easy follow on which he apparently miscued. This break brought him to within two points of 300, with an average of over 17 to that stage.

This capital showing received quite a setback, however, by three absolute misses during the next four innings. He retrieved himself somewhat in his twenty-second inning, when he gathered 42 for a total of 349, slipping up on a single cushion.

After being blanked in his next try, the Liederkranz player came right back with 47, getting within four points of his required total, which he annexed in his twenty-fifth inning. The summary:

Poggenburg—0 35 4 1 6 0 2 7 0 4 42 92 28 1 16 0 60 9 0 0 0 42 0 47 4—400.
Mial—2 0 1 1 64 16 0 16 1 1 2 1 10 9 2 4 25 2 20 8 23 2 54 11—275.

Averages—Poggenburg, 16; Mial, 11 11-24. High runs—Poggenburg, 92, 60, 47; Mial, 64, 54, 25. Referee—Tom Gallagher.

In the afternoon game Edouard Roudil of France won his initial match of the tournament by defeating the former international champion Charles R. Conklin of Chicago by a score of 400 to 371. The French player made high runs of 63, 52, and 36 and averaged a shade under 10. Conklin led in the matter of the best work in an individual inning with a run of 80 in his third, which followed Roudil's best effort of 63.

Features of this game were bank shots by the French expert in the latter part of the match. In what proved to be his final inning he made a wonderful long drive for his twelfth shot which placed him in his required position, after which he had little difficulty in running out. Conklin looked to have a capital chance in his final essay, but slipped up on a single-cushion shot which had a world of english but not enough to make the count, so he was compelled to be content with a total of 371. The summary:

Roudil—1 8 63 0 0 31 52 14 10 18 6 15 0 1 16 0 21 2 1 2 24 13 1 1 5 2 1 4 4 0 3 1 2 2 9 36 5 4 17—400.
Conklin—1 8 80 0 1 7 0 0 8 18 0 17 1 2 19 5 15 3 43 0 3 3 6 2 24 7 0 16 11 6 15 0 8 0 0 2† 9 0 0 0 17—371.

Averages—Roudil, 9 22-42; Conklin, 9 1-41. High runs—Roudil, 63, 52, 36; Conklin, 80, 43, 24. Referee—Tom Gallagher.

Poggenburg now has a clean string of victories, with three to his credit. Mayer has two wins, while the standing of the others is: Conklin, 1 and 1; Mial, 1 and 2; Roudil, 1 and 2, and Gardner, 0 and 3.

To-day's afternoon game will bring together Gardner and Mayer, while Conklin and Mial have been drawn for the evening session.

FARRAR BEATS DANKELMAN.

St. Louis Billiardist Wins Again in National Three-Cushion League.

St. Louis opened a three-game series of the National Intercity Three-Cushion Carrom Billiard League at Doyle's Academy last night with a victory over the local representative. Elmer Farrar, who is fresh from a three-games-straight victory from the Brooklyn Club, defeated John Dankelman, the star player of the Manhattan team, by the score of 50 to 42 in eighty-five innings. The St. Louis player gained the lead early in the contest, and up to the fiftieth inning he was ten points ahead of Dankelman, the score being 32 to 22. For the remainder of the game the local player was several times only two points behind his opponent, but he never overcame the lead of Farrar. The latter played an excellent game, and his safety play was splendid. Both contestants made the high run of four points each.

After the game Charles Peterson, the manager of the St. Louis team, gave a fifteen-minute exhibition of fancy shots.

This evening Edward Albright will play for St. Louis, while either Sam Garfunkle or Paul Miller will represent the local club.

Clark Wins at Billiards Easily.

In last night's game of the Harlem amateur Class A 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, George P. B. Clark, the present holder of the National Amateur Class B championship title, defeated S. C. Reed by the score of 200 to 82 in twenty-nine innings. The contest proved to be a walkover for the champion, who displayed fine form and led all the way. Clark's high runs were 27 and 23 points, and he had an avrage of 6 26-29. Reed's best efforts netted him 12 points, with an average of 2 26-28. This evening Ed. Barnes will oppose M. Isaacs.

FOR SPORTSMEN'S DINNER.

Historical Relics to be Displayed at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Many unique and interesting relics will be displayed during the Sportsman's dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday night. Breeders of the thoroughbred and trotters, amateur riders and drivers and those who follow the hounds or play polo are aiding the committee to make the affair notable among sporting events. Acceptances indicate a big gathering of sportsmen, and Harry W. Smith of the Hunt Committee, expects a record number of diners.

The exhibition in the Sportsmen's Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria will be open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sunday, and 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday. Among the interesting objects to be displayed are: two bronzes presented to the Patchen-Wilkes farm by the Imperial Association of Trotting Horses of St. Petersburg; painting of the Doncaster St. Ledger of 1828 and reel and racing plates of Lexington and Lecompte for the Jockey Club; painting of Rysdick-Hambletonian Day; J. E. Madden; foreleg and foot of Flora Temple, the first 2:20 trotter, from H. W. Smith; painting of Flora Temple, from Raleigh C. Thomas; Francis Skinner's American Turf Register, from William Dupont; statuette of Gen. John B. Castleman, mounted on Carolina, from George Ford Morris; paints of packs of hounds, from Morton F. Smith; painting of Lexington and bronze of Rock Sand, from August Belmont.

E. Wenrick has loaned sketches of the training stable of Richard Ten Broeck in England. Andrew miller has promised a bronze figure of Adam. The other objects include oil paintings of The Cad and Prioress from H. W. Smith; bronze figures of Good and Plenty, from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Burgomaster and Artful, from Harry Payne Whitney; selections of Gallery of Sporting Days, from Mr. Kirkwood; Maryland Hunt Cup, from Redmond C. Stewart; sporting prints, from Harry T. Peters; paintings of turf victories, from the Coney Island Jockey Club; print of the old Union Course, paintings of Potomac and Master; bronze figure of the International Championship Polo Team, from Harry Payne Whitney, and many other historical prints, paintings and bronzes.

W. B. CRAGIN QUALIFIES.

Will Play W. C. Grant in Final Match for Indoor Tennis Championship.

Only by the narrowest margin did William B. Cragin, Jr., win his position in the lower bracket and thus earn the right to play Wylie C. Grant for the singles title in the thirteenth National indoor championship now drawing to a close at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. His opponent in the semi-final round, played yesterday afternoon, was G. Carlton Shafer, who several years ago played T. R. Pell a five-set match for the indoor title. Shafer played Cragin at his own game and almost defeated him at it. He won the first set at 6—3 and led in the second at 5—4, with his own service to follow, only to lose that game and ultimately the set and match.

Wylie C. Grant had some difficulty in winning the other semi-final match from O. W. Bostwick. He was in splendid form in the first set, hitting with great precision and getting plenty of speed into his shots. When leading at 3-1 in the second set he began to take things easy, and the alert Bostwick jumped in and quickly ran out the set at 6—4. Grant pulled himself together in the third set, and, although still somewhat erratic, captured it at 6—3.

The Cragin family figured largely in the two doubles contests of the day, although defeat was the portion of all of the brothers. Calhoun and Arthur Cragin succumbed to W. C. Grant and L. M. Burt in rather easy fashion, the match going in straight sets. The Cragins were good only occasionally and made little headway for any length of time. In the other semi-final match W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Shafer faced the indoor champion team, F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell, a few minutes after their hard match in singles, and, while they started well in both the sets played, it was only a flash in the pan. Alexander and Pell were always either extremely brilliant or exceedingly erratic. The match went in straight sets.

The final round in doubles will be played this afternoon at 1:30, while the singles final is set for the same hour to-morrow.

B. M. Phillips acted as judge of foot-faults, and he punished the carelessness of Shafer, W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Pell by penalizing them a number of times. The summaries:

Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. C. Grant, New York L. T. C., defeated O. M. Bostwick, West Side T. C., 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; W. B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment T. C., defeated C. G. Shafer, West Side T. C., 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Doubles.—Semi-final Round—F. B. Alexander, West Side T. C., and T. R. Pell, New York L. T. C., defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment T. C., and C. G. Shafer, West Side T. C., 6—2, 6—3; W. C. Grant, New York L. T. C., and L. M. Burt, Hamilton Grange T. C., defeated Calhoun and Arthur S. Cragin, West Side T. C., 6—3, 6—2.

Consolation.—Semi-final Round—W. C. De Mille, Skivi T. C., defeated Paul Goold, 6—2, 6—3.

TRAVIS AND CLOW IN GOLF.

South Florida Championship May Be Won by Either Player.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—The second round of match play for the golf championship of South Florida failed today to develop close matches in the first division, where Clow, Hyde, Travis, and McElwee maintained their lead.

Ward Ames of Duluth took Walter Fairbanks, the Denver golfer, to the nineteenth hole to defeat him in the first consolation, and there was a twenty-hole match in the third division when E. E. Williams, Oakley, won from A. G. Johnson of Ardsley.

The pairing for the semi-final to-morrow gives promise of a fine match Saturday between Walter Travis and William E. Clow, Jr., the former Yale player, who has been making remarkable scores throughout the week and who in the qualifying round of this tourney lowered the record for the course to 67. Clow to-morrow plays James R. Hyde, runner-up in last week's Lake Worth tournament, while Travis plays R. H. McElwee of Onwentsia. To-day's scores:

First Division.—William E. Clow, Jr., Onwentsia, defeated W. Hubbell, Englewood, 4—2; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, defeated H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 4—3; W. J. Travis, Garden City, defeated H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 6—5; R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, defeated Dr. W. S. Harban, Columbia, 5—4.

Second Division.—A. H. Ellis, Allerton, defeated D. C. Murray, Utica, 3—2; J. F. Souter, Apawamis, defeated J. E. Rumbough, Asheville, 5—4; J. F. Harris, Shinnecock, defeated J. A. Black, Ardsley, 1 up; L. M. Stumer, Ravisloe, defeated Simeon Ford, Apawamis, 1 up.

Third Division.—J. W. Johnson, Ardsley, defeated M. M. Townley, Glenview, 2—1; John Birkholz, Minnekahda, defeated J. R. Mitchell, St. Paul, 2 up; E. E. Williams, Oakley, defeated A. G. Johnson, Ardsley, 1 up in 20 holes.

"Met." Golf Clubs Delinquent.

The Metropolitan Golf Association Handicap Committee announces that considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the reports from the clubs. On Feb. 2 the blanks were mailed to fifty-six secretaries with the request that they be filled in and returned on or before Feb. 13, but up to and including Feb. 15 only twenty-six clubs had sent in their reports. The first to be received was from the Westbrook Golf Club, which had its report in the hands of the committee on the afternoon of Feb. 3.

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW.

First of the Spring Exhibitions to be Held Week of April 15.

The first of the Spring horse shows to be announced is the twentieth annual Brooklyn Horse Show, which is scheduled for the week of April 15. It will be held as formerly in the home of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, on Prospect Park Plaza. The decision to hold the attraction this year will interest exhibitors and other patrons of equine events upon whom the Special Committee of Arrangements will rely for support to assure the success of the show. Whether the exhibition will continue two or three evenings after the opening night, Tuesday, April 16, has not been definitely arranged yet. This and many of the other preliminary details will be decided on by the committee.

An attractive prize list of about forty classes is being prepared, and in addition some novel features to vary the programme are planned. The classes will be open to all, with the exception of some for members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.

The Horse Show Committee consits of Charles F. Hubbs, Chairman; Hamilton H. Salmon, Secretary; William M. Alford, Edwin A. Ames, Johanas Anderson, Melville H. Beams, Edward C. Blum, David F. Butcher, Jay F. Carlisle, Charles F. Cartledge, George H. Coutts, Chalmers Dale, William F. Dornbusch, H. E. Dreier, William N. Dykman, William H. English, C. L. Fabre, Emil H. Frank, Samuel D. French, Lewis M. Gibbs, H. Prescott Hatch, Charles F. Holm, Edward T. Horwill, S. W. Huff, Richard Hyde, William A. Jamison, Frank S. Jones, Harry L. Kenyon, F. W. Lafrentz, Thomas L. Leeming, E. Hubert Litchfield, Edgar F. Luckenbach, Theodore F. Miller, Jacob Murr, Ludwig Nissen, Frederick T. Parsons, James P. Pierce, Allan Pinkerton, Samuel C. Pirie, Herbert L. Pratt, G. William Rasch, Ira Richards, Jr., C. H. Robbins, George H. Roberts, S. F. Rothschild, P. W. Rouss, A. L. G. Smith, John L. Spence, David Stuart, Frank H. Tyler, J. H. Walbridge, Russell S. Walker, Harrison P. Wallis, John W. Weber, and Sidney T. White.

Fordham to Play Manhattan.

Fordham University will renew athletic relations with its old rival, Manhattan College, to-night. The Maroon plays the Green and White in basket ball at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. A reception follows the game. Coach Eberlein has his squad in first-class condition and ready to do its utmost to make Fordham a factor in the basket ball world. This sport has just been revived by the Faculty of the Bronx college, and the student body will be present in large numbers to root for their quintet to maintain Fordham's prestige in athletics.

Sheppard Not Enlisted.

The rumor that Melvin W. Sheppard, one of America's most famous athletes, had enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn was denied yesterday by Col. John B. Foote of that regiment, who said that Sheppard had not enlisted, and would not be permitted to do so until he obtained permission of Col. W. E. Hotchkin of the Twenty-second Regiment, from which organization he was dishonorably discharged some time ago. Col. Hotchkin is said to be favorably inclined toward granting the required permission in the event of Sheppard making overtures to that end.

Al Benedict Knocked Out.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 15.—John Sevrino of Boston knocked out Al Benedict of New York in the ninth round of two six-round bouts here to-night. The winner was the aggressor all the way. The bell saved Benedict at the end of the first six rounds, and he took the count of nine on the other occasions.

New Orleans Club in Panama.

COLON, Feb. 15.—The New Orleans Baseball Club, champions of the Southern League, arrived here to-day. Great interest centres in the first game of the series with Panamian clubs, which will be played Saturday.

MARCHANT WINS; ONLY A FAIR BOXER

English Lightweight Barely Outpoints De Ponthieu at the National Club.

Billy Marchant, the English lightweight, made his first appearance in an American bout last night at the National Sporting Club, and he succeeded in gaining the verdict over Louis De Ponthieu of France, by a narrow margin. The Englishman showed himself a clever boxer, but far from being a Driscoll, to whom he has been compared so often since coming here. A whirlwind finish in the tenth round gained him the verdict as the bout up to that time was an even affair. The ringside weighing, ordered recently by the State Athletic Commission, exploded the featherweight claims of both contestants. De Ponthieu weighed 131½ pounds and Marchant 133.

Marchant was much quicker than his opponent and in long range boxing was easily the master of the Frenchman. But at infighting Marchant proved to be very weak. He was continually backing away from his opponent or clinching when they came to close quarters. De Ponthieu did the bulk of the aggressive work and though often stopped by the jabs of the Englishman as the latter skipped around the ring, he was able to do much effective work with stiff body punches to the Englishman's stomach. Both played the feinting game for all it was worth and likewise showed a tendency to do too much clinching.

Neither showed sufficient punching power to place his opponent in distress at any time. Aside from a little bleeding from Marchant's nose, there were no signs of any effective punches. Not a staggering blow was delivered. It was a bout between boxers, with a little hard fighting in evidence until the final round when both mixed and exchanged punches in approved fashion. Both boys were clever enough to keep their faces from trouble most of the way.

ROWDIES IN FIGHT CLUB.

Start Little Riot When Referee Stops Bout at Fordon A. C.

The Fordon Athletic Club was the scene of a small riot last night following the ending of the main bout between Danny Ridge and Eddie Powers of Brooklyn, which developed at the conclusion of the ninth round. The trouble began in the seventh round, after the two principals emerged from a clinch. It was seen that Ridge had a bad gash over his left eye, which he and his seconds said was the result of Powers's butting.

The wound bled profusely throughout the eighth and ninth rounds, and Ridge was almost helpless before his opponent's blows. After the bell rang ending the round, the referee refused to let the two boys continue. The abrupt ending, although it was according to rules, resulted in the crowd dividing into factions, and arguing the point, with the result that there was lots of wrangling and the ring became crowded with a gang which threatened the referee. To make matters worse, Powers, after throwing a towel over his shoulders, walked over to his opponent, apparently to apologize, and the followers of Ridge gathered about him and made threats.

The management then called in the special policeman, who experienced great difficulty in restoring order. In a mix-up at the ringside one of the spectators received a smash in the face, and the house became a turmoil, with the men piling over chairs and stirring up all sorts of trouble.

The crowd was finally dispersed and the two principals hurried to their dressing rooms. The bout from the start was a disappointing one, with Powers having all the better of the argument. He was easily the victor up to the time of the declaring off of the bout.

LONG ACRE CASE SETTLED.

Billy Neumann to Pay Claim of English Boxer, Tom Dyer.

The case of Tom Dyer, the English boxer against the Long Acre Club, which brought to light an agreement with some peculiar features, at the regular weekly meeting of the State Athletic Commission Wednesday, was settled satisfactorily to all concerned at a special session in the commission headquarters yesterday afternoon. Billy Neumann, matchmaker of the club agreed to turn over the sum of $65.46 to the commission this morning and this will be given to the boxer. The sum represents the $25 which the commission declared was "unfairly exacted" and $40.46, the balance due Dyer of the 25 per cent. of the grcss receipts, his share for boxing. The club paid Dyer $26.99 Saturday night and his share amounted to $67.45.

Neither Commissioner Frank O'Neil nor Commissioner John J. Dixon was present at yesterday's meeting. Secretary C. J. Harvey was the representative of the commission, and his part consisted in delivering to Manager Neumann the decision of the commission in this case. Besides Neumann and his counsel those who were present yesterday were "Billy" Munson, manager of West, Dyer, and his manager, J. Murray, and one of his seconds.

Mandot and Moore to Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—Joe Mandot of this city has been matched with Pal Moore of Philadelphia for a ten-round bout before the Orleans Athletic Club next Tuesday afternoon. Both are lightweights.

Burke Wins Roller Skating Race.

William Burke of Brooklyn won the three-mile amateur roller skating championship of the East last night, leading a field of nine skaters across the finish line at the Metropolitan Roller Skating Rink. John Timney of Newark was second and S. Kaplan of Pittsburgh third. The time was 10:14 1-5. The trio furnished a blanket finish after a close fight for the lead all the way. The other contestants were a strung out some distance behind the leaders and were not dangerous after the second mile mark was passed. The victory puts Burke and Timney on even terms for the special cup offered by the rink management, each having 12 points. Burke finished third in the one-mile championship and second in the two-mile. Timney won the one-mile title and was third in the two-mile race.

Brown Swimmers Beat Cornell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15.—The Brown University swimming team won a victory from Cornell in the Colgate Hoyt pool at the Lyman Gymnasium to-night, the total points being 44 to 18.

Capt. "Nick" Mumford of the Brown team was the star of the meet, winning the twenty-five, fifty, and 100 yard dashes and the fancy diving. Brown also won the 200-yard relay race, the time being 1:56, three seconds better than the previous tank record.

The only event won by the visitors was the distance plunge, which was taken by Tompkins of Cornell, who made 56 feet.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Tommy Carey, the Philadelphia lightweight, who is credited with having held Chick Turner, the recent conqueror of Willie Ritchie, to a draw, will make his first appearance in New York to-night at the New Polo A. A. His opponent will be Phil Cross. The latter is going stronger than ever before, and in his last bout outpointed Cy Smith of Newark.

Leach Cross and Tommy Maloney will clash in the star bout at the Olympic A. C. next Monday night. This will be the third bout for the pair, and each is credited with a victory. Cross gained the honors in the last bout, which was staged at the Fairmont A. C. a few weeks ago.

Marty Brown, the east side lightweight, and Jack Martin of Brooklyn will be the headliners to-night at the American A. A. of Brooklyn.

Two Brooklyn battlers, Bull Anderson and Jim Jordan, have been matched for the star bout of to-morrow night's show at the Gowanus A. C. of Brooklyn.

Frankie Madden figures on plenty of action as the method for a successful comeback. He has signed up for a match with Willie Howard of Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Beach A. C. on March 4.

Willie Lewis has left for Cleveland, where he boxes Paddy Lavin ten rounds in that city to-night. Willie is in pretty good form, as he has been training for the past ten days at Johnson's Road House. Before leaving Lewis said: "This fight is sort of a workout for my bout with Mike Gibbons on Feb. 23 at the Empire A. C. I cannot believe that Gibbons is my master. I still think that I can beat any one of my weight in the world, and I am going to prove to my friends that there was something wrong with me the night I fought Gibbons."

BLACKTON'S NEW SPEED BOAT

Commodore of Atlantic Y. C. Launches Midget Racer in Harlem.

Where the marine railways enter the water at the plant of the Reliance Motor Boat Company on the Harlem River the ice was chopped away to permit of the launching of Vita Junior, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton's new speed boat, which had her first spin in the icy Harlem recently.

This latest addition to Commodore Blackton's fleet is a 17-foot mahogany monoplane for racing in Florida waters. She is a most remarkable little craft, altogether unlike anything afloat. She might be said to look like a fore-shortened Oriental clipper. Lying at rest, the load water line of this unique little craft is only 14 feet 3 inches. The motor is located well aft, the reverse of general practices, there being only sufficient room behind the motor for the driver and mechanician. Two bucket seats made of aluminum are fitted directly against the inside of the stern transom, and there is hardly one inch of boat behind the seats of the operators.

The motor hood is permanently fixed—part of the hull construction. It arches up gracefully from a relatively long forward deck, looking something like an inverted scoop. The bow of the boat is somewhat like a sharp-pointed spoon, while at the stern the boat is as square as a soap box.

The motor equipment alone cost over $3,000. The motor is a 4 cylinder Humber made in Coventry, England.

The trial spin in the Harlem River, made under difficulties—a run of not over 200 yards at a time being possible on account of the ice—proved the boat to be of startling speed, and Commodore Blackton is ready to race her under American Power Boat rules against any boat in the world.

She will get her real tryout in Miami Bay, Florida, to which place she is now en route, swung on the davits of the power yacht Paula, the flagship of the Atlantic Yac

COAL OPERATORS SAY THEY WANT NO STRIKE

No Thought of Advancing Prices, Which Their Figures Show Unchanged for Nine Years.

RAISES BY RETAILERS ONLY

Mining Regions Said to be Prosperous and Expiring Agreement with Workers Described as All to be Desired.

The anthracite coal mine owners made public yesterday a statement of their attitude in regard to the labor crisis which will become acute at the mines at the end of next month, when the three-year agreement under which mine workers and operators have been living amicably since 1909 expires. The statement came from the Anthracite Operators Committee, on which is represented the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and all of the operating interests in the Pennsylvania hard-coal fields.

What the operators have to say is introduced by a recognition of the rumor which, it is submitted, is recurrent at "each recurring expiration of the three-year agreement between the anthracite mine workers and operators," that the owners look forward to a strike as "an excuse for a general advance in the price of hard coal." This is their answer:

> Far from viewing the possibility of a strike complacently, for the reason suggested or for any other reason, the operators are very desirous that nothing shall occur to interrupt the operation of the mines, and there is no thought of a general advance in prices. In the present condition of business, any event that should force such an advance would be unfortunate.

The position of the operators is defined in this summary of the situation:

> For the last nine years the award of the commission appointed by the President of the United States has governed the relations of anthracite mine workers and operators, and it is agreed by all that there has never been a period in which conditions have been so prosperous, both for the workers and for the anthracite communities as a whole.
>
> Before awarding a 10 per cent. increase in minimum wages, the commission established a sliding scale under which the mine workers' pay is automatically increased 1 per cent. for every advance of 5 cents above $4.50 in the tidewater prices of coal. In addition to this, largely on account of the work done by the Board of Conciliation created by the commission, the operation of the mines has been free from interruptions, and the greater number of working days in a year has materially increased the earnings of the workers.
>
> In a report on anthracite coal production recently issued by the United States Government, Edward W. Parker, who was one of the Strike Commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt, called attention to this condition:

Here a section of Mr. Parker's report is quoted, showing that from 1897 to 1901, inclusive, the average number of days worked in the anthracite mines each year ranged from 150 to 196, with a mean average of 165. From 1906 to 1910 the average was from 195 to 229, with a mean average of 210, which meant an increase of 27 per cent. in working time to be added to the increase in wages. At no time, Mr. Parker reported, had there been such prosperity and contentment in the anthracite region.

The committee of the operators observes that while prices of all other commodities have been steadily advancing the price of anthracite sold by the large companies has not changed for nine years. The statement says:

> When a temporary scarcity, or fear of scarcity, has given the opportunity for producers to advance prices, it has been in every case the "small" operator, the so-called independent, who has taken advantage of it. The larger companies have maintained their quotations at the normal level, and whenever any of their output has been sold to the consumer at an abnormal price the difference has simply gone into the pocket of the retail dealer.

The reports of the United States Commissioner of Labor show that the average price of the domestic sizes for the month of June, for example, in the last eight years has been as follows:

1903....$4.60	1906....$4.57	1909....$4.56
1904.... 4.58	1907.... 4.57	1910....4.56
1905.... 4.58	1908.... 4.56	1911.... 4.59

The Commissioner's reports show that the average price for the month of January in the same period, has been:

1904....$4.85	1907....$4.81	1910....$4.86
1905.... 4.83	1908.... 4.84	1911.... 4.84
1906.... 4.75	1909.... 4.85	

The slight variation in prices is due principally to the varying demand for the different sizes.

Investigation have shown, the committee states, "that the prevailing prices are eminently fair, in view of the fact that about 40 per cent. of the anthracite output (the smaller or 'steam' sizes) has to be sold at less than the cost of production in competition with bituminous coal." The statement concludes:

> It has been the consistent purpose of the operators to secure for the anthracite industry the steadiness which is so essential to the welfare both of those engaged in the industry and of the consuming public. The arrangement that has prevailed for the last nine years has maintained steadiness to a degree never before attained, and, under existing conditions, it is not probable that any better arrangement could be devised.

MORE VACUUM OIL CAPITAL.

Advance from $2,500,000 to $15,000,000—Company Gives Its Position.

Stockholders of the Vacuum Oil Company, one of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil, have been called to a special meeting, Feb. 29, to vote on a proposal to increase the capital from $2,500,000 to $15,000,000. The company has issued a statement to stockholders showing its financial position, which reveals a debt of $8,000,000 to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for money advanced. There is in addition a bonded obligation of $2,000,000.

It is proposed to provide for the payment of this debt and the retirement of the bonds, and at the same time to provide additional working capital. The new stock will be offered to stockholders at par. Whether they be owners of fractional scrip or whole shares, they will be offered new stock at the rate of five shares for one. The company also makes the first statement of financial position so far submitted to the stockholders of any of the Standard Oil subsidiaries. It shows these assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1911:

Assets—Real estate, plant, and equipment, $2,150,074; stocks of foreign vacuum oil companies, $10,605,312; stocks of other companies, $45,827; Government securities, $15,862; merchandise and material, $4,223,909; accounts receivable, $7,852,786; cash, $139,726; total, $25,033,526.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $2,500,000; bonded indebtedness, $2,000,000; due Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, $8,238,443; sundry accounts payable, $866,048; surplus, $11,429,034; total, $25,033,526.

The company also gives its stockholders this information:

> "The business of the Vacuum Oil Company for the years 1906 to 1910, inclusive, shows an average profit of $1,858,633 per annum, from which there was paid interest to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey $416,705 per annum; this amount will be saved by issue of the new stock and payment of the interest-bearing obligations.
>
> "It is possible that the new conditions brought about by the United States Supreme Court decision may have an effect upon your profits, although to what extent or in what way it is impossible at this time to judge. Furthermore, past experience indicates that, owing to the steady growth of the business, some portion of the profits must be retained to provide for financing such growth.
>
> "A number of stockholders have expressed a willingness to subscribe for their share of the issue and any additional amounts that other stockholders of the company do not care to take."

The annual meeting and the special meeting will be held the same day, stockholders of record Feb. 19 having a vote. The Directorate will be increased from six to eight.

POSTAL TO CONTINUE WAR.

Clarence Mackay Says for Every Shareholder It Loses Three Are Gained.

President Clarence H. Mackay in his brief address to the stockholders of the Mackay Companies at their annual meeting in Boston yesterday, as well as in his more formal statement in the annual report, gave most of his attention to the fight which the company has been waging for two years or more with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the situations which have arisen because of the keener competition in that period both in the land telegraph and the cable business.

The gross income, which represents the company's receipts from its operating subsidiaries and from investments, totalled $4,128,490 for the year ended on Feb. 1. This is less than in the previous year. On this point the report explains that the gross income of the subsidiaries, "notwithstanding the temporary interruption of the telegraph company's business to and from Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and part of the adjoining States by reason of the action of a Texas telegraph company, in connection with its Bell telephone affiliations, was almost exactly the same in 1911 as in the preceding year 1910."

Expenses increased chiefly because of "the higher wages paid to the skilled operators and other employes engaged in the fast service which the Postal Telegraph Company inaugurated and upon which it depends for public favor. This fast service has preserved to the company its full share of the general telegraph business."

As in previous years, the holding company paid out practically all of its income in dividends, $2,000,000 going to the preferred stock and $2,069,020 to the common stock. Operating expenses of the holding company amounted to $32,091, leaving a balance of $27,378.

President Mackay in his address said:

> "Some may be disposed to criticise our attitude of open rivalry with the American Telephone and its confederate, Western Union. I have been told that our monthly Postal Telegraph publication in which the oppressive methods of the wire trust were in part exposed was costing us the friendship of some of our stockholders. My only answer is that we have to-day more shareholders than ever before. For every one we lose, we gain three, for the public realizes that the spirit of competition can be kept alive only through the agency of the Mackay Companies. We have to-day between 7,000 and 8,000 shareholders.
>
> "The Mackay Companies intends to keep on growing. It has been doing so for twenty-five years, and there is still plenty of room left. We shall cast our shadow not only in this country but through our splendid cable facilities throughout the rest of the world. We shall continue to spend money with a liberal hand not only on our cable lines but on our land line department."

Night letter business, the report says, is carried on without a profit, and although the Postal system is offering it to its patrons, following the lead of the Western Union, it is not seeking it. It explains that it did not adopt the "day letter" because, as the report says;

> "It encourages a wasteful use of words and slows down the service by reason of the time required for its transmission. It is unprofitable in itself and detrimental to the regular traffic."

The report calls for cut in cable rates on plain language messages to certain countries proper because there is a large class of persons of limited means whose need of the cable is only occasional and who have no codes to compress their messages, but it says it does not expect to find that the new traffic will be either large or profitable.

Improvements in service in territory where the Western Union, through its alliance with the Bell Telephone system, had previously a practical monopoly are describe in detail. It refers to three important law suits which the company brought as a result of alleged discriminations by the Bell Telephone and Western Union systems, and in which it was successful, and explains the points decided in its favor.

The proposal put out in Postmaster General Hitchcock's report last month that the Government should take over and operate through the Post Office Department the telegraph lines in the country is condemned by President Mackay. He says:

> "It undoubtedly would involve sooner or later the taking over of the telephone lines also, the same as has happened in Great Britain, and this in the United States would mean the incurring of a National debt of something over $2,000,000,000, the present value of the telegraph and telephone lines, to say nothing of necessary extensions which are required in the telephone business from year to year at an appalling rate. The Postmaster General's plan has met with little public response."

The report explains that the company has no debts, and says this of its financial policy:

> "The income of the subordinate companies of the Mackay Companies is greater than is required to pay the dividends of the Mackay Companies, but its policy is to obtain from its subordinate companies only enough money to meet those dividends. The physical properties of the subordinate companies are maintained in excellent condition. All reconstruction is charged to operating expense. All extensions and improvements have been paid for from annual receipts, including the new lines in Texas and adjoining States."

NAMES WABASH RECEIVERS.

Judge Angell at Detroit Appoints Three to Handle Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—The Equitable Trust Company of New York, acting as trustee for the bondholders, filed in the District Court this afternoon a bill of foreclosure of a $40,000,000 mortgage on the Wabash Railroad, the mortgage having become due on Jan. 1. James B. Forgan is named as a defendant. The accrued interest amounts to $812,000.

The answer of the railroad, also filed, admits the allegation of the trust company.

Judge Angell appointed as receivers Frederic A. Delano, William K. Bixby, and Edward B. Pryor, all of St. Louis. They were given permission to issue receivers' certificates, aggregating about $10,000,000, for the benefit of the property and to borrow money.

The certificates will be dated Feb. 1 and will be payable eighteen months from date, the interest being 5 per cent. a year, payable semi-annually. These certificates will be secured by a permanent lien on all locomotives and cars.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND CUT.

Declares $5 a Share—The Second Since Dissolution.

For the second time since its separation from its thirty-three subsidiaries which were co-defendants in the Government suit the Standard Oil Company declared a dividend yesterday.

It was $5 a share, which, if it is to be taken as a quarterly rate, would be about half what the company had been paying for the previous six years. Ever since 1905 it had paid $40 a share annually in installments of $6, $9, $15 and $10. In December, immediately after the dissolution, $7 a share was paid.

STEEL EARNINGS CUT IN TWO.

Lackawanna Company Drops from $5,949,236 to $3,035,042.

A statement of the earnings of the Lackawanna Steel Company, made public yesterday, shows that its total income for the year 1911 was little more than half that of 1910. The amount was $3,035,042, a decrease of $2,914,194. Interest on bonds was $1,750,000, a decrease of $20,771. This left a balance of $1,285,042, a decrease of $2,034,965. Deductions were $1,202,239, leaving the surplus $82,803, a decrease of $2,450,302.

Unfilled orders at the end of the year were 289,971 tons, an increase of 63,868 over the previous year.

European-American Bank Dividend.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, signed an order yesterday permitting State Supt. of Banks George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., to pay a second dividend of 15 per cent. to the creditors of the European-American Bank. This is the second dividend to be paid. The first was a 50 per cent. dividend.

COMMERCE CHAMBER TAKES UP EDUCATION

One of Its Largest Audiences Hears Educators Tell What's to be Done for Business.

MAXWELL DRAWS A LINE

Thinks Pupils Have Enough to Learn Now in Elementary Schools—New York University Has a Plan.

One of the largest audiences that has ever crowded into the Chamber of Commerce attended the special meeting yesterday for the improvement of opportunities for commercial education in this city. Mayor Gaynor was kept away by a cold. President A. Barton Hepburn, in introducing F. V. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston schools, explained the Chamber's interest in commercial education, which it has appointed a special committee to carry on.

"We found," he said, "that New York is behind other cities of the old world, even not so far advanced, perhaps, as some of the cities of this hemisphere. We have invited these educators to come here to tell us what to do. We think we know some things that ought to be done. We think that by the institution of a series of examinations which shall result in the issuing by this Chamber of certificates of proficiency of varying grades, we will produce an instrument which will be of commercial value, as well as an appeal to the pride and dignity of the recipient; and if we can do that, we will inspire the students in the various schools here to greater effort and to better work in order to qualify themselves to sustain such an examination and secure such a certificate.

"When it comes to the examinations, we would have the educational authorities conduct them, with our assistance and co-operation, perhaps. This is a movement to supplement and co-operate with the educational authorities."

Seven speakers, who were limited to ten minutes each, dealt with specified branches of the subject, most of them having prepared papers.

Boston, President Hepburn said, has the best commercial educational system in the country, and F. V. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Boston schools, was able to speak with some authority, and although his subject was "The Relation of Commercial Schools to Business Men and to Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries," he had a good deal to say of the system of co-operation between the schools and business men in Boston.

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, had very definite views on the place of the university and the Teachers Training College in the Chamber's plan. He believed that a departure in commercial education is a crying need. He said:

> "We have come to a new stage in our commercial development. It is marked by changes in the governmental relations of business, by new extensions of our foreign trade, by the opening up of Oriental markets for our goods, by the near approach of those transformations which must result from the Panama Canal. It is marked by the beginning of a struggle between the principle of efficiency and the principle of democracy in our industries, in which both sides are right and both must win. Our present training for business is obviously inadequate to meet this need. What the new training for business must do is this: It must prepare a large number of men for the lower grades of commercial employment, a smaller number for directive activity, and a still smaller number, but as large a number as possible, for creative leadership.
>
> "It must secure to young men of character and ability the opportunity of going as high on this rising scale as they are personally fit to go. On both the lower and the higher stages it must give enough of a broad and general education to enable a man to adapt himself to future changes and improvements in his branch of employment, together with enough of specific and technical training to enable him to focus his learning upon some kind of practical and remunerative work. In the future, the young man lacking in general education in this field will soon come to new combinations of circumstances which he cannot master, because he does not understand things in their wider connections; and the young man lacking in specific training will be outstripped because he has not learned to get down promptly to business."

He made a number of specific suggestions of a general plan of extension, and said that they are already on the way toward realization in his own university. He said that what this branch of the university now needs is approximately $600,000 for housing and $1,000,000 for endowment. With these funds it could be carrying out the plans of the Chamber with little delay.

E. J. E. Phillips, formerly manager of the Diamond Silk Company for nine years, will supervise the general manufacturing business of the Pennsylvania Textile Company. Frederick, Vietor & Achelis will act as factors for the company. The company will add new equipment to its Monarch Mill for the purpose of manufacturing silk lace and veilings, and will increase the capacity of the Diamond Mill to 400,000 pounds annually. It is definitely promised that delivery of thirty-four-inch "Moneybak" taffeta will be made to the trade after March 15, at $1.10 a yard. The company will sell direct from the mills to the merchant, thus eliminating the expense of the middleman.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Textile Company are: Walter S. Roberts of this city, President; A. Blakeley Smith of Boston, Vice President; W. B. Angell of Boston, Secretary; Charles E. Prior of New York, Treasurer; J. E. Phillips of York, Penn., General Mill Manager, and a strong board of sixteen Directors, principally bankers of Northern New York and New England.

> "The school," he said, "will go forward as rapidly as it can in that direction, whatever its resources may be. One of the forms of service which your committee has emphasized the university is in a position to enter upon without delay, namely, the training of teachers of commercial subjects in elementary and secondary schools.
>
> "Our Schools of Commerce and of Pedagogy being housed in the same building, such an undertaking involves but little difficulty. With an addition of $200,000 to the endowment of the School of Pedagogy, or even with a guarantee of $9,000 a year for a term of three years, we should be able to put such a course of training into effective operation with the opening of the new year in September next."

Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, was not enthusiastic over the Chamber's idea as far as it is applied to the elementary schools. He stood up for the existing curriculum, and said that too much must not be expected of the boy or girl of 12 or 14.

Other speakers were Dr. James J. Sheppard, Principal of the High School of Commerce, Manhattan; Dr. John L. Tildsley, Principal De Witt Clinton High School; James G. Cannon, and George P. Brett, Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Education.

TOKIO BONDS COMING HERE.

New York Syndicate to Take $10,000,000 of City Issue for Electric Plants.

A syndicate of New York bankers has arranged to participate with England and France in the purchase of a forthcoming issue of bonds of the City of Tokio, Japan. There are to be about $40,000,000 of bonds in the issue, of which one-quarter, or $10,000,000 will be offered in this country.

The bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. and are to provide funds for the purchase by the City of Tokio of electric street railways and lighting plants.

JAIL WAS A TRUST JOKE.

Official of Bathtub Co. Referred Jestingly to Prison Chances.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—A sensation came in to-day's session of the criminal trial of members of the so-called Bathtub Trust when John A. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer of the Iron City Enamel Ware Company of Pittsburgh, declared that Theodore Ahrens of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company discussed "in a joking way" the probability of "going to jail," when he asked Kelly if the latter intended to enter into the license agreement.

Kelly said he attended a meeting of manufacturers in New York on March 29, 1910, when they discussed the agreement drawn up by Edward L. Wayman. Later, Kelly testified, Ahrens called him up and asked him if he meant to join the agreement.

"I told him I thought it was illegal," said Kelly.

When pressed for a statement as to what Ahrens replied, Kelly said:

"He said something in a joking way about going to jail; that if he were willing to take a chance on going to jail I ought to be. He said that if the license agreement was going to be put through."

The defense made a hard fight to have Kelly's testimony concerning Ahrens's alleged statement excluded.

LEGAL TANGLE OVER A WILL.

French Law Figures in Contest Begun by A. J. Middlebrook.

A contest over a will was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton, involving not only the law of this State but of France as well. The Coudert brothers, Henry W. Taft, Howard F. Kingsbury, Francis Smythe, the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, and Paul Fuller were among the attorneys present at the first hearing in the Judges' Library.

Albert Spencer of New York and Saratoga, who was living in France at the time of his death, left a will by which his nephew, Albert J. Middlebrook, besides legacies amounting to more than $150,000, was to receive $50,000 more in order to execute the will of Mr. Spencer's first wife, Mrs. Jane Spencer, also a resident of France. By the codicil of Mrs. Spencer's will, however, the sum of $50,000 was bequeathed to Mr. Middlebrook himself, who has now begun suit against Mr. Spencer's second wife, and the other executors of the estate, for the extra $50,000 placed in his hands to carry out the codicil of his aunt's will.

This codicil, however, is in the handwriting of Mrs. Spencer and is without witnesses. For this reason the defendants assert that under the laws of New York State it is illegal and void. Counsel for Mr. Middlebrook contended yesterday that such a codicil was legal under the French statute and that, as a result, the provision in Mr. Spencer's will, probated in this country, and honoring the French instrument, should be upheld.

But the lawyers had more even than that to dispute before Justice Pendleton. It is stated in Albert Spencer's will that Mr. Pendleton should carry out all the provisions of Mrs. Spencer's will, "excepting a clause pertaining to himself, which he is to consider canceled." The provision, however, did not include the codicil in which Albert Spencer is instructed to leave $50,000 to one Jennie Weeks. The trouble is that the same Mr. Middlebrook has since become heir to the estate of Mrs. Weeks. He is therefore compelled, he declares, to pay over the money to himself.

Mr. Kingsbury moved that the suit should be taken out of court because the important codicil was not valid in this State and that the clear intention of Albert Spencer was that his nephew should receive no money from his former wife. He maintained that the spirit of the testator's wishes should be observed, even if the French codicil was found valid.

The case, which the attorneys agreed was one of the most difficult in their experience, will be continued to-day.

GOVERNMENT NOT FAVORED.

Can't Collect from Bankrupt a Judgment on Forfeited Bail Bond.

Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy of 50 Church Street, has written an elaborate opinion on the rights of the United States to prove a claim in bankruptcy on a judgment on a forfeited bail bond against a surety who has become a bankrupt. The referee disallowed the claim of the Government, amounting to $5,818, but allowed it to the extent of the costs recovered. The judgment was against Pasquale Caponigri, a banker, formerly at 20 Mulberry Street, who had given bail for $5,000 for William E. Hardt, who had been indicted, it was stated, for stealing funds of an estate in bankruptcy of which he was trustee. Hardt, it was stated, had absconded, and the Government took judgment against Caponigri, who subsequently became a bankrupt on June 16, 1908.

After waiting many months, the Government sought to prove the judgment as a claim against Caponigri's estate, and when the referee disallowed the claim the Government petitioned to the United States District Court for a review of the order of the referee.

Judge Hand has now given a decision sustaining Referee Coxe and disallowed the claim, except as to costs. Had the claim been allowed it would have not only absorbed all the assets in the hands of the trustee, but would have left the trustee liable for all the obligations he had incurred in the case.

NEW START FOR SILK MILLS.

Seven Manufactories, at York and Carlisle, Penn., Rehabilitated.

The first authentic announcement of the rehabilitation of the business of the York Silk Mills at York, Penn., was formally made yesterday by the Pennsylvania Textile Company, which will in future operate the York Silk Weaving Mill, the Windsor Silk Weaving Mill, the York Silk Finishing Mill, the Monarch Silk Throwing and Spinning Mill, the Diamond Silk Throwing and Spinning Mill, all at York, and the Carlisle Silk Throwing and Spinning Mill at Carlisle, Penn. The output of the seven mills equals one-twentieth of the present volume of production in the United States, exceeding $4,000,000 a year in value.

One of the most interesting features of the new announcement is that the "Moneybak" brand, long famous in the silk trade, will be continued. Over 1,500 retailers handle this brand.

CARPET TRADE ORGANIZING.

Dealers Representing Capital of $75,000,000 to Have a Club Here.

That the carpet and rug trade has long needed to be drawn together by an association of National scope is the firm belief of H. L. McElroy, who is promoting such an organization, and as temporary Secretary has opened headquarters at 41 Union Square. To a TIMES reporter he said yesterday:

> "The society will be called the Carpet and Rug Association of America. It will not endeavor to control prices, restrict output, or lobby for tariff protection. It will simply be a business club composed of manufacturers, sales managers, and salesmen for wholesale houses on the one hand and the buyers for retail houses on the other. We want to establish a common meeting place for buyers and sellers of carpets in this the largest market for those products in America.
>
> "Few people realize the magnitude of the carpet and rug trade in this country. There are at least one hundred and thirty mills manufacturing the product, and at least eighteen thousand retail carpet stores in good standing. The capital invested is at least $75,000,000, and the annual output in New York State alone is at least $25,000,000. The total production for the entire country exceeds 80,000,000 square yards anpually."

Syndicate to Finance Steel Merger.

Harvey Fisk & Sons are managers of a syndicate which will buy $4,180,000 of the bonds, $1,032,500 of the preferred stock and $4,130,000 common stock of the new company which is to be organized to merge the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company and the Southern Steel Company. The stocks are represented by voting trust certificates and the bonds are twenty-year 6 per cent. mortgage or collateral trust bonds, as may be determined.

New Head for Steel Foundries.

R. P. Lamont, First Vice President of the American Steel Foundries Company, has been elected President, to succeed W. V. Kelly. He has had charge of operations, and as President will relieve Mr. Kelly of detail work. Mr. Kelly will continue as the executive head of the company, having been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

BEAT STANDARD OIL, ACCUSE IT AS TRUST

H. C. Pierce and Associates, Controlling Waters-Pierce Co., Call Dissolution "Feigned."

APPEAL TO WICKERSHAM

Bitter Fight at Stockholders' Meeting Ends in Rejection of Rockefeller Ballots Despite Mandamus.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—Out of the fierce fight for control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which ended in the stockholders' meeting to-day with the triumph of H. Clay Pierce and his associates over John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil interests, has started an effort on the part of the victors to have the Oil Trust reinvestigated by the Federal Government on the ground that the dissolution was only a pretense, and that the Standard Oil Company is continuing its old methods, which have been condemned by the courts.

John D. Johnson, general counsel for the Waters-Pierce Company, in a signed statement to-night accusses the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of practicing a "feigned dissolution" under the decree of the United States Supreme Court. He calls upon Attorney General Wickersham to proceed against the Rockefeller trust and put the property, controlled by that corporation, in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Johnson asserts that the Standard Oil Company is systematically placing its representatives as heads of its former constituent companies, and that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company is the only corporation which has had the temerity to oppose this "reorganization" of the Oil Trust.

A Query to Wickersham.

The statement says in part:

> "The disclosures, made at the annual meeting, must suggest to the Attorney General of the United States the query whether Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold and the other defendants in the Federal case against them and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have in good faith complied with the decree, requiring the dissolution of the combination and conspiracy in trade, there found to exist, or whether the defendants are not endeavoring to perpetuate in another form through individual pooling or otherwise, a combination of the same combination."

The struggle for the upper hand in the stockholders' meeting to-day was taken to the courts by the Rockefeller interests but in vain. Although Standard interests own 68 per cent. of the stock of the company, the Pierce interests refused to count the ballots of John D. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold and their associates, on the ground that they were trying to perpetuate the Standard Oil trust under a new system. In the United States Supreme Court the Rockefeller interests filed a mandamus suit to compel the tellers to count the Standard Oil ballots, but the tellers, appointed by Pierce, refused to accept them.

The Pierce interests polled 1,325 shares of the total of 4,000 shares of the company. The Rockefeller interests had 2,058 shares in their possession.

Another Mandamus Writ Filed.

While the meeting was still in session attorneys for the Standard Oil faction hurried to the Court House and obtained from Judge Kinsey an alternative mandamus writ to compel the Waters-Pierce tellers to record the votes, cast by the Rockefeller interests. Judge Kinsey ordered that the defendants appear in court Saturday, and show cause why they should not count and certify the contested ballots.

Accompanying the petition for the mandamus was a list of stockholders, who cast their ballots for the Standard Oil candidates. It shows that John D. Rockefeller, with 682 shares, is the heaviest holder of Waters-Pierce stock. The market value at $1,350 a share is $1,010,700. William Rockefeller owns 42 shares, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 2 shares; the General Education Board, 40 shares, and the University of Chicago, 12 shares.

The Standard interests wished to vote the stock for three Directors, Robert W. Stewart of Chicago, an attorney for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; George W. Mayer of Kansas City, manager of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Kansas City, and Charles M. Adams, now Secretary and Treasurer of the Waters-Pierce Company.

Stewart was to be elected President of the company, to succeed C. A. Pierce. Mayer was slated for Vice President under Standard Oil control, and Adams was to be re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

When the polls closed H. Clay Pierce declared the Directors proposed by him had been elected. The new Directors immediately re-elected H. Clay Pierce Chairman of the board, Clay Arthur Pierce President, and Andrew H. Finlay Vice President. Adams was ousted as Secretary and Treasurer and T. F. Lyon was elected as his successor.

The prize at stake in the present fight is shown by sworn testimony in a recent suit that the Waters-Pierce concern in one year declared a dividend of $240,000. The capitalization is $400,000, but the stock sells at $1,350 a share.

WIDEN FORGERY STATUTE.

Measures Introduced at Albany at Instance of Bankers' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Two bills recommended by the American Bankers' Association were introduced in the Assembly to-day. One amends the penal law to make the forgery provision apply to guilty employers as well as employes, and to meet the decision of the courts in the cases of the People against Isaacson and of the People against Brown & Taub. It makes it a felony to alter, erase, or destroy any account, book of account, record or the making of a false entry in an account with intent to defraud creditors or to conceal a crime, or to provide a basis for obtaining credit. The section is not to apply to the employe, who without personal profit executes the order of his employers.

The other bill declares it a felony knowingly to make or cause to be made, through any agency whatever, any false statement in writing, with intent that it shall be relied upon, respecting the financial condition of an individual or corporation, for the purpose of procuring personal property or of making a loan. It is held by those in favor of the measures that the statutes for the punishment of those guilty of obtaining property under false pretenses are inadequate.

SHERMAN ESTATE $10,000.

Prominent Member of Newport Colony Left Entire Property to Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15.—Some surprise was expressed when the will of William Watts Sherman, long a prominent member of the Newport colony, who recently died in New York, was presented for probate to-day. One sheet of paper contained the single provision that his estate, which the will stated was not in excess of $10,000, be given to his widow, Mrs. Sophia Augusta Sherman, who is named as executrix.

Mr. Sherman was a large holder of stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and the report of the Tax Collector of this city shows that he paid a tax on $25,000 worth of personal property.

Mr. Sherman was one of the trustees of Mrs. Sherman for personal property here amounting to $454,700, and for his daughters, formerly Irene and Mildred Sherman, now Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie and Lady Camoys, amounting to $131,000.

Mrs. Sherman inherited much property from her mother, the late Mrs. John Carter Brown. Both daughters are independently wealthy.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Canes with Electric Lights and Batteries Still Remain "Canes."

It was held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that metal canes fitted with electric batteries and incandescent lights do not cease to be "walking canes" as that term is used in the Tariff act of 1909. Collector Loeb held that the articles are dutiable at 45 per cent. as "manufactures of metal." The importers set up the contention that regardless of the complex character of the goods they are used as canes, and should therefore be allowed to enter at 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision for such articles.

In sustaining the claims, Judge Fischer says that if the articles are walking canes they are covered by the paragraph cited by the protestants. The fact that they are made of metal, or that they have an added attachment to the handle in the form of an electric light would not seem to justify their exclusion from the paragraph claimed. The Collector's classification is reversed. The importers include Meyers & Dreyfus, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., and Snow's Sample Express Company.

A controversy between the Government and Robert B. Ways and C. F. Bassett & Co. regarding the classification of merchandise claimed to be Rockingham ware was decided by the board in favor of the importers. The merchandise was returned for duty as decorated earthenware under the present law with a tax of 60 per cent. on the value. The protestants alleged that the goods are in fact Rockingham ware, specially provided for. The claim is sustained, and the Collector ordered to reliquidate the entries on the basis of a 40 per cent. duty.

OUR TRADE IN JANUARY.

Greatest Month on Record for Total of Imports.

The figures of foreign trade that came out from Washington yesterday told of record breaking imports in January. The aggregate value of imported goods was $143,557,222, which is the greatest January record ever made, and the greatest month for imports on record excepting March, 1910, when imports totaled $162,999,435. The exports were large, too, aggregating $202,586,074, but this figure has been frequently exceeded. The month's export balance, $59,028,852, is a fair figure.

For the seven elapsed months of the fiscal year that began last July, the total exports, also that of imports, is the largest on record, and the export balance was only exceeded in 1907-8, when conditions were abnormal. The figures of our foreign trade, with comparisons, follow:

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Balance, Exports.
1911—			
Jan	$197,083,391	$130,561,234	$66,522,157
Feb	175,957,805	121,694,740	54,262,563
March .	161,933,204	139,041,928	22,891,276
April ..	157,987,550	119,661,350	38,190,844
May ...	153,152,353	129,814,160	23,338,193
June ...	141,706,737	122,807,184	18,899,553
July ...	127,697,054	118,054,204	9,642,850
Aug ...	144,185,193	125,945,385	18,239,808
Sept ...	195,798,647	125,171,644	70,627,003
Oct	210,365,516	133,205,751	77,159,765
Nov	201,752,760	126,164,372	75,588,388
Dec	224,753,431	140,644,553	84,108,878
1912—			
Jan.	202,586,074	143,557,222	59,028,852

The following table gives the record for January each year since 1907:

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Balance.
1912.....	$202,586,074	$143,557,222	$59,028,852
1911.....	197,083,391	130,561,234	66,522,157
1910.....	144,461,438	133,670,278	10,791,157
1909.....	156,712,842	103,576,501	53,136,341
1908.....	206,114,718	84,997,514	121,117,204
1907.....	189,296,944	126,586,934	62,710,010

This is the comparative record for seven months of each year since 1900:

1911-12...	$1,307,292,380	$912,878,929	$394,413,451
1910-11...	1,258,583,050	894,041,387	364,541,663
1909-10...	1,084,686,910	891,193,710	193,493,200
1908-9....	1,051,750,776	697,499,433	334,251,243
1907-8....	1,189,090,551	756,888,151	432,202,400
1906-7....	1,129,697,650	809,729,176	319,968,474
1905-6....	1,056,624,825	695,724,641	360,900,184
1904-5....	901,190,026	625,914,513	275,275,513
1903-4....	929,146,344	565,339,884	363,806,960
1902-3....	856,482,039	598,149,514	258,332,525
1901-2....	872,068,418	526,116,998	346,551,420
1900-1....	902,237,970	459,088,141	443,199,829

DECLARED BANKRUPT BY JURY

M. G. Samuels & Co. Lose In Trial Before Judge Holt.

M. G. Samuels & Co. were declared bankrupt yesterday in the United States District Court after a trial before Judge Holt and a jury.

George W. Whiteside and Saul S. Myers appeared for the International Trust Company, a petitioning creditor, and some of the other creditors were Ferry, Weber & Co., dealers in hats, of 21 West Fourth Street; Morris Jasper, dealer in woolens, 199 Wooster Street; the Columbia Bank, the State Bank, William Carroll & Co., dealers in hats, 583 Broadway; John E. Bates, dealer in hats, 45 West Fourth Street, and the Bowery Bank.

WANT RAILS TO AVERT RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

Plans to Improve Steel Taken Up by Trunk Line Heads and Steelmakers in Conference.

COMMITTEE IS TO DECIDE

Railroad and Steel Officials of the Corporation and Independent Companies Acting on It.

Railroad officers and engineers and the practical steel men among the officers of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries, as well as representatives of practically all of the independent companies which roll steel rails, met yesterday for the first of a series of conferences which have been called by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the corporation. The object is to bring about as rapidly as practicable an improvement in the quality of standard steel rails. The meeting lasted all day. At the Railroad Club in the Hudson Terminal Building none of the conferees would discuss what took place, leaving to Judge Gary the task of spokesman. He gave out this formal statement:

> A meeting of representatives of practically all the railroads of the country and representatives of the manufacturers of rails of the country were in session during the entire day. The meeting was called by Judge Gary to consider the subject of improving, if possible, the character and quality of rails. After a full discussion of the whole subject, in which nearly everyone present participated, a committee consisting of all the members of the Executive Committee of the American Railway Association and the Presidents of the manufacturing companies was appointed to tabulate the data already obtained and to receive further information and to consider the subjects and to report their recommendations at a future meeting to be called by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
>
> This committee consists of President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, Loree of the Delaware & Lackawanna, Mudge of the Rock Island, and Vice President Kruttschnitt of the Harriman lines, and several other railway officials. The manufacturing companies are represented by Presidents Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company, Buffington of the Illinois Steel Company, Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Clark of the

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Movement of Prices Is Narrow and Trading Is Further Reduced.

JANUARY IMPORTS LARGE

Reach Record for That Month—Exports Below the Best—Foreign Banks Gain Gold.

Very indifferent results were attained in yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange. Changes of some importance in amount were not lacking, but with the exception of Amalgamated Copper, the net changes in the more active issues amounted to small fractions only. Canadian Pacific, on buying said to have originated in the foreign markets, rose over 2 points, and there were some wide and irregular changes in the Tobacco shares and in a few other issues, but all of these left the general movement of the market within very narrow limits. The lack of interest taken in the dealings on the Exchange made it not surprising that the aggregate of transactions showed a further falling off.

At a time when we have been establishing large credits abroad special interest attaches to such a showing as that made yesterday in the statement of the country's foreign commerce for the month of January. The actual results were more favorable than the tendency which the figures disclosed, for while imports rose to a record figure for the month, exports fell below the previous maximum for January. This did not prevent a handsome excess of exports over imports, but a continuance of the growth in the latter and of the decline in the former would of course gradually lessen the credit merchandise balance upon which we have to count to offset the large unreported debit items annually accruing against us. The decline in the value of agricultural exports played an important part in lowering the January exports below the previous best record, though it is debatable, of course, whether the exports of cotton would have been larger in value had that staple been selling at a higher price. So far as the increase in imports in January are concerned, a clearer view of the significance of this increase can be had when the detailed import figures are available than can be formed on the basis of these preliminary figures. The excess of exports, amounting to $59,000,000, though it falls considerably short of the credit balance in the corresponding months of many previous years, is, nevertheless, sufficient to bring the total excess of exports for the seven months of the fiscal year up to $394,400,000, which has been exceeded during these seven months only in two years, namely, 1908 and 1901. There is no estimate which can be closely depended upon of the actual amount which this country has to pay abroad each year on account of the various items on which we are debtors to Europe, but the current excess of exports is running at a figure above the most commonly accepted estimates of the amount which we have thus annually to send abroad for the settlement of various accounts.

A slight decline yesterday carried the Paris discount rate under 3 per cent. A more normal relationship than lately existed between the several European money markets has now been established with Paris holding the first place in point of ease, as reflected by the open market discount rate, London second, and Berlin third places. Our own market is still a shade under Paris if comparison be made between the sixty and ninety day time money rates here, and the open discount rates in Paris. Not all of the gold which we recently exported to Paris has yet had time to appear in the weekly statement of the Bank of France, assuming the gold was to find lodgment there, even though, as many believe, its ultimate destination was Italy. Yesterday's statement of the Bank of France showed an increase of less than $2,500,000 in gold holdings. The week's net gain of gold by the Bank of England was even smaller, amounting to $1,500,000. The English Bank's percentage of reserve declined moderately. An increase of over $10,000,000 in "other securities" indicated further borrowing by the market, which has been turning frequently to the Bank during recent weeks.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. for dividend and annual meeting.
National Biscuit Co. dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
National Grocer Co. for dividend on common.
National Lead Co. for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburgh Steel Co. for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Canada Cement Co.
Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time and money rates, 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five and six months, and 3½@4 per cent. for ten to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities, with the ruling rate 4 per cent.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3 5-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2¾ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3¾ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $336,774,065; balances, $14,723,477; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $214,530.

The local banks have lost $3,712,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8750; demand, $4.8710.
Paris—Cable, 95⅛ less 1-64; check, 95 1-16 less 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 5.18⅛ plus 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ less 3-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅜ less 1-16; check, 5.19⅜ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.33; check, 40.29.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜; check, 5.20.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8410; 90 days, $4.83.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅞; 90 days, $4.82⅞.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94½.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 94 1-16.
Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 75c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 3-16d lower in London, at 27 7-16d per ounce, and ⅜c lower in New York, at 59⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Investors seeking information consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Outlook on the Stock Exchange, wheat prospects and latest financial news from all the great money markets. Full and reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and Curb. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Cost of Striking.

When labor leaders talk of the damage they have done to capital through the medium of strikes they usually give free rein to their imagination. It is impossible to reduce to dollars and cents the actual losses suffered by the Southern Pacific and the Illinois Central as a result of the strike of the shopmen. President Kline of the Blacksmiths' Union said in New Orleans that the action of the men in walking out to enforce their demand had cost not less than $26,000,000, of which $9,000,000 had fallen on the men and $17,000,000 on the railroads. If Mr. Kline had attempted to itemize these losses he would probably have found himself in difficulties. He apparently divides the $17,000,000 loss in the proportion of $13,000,000 for the Southern Pacific and $4,000,000 for the Illinois Central. For the period covering the strike the six months from July to December, inclusive, the Southern Pacific had gross earnings of $69,069,000, which is a decrease of $2,068,000. Net earnings were $23,234,000, a loss of $2,237,000. As the company was not able to reduce its operating expenses in keeping with its loss in traffic, but rather augmented them through the employment of guards, it is evident that practically all of the $13,000,000 which Mr. Kline would have had the Southern Pacific lose came out of net earnings. In other words, if the labor leader is correct it was only the shopmen's strike which prevented the road from showing a 50 per cent. increase in net earnings. In view of the state of business this theory seems a little outlandish.

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Pennsylvania's Stockholders.

Following its habit, the Pennsylvania has made public the number of names on its stockholders' book as of the current month. The total is 73,354. The company pays a quarterly dividend which means that 73,354 checks must be made out and signed and put in as many envelopes to be addressed. If all of the shareholders lived in the 2-cent postal zone the Pennsylvania's annual bill for stamps for mailing these checks would be about $6,000. As more than 10,000 of the checks go abroad, the actual cost of stamps is considerably greater than this.

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Talk of Higher Central New Jersey Dividend.

A sale of a single hundred shares of Central Railroad of New Jersey at 365, a net decline of 15 points from the previous sale, followed a succession of bids which gradually raised the bid price of the stock from 350⅛ to 365. The recent advance in this stock has lately been explained by reports that the dividend, which now amounts to 12 per cent. a year, will be increased to a figure considerably higher. In banking quarters closely allied with the Reading properties it is being said that nothing is known of any such plan, though it is added that the Central New Jersey is in a position to make a still more generous distribution to its shareholders, including the Reading Company, as the owner of a majority of its stock. Whether or not this is to be done, remains to be determined. As large an increase in the Central Railroad of New Jersey dividend as has been talked of among some of the road's shareholders would give the Reading Company increased revenue equivalent to well over 1 per cent. on its common stock.

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Mr. Baer Manages.

The discussion of these reports regarding Central of New Jersey has again afforded occasion for the repetition in banking circles of the statement that the Reading Company is being managed by Mr. Baer, and that others are in no position to say definitely what is or what is not likely to be done. This is modified, however, to the extent that Mr. Baer's attitude is known to be against increased distribution to shareholders along the lines which have lately been talked about in respect to both the Central of New Jersey and the Reading Company itself. Report has it that had it not been for the influence of Mr. Baer the special distribution recently made to the Lehigh Valley stockholder might have been larger and would have come somewhat sooner.

***

Movements of the Averages.

The extreme range of the average prices of twenty-five representative railroad stocks yesterday was only 0.40, and of a like number of industrials only 0.27. The mean level of the railroads compared with the previous day's average, showed a gain of 0.04, and of the industrials a gain of 0.05. The average prices, with comparisons, show:

1912.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wednesday, Feb. 14	90.28	89.84	90.06	89.91
Thursday, Feb. 15	90.30	89.90	90.10	90.05

INDUSTRIALS.

Wednesday, Feb. 14	62.76	62.44	62.60	62.51
Thursday, Feb. 15	62.79	62.52	62.65	62.71

1911.
RAILROADS.

Wednesday, Feb. 15	97.26	96.55	96.90	96.71
Thursday, Feb. 16	96.76	95.11	95.93	95.31

INDUSTRIALS.

Wednesday, Feb. 15	66.93	66.47	66.70	66.71
Thursday, Feb. 16	66.93	66.14	66.53	66.16

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
1st week Feb.	$68,829	$59,518	$9,310
July 1-Feb. 7	2,018,293	1,720,370	297,923
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
1st week Feb.	49,167	52,344	*3,177
July 1-Feb. 7	1,478,934	1,480,884	*1,950
MINNEAPOLIS, ST PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
1st week Feb.	415,820	341,162	74,658
July 1-Feb. 7	15,996,597	13,709,947	2,286,650
MOBILE & OHIO—			
1st week Feb.	214,844	214,828	16
July 1-Feb. 7	6,975,043	6,723,481	251,562

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross revenue	12,078,391	11,331,153	9,907,470
Exp., repair, and maintenance	*10,415,850	9,076,080	7,676,742
Net revenue	2,262,540	2,255,072	2,220,708
Dividends	2,160,000	2,160,000	2,160,000
Surplus	102,540	95,072	60,708

*Include $4,228,221 for repairs and maintenance as against $3,885,532 in 1910.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY and subsidiary companies for the twelve months ended Dec. 31—

*Income	2,450,128	4,963,177	3,589,374
Prop. of earn. on inv. in cos. not controlled and other inc.	584,913	986,058	321,841
Total income	3,035,042	5,949,236	3,911,216
Int. on Lack. Steel bonds and debentures	1,750,000	1,729,229	1,606,250
Balance	1,285,042	4,220,007	2,304,966
Skg. fund and exhaust. of minerals	260,056	432,378	406,916
Dep. and accrd. renewals	942,183	1,254,523	1,119,940
Total deductions	1,202,239	1,686,902	1,526,857
Surplus for year	82,803	2,533,104	778,108
Unfilled orders (gross tons)	280,971	226,103	467,533

*From manufacturing and operating after deducting all expenses incident thereto, including ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies.

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT & HEAT COMPANY (Pittsburgh) for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	5,108,973	5,610,311	5,336,423
Exp. and taxes	2,851,950	3,080,230	2,687,645
Net earnings	2,257,022	2,530,081	2,648,778
Other income	51,834	6,996	3,641
Total income	2,308,856	2,537,077	2,652,419
Charges	683,158	599,045	645,629
Balance	1,625,698	1,938,032	2,006,790
Dividend	161,250		
Surplus	1,464,448	1,938,032	2,006,790
Depreciation	738,235	802,813	1,622,578
Surplus	726,213	1,135,219	384,212
Adj. (cred.)	95,436	56,974	*5,805,704
Prev. surplus	2,229,679	1,092,857	6,454,149
P. & L. surp.	3,051,319	2,224,950	1,032,657

*Debit. Includes $5,780,761 for depreciation of property applicable to prior years.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1911.	1910.	Decrease.
Net profits	722,377	751,970	29,593
Interest	98,091	102,980	4,295
Balance	623,686	648,984	25,208
Dividends	358,250	300,000	*58,250
Depreciation	48,822	75,889	27,067
Surplus	216,614	273,095	56,481

*Increase.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Stocks Generally Firm on Moderate Trading in Principal Markets of Other Cities.

BOSTON COPPERS ACTIVE

Isle Royale Goes to Highest Price in Years in That Market—Small Movements in Chicago.

Trading in the out-of-town markets yesterday was moderately active, and prices were generally firm, though gains where they occurred were in most instances small.

Aside from an easing off in Houston Oil issues, the market in Baltimore was featureless and prices about steady. Houston Oil preferred certificates were one point lower, but the common was only a shade easier.

The Boston coppers had more animation than they have displayed recently. Isle Royale went up to 24⅞, the highest point it has touched in years. Mayflower, North Butte, Allouez, Utah Copper, Old Colony, and Hancock were among the leaders. East Boston land came to the front again and went up to 15⅝. Telephone was strong. Steel common was active.

Moderate trading, though fairly well distributed, resulted in small price changes either way on the Chicago Exchange. Sears-Roebuck still led in activity and for a time ruled a considerable fraction above the previous close, though easing off at the end. People's Gas began one-half point up, but closed unchanged from the preceding final price. Concessions were made by McCrum-Howell common, and some others. Chicago Title and Trust closed 2 points above the opening. There was a demand for Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock stock around 50. A number of transactions have occurred around that figure in the last few days, and the purchases are believed to be made by the company for the purpose of canceling the stock.

Definite announcement of the Philadelphia Company's new financial plans involving an increase of $25,000,000 in preferred stock and an issue of $10,000,000 debenture bonds caused considerable profit-taking in the stock on the local Exchange to-day when the terms of the new financing became fully known. General Asphalt preferred was quoted at 69, ex dividend, while the common declined a fraction. Elsewhere the general tone of the Philadelphia market was quiet and moderately firm.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Baltimore	167	167	167
20	Colonial Trust	28	28	28
235	Con. Power	109	109	109
10	Con. Power pf.	109½	109½	109½
110	Con. Coal	101½	100½	101½
730	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	10⅝	10⅜	10½
780	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	62⅝	62½	62¼
10	Ga. So. & Fla.	35	35	35
15	Maryland Trust	110	110	110
15	Maryland Trust pf.	118	118	118
545	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	62½	61½	62½
200	United Ry.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1954	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
45,000	Con. Power 4½s	90½	90¼	90¼
2,000	Con. Power notes	100	100	100
8,000	Con. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½
4,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	37	37	37
13,000	Ga. & Fla. 5s	75	75	75
136,000	Hous. Oil div. obs.	85½	85	85½
67,000	N. O. M. & C. 1st 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5,000	Ro. Pk. El. & W. 5s	101	101	101
7,000	Penn. Wat. & P. 5s	92	92	92
11,000	United Rys. inc.	65	64⅞	64⅞
3,000	United Ry. 4s	85½	85½	85½
6,000	West. Penn. Tr. 5s	97	97	97
5,000	Wash., Balt. & A. 5s	83½	83½	83½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
104	Boston Elevated	132	131⅞	132
3	Boston & Maine	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	113	113	113
25	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
50	Mass. Electric	20¼	20¼	20¼
5	Mass. Electric pf.	93½	93½	93½
121	Mass. Elec. pf. stp.	80½	80	80¼
40	Mass. Elec. pf., war.	76	76	76
4,367	M. E. pf. Frac. war.	19½	19	19
299	N. Y., N. H. & H.	137¾	137¼	137¼
18	Old Colony	185½	185½	185¼
205	Union Pacific	165½	164⅞	165½

TELEPHONES.

968	American	141	140⅝	141
20	Mexican	3½	3⅛	3⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chem.	60	60	60
133	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	103	102¾	103
13	Amoskeag	70½	70	70½
47	Amoskeag pf.	100½	100	100
125	Am. Sugar	119⅜	118⅞	119
113	Am. Sugar pf.	118¼	118	118
80	Am. Woolen pf.	87	86	87
20	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	18	18	18
125	Boston Land	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	Boylston St. Land	2½	2½	2½
750	East Boston Land	15⅝	14⅜	15½
30	Edison	299	299	299
35	General Electric	157¼	157	157
25	Int. Buttonhole	6	6	6
10	Int. Smelting	125	125	125
162	Mass. Gas	91¼	91	91¼
290	Mass. Gas pf.	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
20	Mergenthaler	220⅝	220⅝	220⅝
24	N. E. Cotton Yarn.	104	104	104
15	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	104½	104½	104½
25	No. Texas Elec. pf.	98	98	98
15	Pac. C. Pow. 1st pf.	97	97	97
185	Pullman	158¾	158¾	158¾
80	Reece Golding Mach.	4½	4½	4½
35	Swift & Co.	102½	102	102
20	Torrington Class A.	31	31	31
5	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½
144	United Fruit	184½	183	184
180	United Shoe Mach.	48¼	48	48¼
119	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅛	28	28
5,490	U. S. Steel	60⅝	59⅝	60¼
100	Wollaston Land	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

MINING.

130	Adventure	6½	6¼	6½
50	Algomah	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
912	Allouez	41½	39½	40½
1,087	Amalgamated	65¼	64⅝	65¼
555	Am. Zinc	25¼	24½	25¼
160	Ariz. Com'l ctfs.	4¼	4	4¼
75	Butte Balaklala	4¼	4¼	4¼
225	Butte Coalition	22½	22⅝	22½
160	Butte & Superior	20	20	20
494	Calumet & Arizona	60⅞	60	60⅞
7	Calumet & Hecla	420	420	420
50	Centennial	19½	19½	19½
150	Chino	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
530	Copper Range	52½	51½	52
1,215	East Butte	13⅛	13	13
325	Franklin	13¼	13	13
535	Giroux	4½	4⅜	4½
341	Granby Con.	35½	34	35½
290	Greene-Cananea	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,085	Hancock	35¼	34½	35
15	Helvetia	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
210	Indiana	14	14	14
576	Inspiration Con.	19	18½	18½
1,303	Inspiration Con. rts.	35c.	28c.	32c.
210	Island Creek	44	44	44
2,455	Isle Royale	24⅞	24	24¼
55	Kerr Lake	3	3	3
150	Lake	35	34½	35
30	La Salle	4½	4½	4½
3,795	Mason Valley	12¼	11⅞	12
50	Mass Con.	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,699	Mayflower	9¼	8¼	9⅛
35	Miami	23½	23½	23⅝
15	Mohawk	53½	53½	53½
100	Nevada Con.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	New Arcadia	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nipissing	7⅞	7½	7½
930	North Butte	29⅝	29	29¼
100	North Lake	5 15-16	5⅝	5 15-16
295	Ojibway	5½	5¼	5¼
2,740	Old Colony	6⅞	6½	6⅝
116	Old Dominion	46	45	45
205	Osceola	112	110	111½
31	Quincy	76½	75½	76½
225	Ray Con.	16⅝	16½	16⅝
350	Shannon	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
10	Shattuck & Arizona	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
200	South Utah	65c.	65c.	65c.
10	St. Mary's Land	52	52	52
90	Superior	25½	25	25½
379	Superior & Boston	3 11-16	3¼	3⅝
45	Tamarack	28¾	28	28½
5	Trinity	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Tuolumne	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
91	U. S. Smelting pf.	47⅞	47½	47⅝
265	Utah Apex	3	3	3
50	Utah Con.	15½	15½	15½
250	Utah Copper	56⅜	56½	56⅜
640	Victoria	5 1-16	4⅞	4⅞
955	Winona	7¼	7	7¼
10	Wolverine	99	99	99
110	Wyandot	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$19,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¼	91	91¼
1,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101	101	101
8,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	C., E. & Q. jt. 4s, registered	97½	97½	97½
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99½	98¾	99
1,000	Shannon Ariz. 6s	82½	82½	82½
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	92	92	92
120	Booth Fisheries	46	45	46
60	Booth Fisheries pf.	86	86	86
65	Canal & Dock	50	50	50
10	Chicago Rys., Ser. 2	35½	35½	35½
50	Chicago Title & Tr.	192	190	192
15	Diamond Match	110	110	110
15	Illinois Brick	57¼	57¼	57¼
75	McCrum-Howell	39	38½	38½
130	People's Gas	106⅝	106	106
86	Quaker Oats pf.	107½	107	107½
605	Sears-Roebuck	150½	150	150⅝
150	Street's S. C.	17	17	17
145	Swift & Co.	102¼	102	102
350	U. S. Steel	60½	59⅞	60¼
106	Hart, S. & M. pf.	101½	101½	101½

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour & Co. 4½s	92	92	92
3,000	Chicago Rys. 5s, A.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
6,000	Com. Edison 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000	Chi. Ry. adj. inc. 4s	55	55	55
5,000	Chi. Ry. adj. inc. 4s	54¾	54¾	54¾
3,000	Com. Electric 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
12,000	Chi. Rys. 5s, B	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜
1,000	Met. Elevated gold 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
15,000	Morris & Co. 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103	102⅝	102⅝
88	Cambria Steel	43	42⅜	42⅝
10	Electric Storage	54½	54½	54½
10	General Asphalt	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
7	General Asphalt pf.	69⅝	69	69
104	H. & B. T. pf.	25	25	25
2	Insurance Co. N. A.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
44	Lake Sup. Corp.	28	27½	28
11	Lehigh Nav.	88¼	88	88
55	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	88½	88¼	88½
449	Lehigh Valley	79	78¾	78⅝
110	Lehigh Valley Tr.	9½	9⅜	9½
230	Lehigh Valley Tr. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝
38	N. Lib. Gas	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛
27	Penn. Steel pf.	100½	100½	100½
164	Pennsylvania	61 7-16	61⅜	61 7-16
150	Penn. Salt Mfg.	124	123½	124
5,677	Philadelphia Co.	55	53½	55
255	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44⅝	44	44
1,421	Philadelphia Electric	18½	18⅜	18½
40	Phila. Traction	85	85	85
1,820	Reading	78 13-16	78½	78⅝
685	Tonopah Belmont	9⅛	9 1-16	9 1-16
300	Tonopah Mining	7¾	7 3-16	7 3-16
195	U. Gas Imp.	88	87½	87½
24	U. Cos. N. J.	240¼	240	240
3,250	U. S. Steel	60⅝	59⅜	60⅛
10	Union Traction	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
120	W. & Va. Ry.	54⅝	54⅜	54⅞

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Crucible Steel	11¼	11⅛	11¼
335	Crucible Steel pf.	81½	81	81
25	Fireproofing	5½	5½	5½
10	Independent Brew. pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼
480	Mfrs. L. & H.	30½	30	30½
582	Ohio Fuel Oil	16½	15½	16
20	Ohio Fuel Supply	48	47½	48
10	Oklahoma Gas	64½	64½	64½
1,725	Pure Oil	9½	9¼	9½
30	Union Switch	95	95	95
20	U. S. Steel	60	60	60
10	Westing'e Machine	20	20	20
75	Westin'ge Air Brake	158	158	158
10	Westing'e Electric	35½	35½	35½
60	Westing'e Electric pf.	50½	50½	50½

BANKS.

5	Farmers Deposit Natl.	116¾	116¾	116¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Ge. L. P. & Ry. 5s	92	92	92
1,000	West Penn. Ry. 5s	100¼

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CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Feb. 15, 1912.

Total sales Feb. 15, 1912 288,398
From Jan. 1, 1912 15,488,201
Same period last year 16,830,280

Closing. Bid	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63¼	63⅝	20,700	Amalgamated Copper	64¼	65⅝	64¼	65⅝	+1½
55½	55⅞	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+⅜
92	92½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	55	55½	55	55	...
114	115	760	Am. Can pf.	92	92¼	92	92¼	+¾
48⅛	48⅞	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115	115	115	115	...
21⅛	21¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	48¼	48¼	48¼	...
103½	104½	300	Am. Ice Securities	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+⅛
72	72⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
86½	87¼	7,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71	72¾	71	72	+1
134	136	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	87	87	87	87	...
107½	108	100	Am. Snuff.	137	137	137	137	+1
28	29	100	Am. Snuff pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	−⅝
119	119¼	300	Am. Steel Foundries	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
140¾	141	1,200	Am. Sugar Refining	118⅝	119⅝	118⅝	119	+⅞
263	265	1,050	Am. Tel. & Tel.	140⅝	141	140⅝	141	+⅞
105	105½	1,100	Am. Tobacco	262	267	262	264¾	+2⅝
103¼	103½	742	Am. Tobacco pf.	105¼	105¼	105	105	−⅛
...	...	1,210	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103⅝	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜	+⅛
26½	28	200	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	...
86¾	88	125	Am. Woolen	27	27	27	27	+⅛
35⅝	35⅞	300	Am. Woolen pf.	86½	87	86¼	87	+⅞
104	104¼	400	Anaconda Copper	35½	35⅝	35½	35¾	+⅛
103¼	104	1,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104¼	104¼	104	104	−⅛
102¼	102½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	−⅛
...	...	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	102¼	102½	102¼	102⅜	...
77⅞	78¼	15	Bank of Commerce	193	193	193	193	...
138	140	1,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	+⅛
230⅞	231	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	139	139	139	+1
18½	18⅝	4,600	Canadian Pacific	230	231½	229⅝	231	+2½
85	86½	400	Central Leather Co.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¼	−⅛
340	375	400	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	−½
71¼	71⅝	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	365	365	365	365	−15
104⅝	104⅞	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	71¼	+⅛
144	146	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	+¼
141⅝	142	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	...
139	143	500	Chi. & Northwestern.	141⅝	141⅞	141½	141½	...
25⅝	25⅞	10	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	142	142	142	142	...
25½	26	700	Chino Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
138½	139¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+⅛
10	10¼	200	Consolidated Gas	139	139	139	139	...
173½	174	100	Corn Products Ref.	10	10	10	10	...
40½	41¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173¾	+1½
29	29½	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41	41	41	41	−1
31¼	31¼	4,200	Distillers' Securities	29	28⅝	28⅝	29	+⅝
51½	51½	100	Erie	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	...
38⅞	49⅞	100	Erie 1st pf.	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	...
33¼	33¼	140	Federal M. & S. pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	...
76½	76½	50	General Motors	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
4⅞	4½	200	General Motors pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
160	170	206	Goldfield Consol.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	...
130⅜	130⅝	3,200	Geo. W. Helme Co.	168	168	165	165	−4½
38	38½	300	Great Northern pf.	131¼	131¼	130¼	130½	+⅜
135¼	136⅞	300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	38¼	38⅝	38	38	−¼
177⅛	18	1,450	Illinois Central	136	136	135½	135½	−⅛
56½	56⅝	3,150	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	18	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
105¾	106	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	+⅛
55	56	100	Int. Harvester	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	+⅛
26	26½	400	Int. Paper pf.	56	56	56	56	+¼
62¾	64	100	Kansas City Southern	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	...
107	107¼	100	Kans. City South. pf.	65	63	63	63	−⅝
32	34	100	Lacledе Gas.	107	107	107	107	...
157⅜	157¾	160	Lake Erie & West. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	...
108	108½	4,800	Lehigh Valley	158	158½	157	157⅜	...
152½	153¼	37	Liggett & Myers pf.	108¼	108½	108½	108½	...
...	41	200	Louisville & Nash.	153½	153¾	153¼	153¼	...
4¼	4⅝	300	Mackay Cos.	81⅝	81⅝	81	81	−⅝
21⅛	21⅜	10	Mercantile Marine.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
23⅛	23⅝	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	...
132	132½	200	Miami Copper	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
26⅞	27	300	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	152½	153	152½	152¾	+¼
39⅞	40	1,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	...
146	146½	1,200	Missouri Pacific	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40	+¼
92	94	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	146	146⅝	146	146⅝	+⅝
53⅞	54	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	−⅛
108½	110¼	500	Nat. Lead Co.	54	54	53⅞	53⅞	−⅞
33	33¼	400	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109	109¼	109	109⅛	−⅛
18⅜	18⅞	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	32½	33	32¼	33	...
110½	110⅝	400	Nev. Consol. Copper.	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	...
54	57	1,700	New York Central.	110⅝	111¼	110⅜	110⅝	+⅛
137⅜	138½	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56¼	56½	55¾	56½	...
108½	100	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	137½	137¾	137¼	137½	+⅛
91	92	400	Norfolk & Western.	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	+⅛
78½	78¾	400	Norfolk & West. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
117⅞	117⅞	500	North American	78⅜	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+⅛
110	110	3,300	Northern Pacific	117⅜	117⅞	117⅝	117½	+¼
47	47¼	200	Pabst Brewing pf.	108	108⅝	108	108⅜	...
122¾	122⅞	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
109	109½	900	Pennsylvania R. R.	123	123	122¾	122¾	−¼
173	177	100	Philadelphia Co.	109	109	109	109	...
111½	112	100	P. Lorillard	175	175	175	175	...
103¾	104	2,600	P. Lorillard pf.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+⅝
159	159½	243	P. C., C. & St. Louis	103½	104⅝	103½	103⅞	+⅝
161½	163	1,725	Pullman Company	159	159	159	159	+⅝
102½	103	100	Ray Consol. Copper	161½	161½	161½	161½	...
157¼	157⅝	51,900	R'way Steel Sp. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+½
91½	91⅞	100	Reading	157¼	157¾	157	157½	...
96	96½	200	Reading 1st pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
73	74	900	Reading 2d pf.	96¼	96¼	96	96	−⅜
23⅝	23¾	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	72¾	73½	72⅜	73⅛	−⅛
39	40	900	Rock Island Co.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
55	57	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	−⅛
...	...	...	St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stk. ctfs.	56	56	56	56	−1
123¼	123½	100	Sears-Roebuck pf.	108¼	108½	108	108⅛	−⅛
108¼	108½	1,700	Southern Pacific	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
27⅞	28	1,200	Southern R'way ext.	72⅜	73	72⅝	72⅞	...
72⅜	73	1,100	South. R'way pf., ext.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+⅛
35⅞	36	300	Tennessee Copper	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	...
41⅜	41⅝	400	Third Avenue, w. i.	27⅞	33½	27⅞	33½	+⅞
27⅞	33½	100	Tol. R'way & Light.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	−⅛
13½	13⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	3	3	3	3	...
32½	33	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅛
164⅞	165	56,900	Union Pacific	32½	32¾	32½	32⅝	−⅛
108	110	100	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	164½	165⅞	164½	165	+⅝
36¼	36⅜	100	United Rys. Inv.	109	109	109	109	+⅝
64	64½	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	+⅛
45¾	46	200	U. S. Rubber.	64½	65	64	64⅝	−⅛
60⅛	60¼	65,200	U. S. Steel.	46	46	46	46	...
108	108¼	1,520	U. S. Steel pf.	59⅞	60⅝	59⅝	60¼	+⅛
56¾	56⅝	6,200	Utah Copper	108	108½	108	108¼	+⅛
54⅜	54⅞	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	56⅛	56¾	56⅛	56⅜	+⅛
60	63	450	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	55	55	55	55	...
88⅜	...	200	Va. Ry. & Power pf.	60	60	60	60	−⅞
24⅜	25¼	100	Vulcan Detinning	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1½
19⅞	20½	200	Wabash pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
84	84½	2,500	Western Union Tel.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	−⅛
4⅞	5⅛	150	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	83⅜	84½	83⅜	84¼	+⅝
6¾	7	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
				7	7	7	7	−⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 15, 1912 ..... $2,305,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 144,250,000
Same period last year 133,725,500

Argentine Gov 5s	97	Great Northern ref 4½s	101⅜
Jap Gov 4½s, sterling loan	94	Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	11
2d series	94	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	87¾
U S of Mex 5s	96	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	98¾
N Y State 4s, 1961	102¾	Ill Cent ref 4s	96½
N Y Canal 4s 1961	102¾	Inter-Met 4½s	83
N Y City 4s, 1958	100⅛	Interborough R T 5s	104⅜
N Y City 4½s	102⅜	Interna'l Nav 5s	80
N Y City 4½s, 1957	107⅝	Inter Paper 6s	103⅞
Adams Exp 4s	88	Iowa Cen 1st 5s	102
Allis-Chalmers 5s	57½	Kan. & M 1st 4s	92
Am Cotton Oil 5s	95	Kan. & M 2d 5s	98¾
Am Hide & L 6s	99½	K. C. Ft S & M 4s	80
Am Sm Secur 6s	103⅝	Kan City So 5s	100
Am T & T col 4s	91⅛	Kings Co E L & P pur money 6s	117
Am T & T cnv 4s	110½	Kings Co Elv 4s, stamped gtd	86
Am Tob 6s	120½	Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s	102¾
Am Tob 4s	95¾	Lacka Steel 5s, 1923	96½
Am Wr Paper 5s	89¼	L S & M S 3½s	85½
Armour & Co 4½s	92	L S & M So 4s, 1928	88
A, T & S Fe gen 4s	99⅝	Liggett & Myers 7s, tem bonds	121⅛
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93	Liggett & Myers 5s, tem bonds	94¾
Balt & Ohio prior	104	Long Isl ref 4s	96¼
Beth Steel 5s	94¾	Louis & Nash unified 4s	99¾
Bklyn R T refg conv 4s	85⅞	Manhattan con 4s tax exempt	97⅞
Bklyn City 1st	102	Mer Marine col tr 4½s	67¾
Bush Term 5s	98	Met St gen 5s, Trust Co ctfs	101
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s	110	Met Street Ry 4s mge inc 5s, when issued	100⅝
Cent Leather 5s	109¾	Mo Pac conv 5s	56
Cent Pac gtd 4s	95	Mo Pac 4s	65⅞
Cen Pac gtd 3½s	97½	Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s	65⅞
Cent Vermont 4s	91½	New Orl, Mobile & Chic 5s	92¾
Chic & Alt 3½s	92¼	N Y Central deb 4s, 1934	94¾
Chic & East Ill gen 5s	63⅜	N Y & Erie 2d ext 4s	93¾
Chic Gt West 4s	82⅝	N Y G. El H & P col tr 5s	104½
Chic & Northwn gen 4s	98¼	N Y Gas, El L & P gen 5s	88⅝
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s	90¼	N Y Tel 4½s	100⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s	72	Norf & W con 4s	98⅞
C, St P, M & O 6s	123½	Norf & W cv 4s	108½
Cin, San & Clv 5s	107⅛	Nor Pac gen 3s	70
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	92¼	Nor Pac 4s, reg	98¾
St L div 4s	92¼	Ore S L 1st 6s	113½
St L div 4s	92¼	Ore S L gtd ref 4s	85¾
Col F & I gen 5s	100¼	Ore-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s	92½
Col Mid 1st 4s	49½	Pac Tel & T 5s	99⅞
Col & So 1st 4s	96⅞	Pen cv 3½s, 1912	100½
Col & So ref & ext 4½s	97¾	1915	97⅝
Consol Tob 4s	95¾	1917	97⅝
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934	96	1918	97¾
Cuban-Am Sug col trust 6s	97	P. Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds	122⅛
Del & H conv 4s	98⅞	P. Lorillard Co 5s temp bonds	95½
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s	99⅛	Pleah Con C sks fund 5s	85¼
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s	89¾	Pub S C s f 5s	92⅞
Erie 1st pf	89½	Reading gen 4s	98¾
Erie 2d pf	89⅝	Rdg. Jer C col 4s	97½
Ft W & Rio Gde 1st 6s	89⅝	R I & S s f 5s, 1940	91½
Gen Elect	89⅝	R I, Ark & L 4½s	92¼
Granby Con	89⅝	St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	106¼
Hock Val	89⅝	St L & S F R R gen 5s	88¾
Homestake	89⅝	ref 4s	81¾
Inger-Rand	89⅝	St L S W 1st 4s	92½
Inger-R pf	89⅝	con 4s	81¾
Int H pf	89⅝	1st pf	87¼
Int Paper	89⅝	Seaboard A L adj 5s	79⅝
Int P pf	89⅝	1st	79¾
Int S P	89⅝	2d	79⅞
Iowa Cent	89⅝	gold 4s, stpd	87⅜
Iowa C pf	89⅝	2d	88
Kan C Ft S & M	89⅝	So Pac col 4s	92¼
K & D M	89⅝	So Pac conv 4s	96¼
K & D M pf	89⅝	So Pac 1st ref 4s	85¼
Lack Steel	89⅝	2d	85¼
Lacl G pf	89⅝	So Pac of Cal 1st 6s	104¾
L E & W	89⅝	So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s	104¾
Lake Shore	89⅝	So Pac of N M 1st 6s	104¾
Long Island	89⅝	So Pac Ter 1st 6s	104¾
Mackay Cos	89⅝	So Pac Ter of Tex 1st 6s	104¾
Mah C R	89⅝	So Ry 1st 5s	108¼
Man Elev	89⅝	So Ry gen 4s	79½
May Dep St	89⅝	Stand M 1st 5s	88
May Dep St pf, ex div	89⅝	Tenn C, I & R, Birm Div 6s	104
Mich Cent	89⅝	Tex Co conv 6s	98½
M & St L	89⅝	1st	98¼
pf	89⅝	Third Av con 4s, tr ctfs sta	77
M, St P & S M	89⅝	Third Av ref 4s, when issued	85½
M, St P & S S M 1	89⅝	Third Av adj 5s, when issued	76¼
Mo, K & T pf	89⅝	Tol, St L & W 4s	66
Mor & Es	89⅝	Ulster & Del 5s	105¾
N, C & St L	89⅝	Union R & P 5s	94
Nat B pf	89⅝	Un Pac 1st 4s	100⅝
Nat Enam	89⅝	Un Pac conv 4s	100⅜
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	89⅝	Un Pac conv 4s	101⅛
N O, M & C pf	89⅝	Un Pac 1st & ref 4s	97⅜
N Y A B	89⅝	U S Leather 6s	101½
N Y & L E 1st pf	89⅝	United Railroads of San Fran 4s	60¼
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	89⅝	U S Steel Corp s f 5s	102⅞
N Y, C & St L 2d pf	89⅝	Ca-Car Ch 1st 5s	100¾
N Y Dock	89⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	98¼
N Y D pf	89⅝	Wab, Pitts T 1st	88½
N Y, O & W	89⅝	Wab R R ref & ext 4s	56⅛
N O T & L	89⅝	Westchester L Co 5s	105¼
North South	89⅝	Western Elect 5s	102⅜
Ont Mining	89⅝	West Md 4s	88⅛
Pac Coast	89⅝	West Un fund & real est 4½s	100
P C 1st pf	89⅝	West Shore 4s	100⅝
P C 2d pf	89⅝	Westinghouse El & M 1st cv s f 5s	94½
Pac Mail	89⅝	Wh & L E 1st c 4s	85
P T & T pf	89⅝	Wis Cent gen 4s	93
Peo G, C	89⅝	Wis C, Sup & Dul Div & Ter 4s	92¼
Peo & E	89⅝		
Pere Marq	89⅝		
P M 2d pf	89⅝		
Phelps-D'ge	89⅝		
P, C, C & St L	89⅝		
pf	89⅝		
Pitts Coal	89⅝		
Pitts C pf	89⅝		
P, Ft W & C	89⅝		
pf	89⅝		
Pitts St	89⅝		
P Y & S pf	89⅝		
Pr St Car	89⅝		
Pr St C pf	89⅝		
Pub S Cor	89⅝		
Quicksilver	89⅝		
Quicksilver pf	89⅝		
Ry St Spr	89⅝		
Rens & S	89⅝		
R I & S	89⅝		
Rock I pf	89⅝		
R W & O	89⅝		
St L & S F	89⅝		
1st pf	89⅝		
St L & S F, C & E I	89⅝		
pf ctfs	89⅝		
St L S W	89⅝		
St L SW pf	89⅝		
Sears-Roeb	89⅝		
S-S S & I	89⅝		
S-S S & I pf	89⅝		
So P R S	89⅝		
So P R S pf	89⅝		
So Ry, M & O ctfs	89⅝		
Stand Milling	89⅝		
Stand M pf	89⅝		
Texas Co	89⅝		
Texas Pac	89⅝		
Third Av, r paid	89⅝		
T, P & W	89⅝		
T C R T	89⅝		
T C R T pf	89⅝		
Und Typew	89⅝		
U B & P	89⅝		
U B & P pf	89⅝		
Un Pac pf	89⅝		
Un Dry G	89⅝		
Un D G pf	89⅝		
U S C P, 13	89⅝		
U S C I P pf	89⅝		
U S Exp	89⅝		
U S Ind A	89⅝		
U S I A pf	89⅝		
U S R & R	89⅝		
U S R & R pf	89⅝		
U S R Ist pf	89⅝		
U S Rub	89⅝		
U S Rub 1st pf	89⅝		
Va-Car C Co pf	89⅝		
Va R & P	89⅝		
Vul D pf	89⅝		
Wabash	89⅝		
W F Eng	89⅝		
Weyman-B	89⅝		
Weym-B pf	89⅝		
West Md	89⅝		
West Md pf	89⅝		
Westingh'se	89⅝		
Westingh'se 1st pf	89⅝		
W & L E	89⅝		
1st pf	89⅝		
Wis Cent	89⅝		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100	100¼	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100	...
2s, c, 1930	100	100⅜	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	102
3s, r, 1918	102¼	...	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	101¾
3s, c, 1918	102¾	...			
4s, r, 1925	113	113⅜			
4s, c, 1925	113	114			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100	...			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	197	205
Alb & Sus	265	...
Allis & W	128	...
Allis-Chalm	...	1
Allis-C pf	6¾	8
A A C pf	102¾	103
A B S pf	97½	99
A B S & F	93	94½
A B S & F pf	183½	186½
Am Can	11½	12
A C & F	51	51¾
Am Coal	75	90
A C O pf	98¼	...
Am Exp	215	222
A H & L	8½	4
A H & L pf	20	21
Am Linseed	9¼	10½
Am L pf	80	31
Am Locom	33	33½
Am Malt	7⅝	9
Am M pf	48½	49
A S & R pf	102½	103½
Am Sn pf, new	100	...
A S R pf	118	118½
A T & C	70	75
A W P pf	29	29⅝
Ann Arbor	20	40
Ann A pf	60	80
Assets Real	103½	106½
Atl C L	130	136½
Bald L pf	102⅜	103
B & O pf	88	90
Batopilas M	1⅛	1¼
Beth Steel	81⅛	61⅝
Beth S pf	60	60⅝
Bruns Ter	8¼	9½
B, R & P	100¼	108
B, R & P pf	126	150
But'k Co	20⅞	31
Canada So	60⅞	71
C & S A T	120	122
Chi & Alt	17	20
C & A pf	35	66½
Chi Gt W	17⅝	18
C G W pf	35¼	35½
C I & L pf	50	80
C & NW pf	190	200
C, St P, M & Om pf	150	160
Chi Un Tr pf ctfs sta	1	2
Chi Un Tr pf ctfs sta	4¾	5¼
St L	52	58
C, C, C & St L pf	95	97¾
Cleve & P	163½	...
C & P Sp	96	...
C F & I pf	116½	...
Col & So	43	45
C & S 1st pf	76	77
C & S 2d pf	65	70
C P R pf	77½	78
Crex Carpet	65	70
Cub-Am S	45	...
C-Am S pf	94½	96½
D, L & W	550	564
D & R G	20½	20⅝
D M & Fd D	5	11¾
D M & Ft D pf	25	...
Det & M	110	115
D & M pf	100	112
Det S Ry	57	65
D, S S & A	8¾	9½
D, S S & A pf	16¾	17
Du P de N pf	90	95
Erie 2d pf

THE BUSINESS WORLD

AIMS TO FIGHT LOAN SHARKS.

Chattel Loan Society Organized by Prominent New York Residents.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Supported by the Russell Sage Foundation, the New York Charity Organization Society, and the Provident Loan Society, which have been fighting loan sharks in New York City, the Chattel Loan Society of New York, incorporated, was authorized to do business by Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department to-day. It will operate as a personal loan association with offices at 50 Union Square, New York, and has a capital of $200,000.

The Directors are Robert W. de Forest, Pierre Jay, Harold T. White, George S. Brewster, Paul D. Cravath, John D. Crimmins, John M. Glenn, William Sloane, Arthur H. Ham, Lee F. Hanmer, Johnstone De Forest, Henry Ruhlender, and Frank Tucker, New York City; George D. Pratt, of Brooklyn, and Mortimer L. Schiff of Oyster Bay.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Loses Early Gains as Other Staples Follow to Lower Levels.

Wheat, after a firm morning, declined on large receipts, assuring crop advices and slow cash demand. Corn and oats were very firm during the morning, but showed reaction after midday on a large movement at the interior. Provisions were lower on increased hog packing.

Cotton, after much irregularity, declined further. Liquidation of imported accounts continued despite evidence of bull support at intervals.

Coffee values reacted with less active buying by bulls. Foreign advices were against prices.

WHEAT.

The wheat market closed at about the low point of the day. The opening was slightly easier, followed by an improvement influenced by the strength in corn, but the advance failed to bring in any outside interest, resulting in a general reaction and a rather heavy market in the last hour. The foreign market news was rather against values, and this caused some disappointed selling. The estimate of the Argentine exports for the week were only 800,000 bushels, which was considerable less than expected, but there were rumors indicating a likelihood of an early settlement of the labor question. This will naturally be followed by an increase in the movement. The American markets were influenced by the very heavy movement in the Northwest. The Spring wheat movement, notwithstanding the smaller crop, continues materially in excess of last year, and is increasing steadily compared with last week. The interior receipts, notwithstanding the holiday, have increased 700,000 bushels, compared with last week, and show a gain over last year of 1,000,000 bushels. On the other hand, the interior shipments have decreased, compared with last week, and are practically the same as last year. The weather conditions are not so severe West, while the Price Current report stated that the general situation showed no particular change, other than one assuring indications of good condition for the Winter wheat crop. The movement of Winter wheat is showing considerable increase in the Southwest. Export interest was limited, excepting a moderate business in Manitoba wheat, 3 loads. Cash quotations were: No. 2 red, $1.04¼; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.21; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.12½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.16¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	10.10	10.13	10.05@10.07	10.11
March	10.24	10.09	10.09@10.10	10.20
April	..	..	10.10@10.18	10.27
May	10.42	10.25	10.25@10.26	10.35
June	10.41	10.33	10.31@10.33	10 40
July	10.47	10.31	10.31@10.33	10 40
August	10.41	10.29	10.20@10.28	10.37
September	10.36	10.31	10.28@10.30	10.34
October	10.45	10.29	10.31@10.32	10.37
November	10.42	10.38	10.34@10.36	10.40
December	10.51	10.36	10.39@ ...	10.44
January	10.44	10.40	10.35@10.37	10.40

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market was fairly active and very firm. There was considerable buying early with prices within a fraction of the previous high, but later in the afternoon influenced by the heaviness in wheat prices showed some reaction. Western receipts of corn continue very heavy. The receipts for the day were 50 per cent. larger than last year, and in four days have gained 1,000,000 bushels, compared with last year. Shipments from the interior are also increasing, while the exports are of fairly good volume. The demand reported for the day was rather quiet, however, with sales of only five loads. Cash corn was firm, with No. 2 quoted at 72¾c, free on board; No. 3, 73c, elevator, export, and steamer, 72½c.

OATS.—The market was moderately active, showing firmness early, but later weakened with other grain with considerable pressure on the forward deliveries. Cash oats were firm. Receipts have been a little less than last week, but are still in excess of last year. Cash oats were firm, with standards and No. 2 white quoted at 61c, elevator, and No. 3 white, 60½c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.06⅞	$1.05¾	$1.05¾	$1.06⅛
July	..	..	1.01	1.01⅛
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	8.90@9.05	8.95
March	..	..	8.95@9.10	9.00
May	..	..	9.25@9.35	9.30
July	..	..	9.40@9.50	9.45
CHICAGO MARKET.				
Wheat—				
May	1.03	1.01⅜	1.01⅞	1.02⅝
July	96⅝	95⅞	95½	95⅞
September	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	94⅜
Corn—				
May	69	68⅜	68⅝	68⅝
July	68⅝	68	68	68¼
September	68⅜	67⅞	68	68¼
Oats—				
May	52⅞	52½	52½	52⅝
July	48½	48	48	48½
September	42	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞
Lard—				
May	9.22½	9.15	9.17½	9.22½
July	9.37½	9.30	9.32½	9.35
September	9.50	9.45	9.50	9.52½
Ribs—				
May	8.77½	8.72½	8.75	8.77½
July	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.82½
September	..	..	8.92½	8.95
Pork—				
May	16.20	16.07½	16.15	16.17½
July	16.35	16.27½	16.32½	16.37½
September	..	..	16.45	16.52½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The crude situation was a shade easier. This in conjunction with a lower cotton and lard market, prompted scattered liquidation. March liquidation was continued, but that option was no weaker than others, and considerable evening up is in the nature of switching to later positions. The inquiry from consuming sources is not active, and is generally stated to be in small lots. Crude sold at 4.60c in the Southeast, and 4.54c in Texas.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.50	5.50
February	5.55	5.55	5.52	5.50
March	5.56	5.54	5.55	5.58
April	..	..	5.58	5.60
May	5.66	5.65	5.65	5.68
June	5.72	5.72	5.68	5.70
July	5.77	5.75	5.76	5.80
August	5.84	5.84	5.85	5.86
September	5.90	5.87	5.87	5.92

COTTON.

The termination of a session replete with conflicting price movement was an easy closing at substantial declines. During the day there was determined support given as prices receded which inspired some new outside inquiry and covering of shorts by recent sellers, but the consensus of opinion, strengthened by the action of the market the past two days, is that while leading longs may be supporting the market on the reaction, their lines are being gradually reduced. Sentiment was noticeably more bearish, particularly among ring traders, who hammered prices and argued that many contracts have passed into weaker hands.

A reaction of from 2 to 6 points occurred at the start due to the full response made by Liverpool to our decisive weakness on Wednesday. The foreign news was distinctly bearish. Manchester reported quieter conditions and several private cables were at hand, some claiming that the trade was fairly well supplied, and that with the price inflation the long side was dangerous, while others stated that the short interest was well eliminated; another that the market would closely follow New York. The buying by brokers thought to be acting for the spot contingent at times served to bring about net advances of several points, but the bulges during the week have seemingly been utilized for unloading. Wall Street is believed to have liquidated freely and in addition to the spasmodic selling of original bulls, the Waldorf crowd are thought to have sold heavily.

There seemed to be more of a disposition to regard the spot dispatches of a bearish tenor. Apropos to this, advices of the cancellation of contracts made by foreigners for supplies for ensuing seasons, were not thought to be illogical, when the large profit in their holdings are considered. The claims of less unsold cotton remaining at the South than generally supposed are still in evidence, together with the expressions that spot markets will not decline as rapidly as futures due to the present disparity, but apparently the belief that important holders were disposing of contracts in face of this led to caution on the buying side. An improvement in the technical position of the market is generally conceded.

The spot markets which advanced sharply recently were officially quoted lower yesterday. Augusta was off ¼c, at 10⅝c, and Norfolk ⅛c lower. New York was .20 decline; middling, 10.50. Others were mainly unchanged. Exports are about 1,425,000 bales in excess of last year. In to sight this week will be from 25,000 to 50,000 bales under that of last week. Some crop experts assert that due to the small amount of Winter plowing thus far this season, the productiveness of the soil will not be as great as last year, when there was a great deal of plowing during January and February.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	10.10	10.13	10.05@10.07	10.11
March	10.24	10.09	10.09@10.10	10.20
April	..	..	10.10@10.18	10.27
May	10.42	10.25	10.25@10.26	10.35
June	10.41	10.33	10.31@10.33	10 40
July	10.47	10.31	10.31@10.33	10 40
August	10.41	10.29	10.20@10.28	10.37
September	10.36	10.31	10.28@10.30	10.34
October	10.45	10.29	10.31@10.32	10.37
November	10.42	10.38	10.34@10.36	10.40
December	10.51	10.36	10.39@ ...	10.44
January	10.44	10.40	10.35@10.37	10.40

COFFEE.

Coffee met moderate decline, closing at a net loss of 6 to 11 points. Total sales were 92,000 bags, with operations largely for trade account. Havre was unchanged to ¼f lower. Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig lower. Rio advanced 75 reis, and Santos was unchanged to 50 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were firm, but generally above a working basis. Foreign operators sold some coffee here. Spot coffee, 14¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	13.15@13.20	13.21
March	13.25	13.19	13.20@13.23	13.26
April	..	..	13.20@13.21	13.26
May	13.22	13.16	13.20@13.21	13.26
June	..	..	13.21@13.23	13.30
July	13.32	13.25	13.23@13.25	13.33
August	..	..	13.27@13.30	13.36
September	13.36	13.29	13.30@13.31	13.40
October	13.28	13.23	13.24@13.25	13.35
November	..	..	13.22@13.24	13.32
December	13.25	13.18	13.20@13.21	13.27
January	13.20	13.17	13.19@13.20	13.25

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 31½@32c.; extras, 31c.; firsts, 30@30½c.; seconds, 29@29½c.; thirds, 28@28½c.; held, specials, 31½@32c.; extras, 30½@31c.; firsts, 29½@30c.; seconds, 28½@29c.; thirds, 28c.; State dairy tubs, finest, 30½@31c.; good to prime, 28@30c.; common to fair, 25@27c.; process, specials, 29½@29c.; extras, 28c.; firsts, 26@27c.; seconds, 25@25½c.; factory, current make, firsts, 26c.; seconds, 25c.; thirds, 22½@24c.; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 24@24½c.; No. 3, 22@23½c.

CHEESE—State, whole milk, held, specials, white, pound, 17½c; colored, 17¼@17½c; held, average fancy, white, 17¼c; colored, 17c; Winter made, white, average fancy, 16½@16¾c; colored, 16¼@16½c; undergrades, 14½@16c; Daisies, Fall and earlier, 17½@17¾c; State, skims, factory make, specials, 14c; choice, 13½@13¾c; undergrades, nominal, 7½@13c.

EGGS—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39c; firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c; thirds and pooper, 33@35c; dirties, 30@32c; checks, 27@29c; refrigerator, fair to prime, 33@34c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 40@41c; selected whites, fair to good, 38@39c; Western, gathered whites, 37@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet. Tin was weak at a recession of ¾c. Copper was about unchanged. Lead was firmer, while spelter was down 25 points in the bid, but up 5 points in the asking price.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
Standard Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.95	14.05	13.95	14.12½
February	14.00	14.10	14.00	14.10
March	14.00	14.10	14.00	14.10
April	14.00	14.12½	14.00	14.12½
Lead	4.07½	4.10	4.00	4.10
Spelter	6.25	6.75	6.50	6.70
Tin	42.50	43.50	43.25	44.20

The following table of prices obtained yesterday over the Metal Exchange in London for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final prices compare with Wednesday's closing quotations:

	Thursday.			Wednesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	62	17	6	62	7	6
Copper, futures	63	11	3	63	1	3
Pig tin, spot	194	10	0	192	10	0
Pig tin, futures	191	10	0	192	17	6

The market ended weak. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £15 15s, spelter at £26 15s and Cleveland warrants at 49s.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MAX TISHMAN of 301 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,197 and no assets. The largest creditor is George Alexander, $1,812.

A. CASSESE & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Moses Ely receiver for Antonio Cassese, doing business as A. Cassese & Co., dealers in leaf tobacco and cigar manufacturers, at 505 Broome Street. The liabilities are over $5,000 and assets $1,100.

M. G. SAMUELS & CO., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in hats at 16 West Third Street and in Boston, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 7, was declared bankrupt yesterday by verdict of a jury in the United States District Court before Judge Holt. The case was on trial for several days.

GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, residing at 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,365 and assets consisting of an income from a trust estate, $3,000, 400 shares of stock in the College Refrigerating Car Company, 100 shares United States Economic Postage Association, and 200 shares of California Oil Company, of no value. Among the creditors are Arnold, Constable & Co., $1,500, and J. S. Spear, $500 for promoting a railway. He owes $3,700 to twenty-one creditors for loans, $306 to three dentists, $91 for board bills, and $9 for laundry.

ISAAC H. RUBENSTEIN.—Schedules of Isaac H. Rubenstein, dealer in women's wearing apparel, 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $68,133 and business assets of $48,220. He has also a cause of action against Nathan Schreiber, Rose Schreiber, Edward Kupfer, and Hugo Kupfer for $50,000. Among his creditors are the New York County National Bank, $9,000; Blaumer Brothers, $5,317; Samuel Floersheimer Brothers, $4,324; Kurzrok Brothers, $3,845; Joseph Jonasson Company, $3,742, and Max Solomon, $2,890.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Averill, Morton K.—J. E. Taylor, $624.
Baldwin, Louis and Charlotte—M. Chigorinsky, $470.
Byrne, Michael J.—H. E. Taylor & Co., $267.
Byrne, Robert F.—D. J. Ahern, $243.
Burghardt, Frederick—J. A. Boller, $245.
Babell, Victor—F. L. Martin, $350.
Bergman, Henry—American Law Book Co, $136.
Bennett, Josephine S.—Vermont Trading Co., $322.
Cronemeyer, Robert—H. Strauss and others, $413.
Campbell, John—A. H. Gordon, $118.
Cleary, John—J. M. Fishel et al., $152.
Castellane, Henry—J. Mangan et al., $480.
Same—J. Cregan et al., $443.
Same—G. F. Fish, $572.
Same—J. Lippman, $397.
Cashman, Joseph T.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $125.
Clayton, Walter F.—S. F. Bowser & Co., $395.
Cohen, Bernard—M. Gerstein, $216.
Conlon, George A.—A. H. Hardy, $234.
Dent, George W.—People, &c., $200.
Dodge, Warren A.—R. Bishop, $247.
Davenport, Frank R.—H. C. Hahlo, $196.
Diehl, Howard F. and Clara H. (not summoned)—Kingan Provision Co., $398.
Evelin, Leo E.—A. A. Weigert et al., $115.
Easter, Robert K. M.—Tata Sons & Co., $927.
Galerstein, Jacob—D. C. Van Cleaf, $868.
Foremah, William—People, &c., $200.
Goldsmith, George—M. Reynolds, $404.
Griffith, Eugene H.—J. Ormerod & Sons, Ltd., $3,950.
Gintz, Jacob, Jr.—C. H. Tammany, $564.
Hadler, Samuel, and Morris Elsenberg—N. E. Solomon, $828.
Harris, Caroline—Finch & Coleman, $518.
Holderberr, Charles F.—City of N. Y., $130.
Hackett, Ida E. O.—E. R. Schultz, $374.
Hogan, John—Kerin & Dunn, $124.
Harvey, David M.—J. S. Anderson, $2,368.
Jones, Sebastian C.—F. W. Lindsley, $2,134.
Johnson, Charles—People, &c., $200.
Jacobson, Harry C.—M. H. Rob, $970.
Kahrs, John H.—T. Schmidt, $554.
Kissella, William H.—Kerin & Dunn, $218.
King, Vincent C.—A. H. Gordon, $185.
Keen, Albert R.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Co., $273.
Kranz, James M.—Rosehill Realty Co., $370.
Lutke, Oscar—A. Brown, Jr., $263.
La Roche, George F.—Swift & Co., $462.
Loewer, Jacob and George—S. Broderick, possession of property or $39,000.
Liebman, Joseph, (not summoned,) and Joseph Paquet—E. H. Miller & Brother, $242.
Kelly, James E.—E. A. Clark, $519.
Levitt, Victor D. and Bessie—Sweese & Rosenthal, $149.
Lawrence, May—J. H. Callan, $108.
Morse, Franklin W.—J. G. London, $154.
More, Franklin W. and Pearle, (not summoned) —Mechanics' American National Bank, $125.
McCabe, Charles F.—D. Kiley, $592.
Marsden, Algernon M.—E. T. Holden, $345.
Moore, Lucy E.—A. H. Gordon, $116.
Moskowitz, Adolph—H. Ehsing and others, $166.
Morris, Walter C.—Sinclair & Valentine Co., $254.
McMurtle, Douglas C.—J. H. Smith, $323.
Nemeck, Vaclar and John—V. Tobl, $1,094.
Pierce, David C.—A. E. MacLean, $496.
Praisner, Solomon—Ex-Lax Mfg. Co., costs, $112.
Percival, Katherine C., and John Donohue—A. Weinrib and others, $1,126.
Pickerman, Max—J. Ratner and others, $113.
Richtmyer, S. L.—J. M. O'Rourke, $146.
Rauch, Jacob—Chase, Roberts & Co., $300.
Reese, Louis—L. C. Smith & Brother Typewriter Co., $114.
Rubin, Morris—E. Greenbaum Co., $132.
Ronginsky, Pincus—Raisler Heating Co., $1,497.
Sandusky, Jacob—Swift & Co., $171.
Scalon, Caroline E., and Ruth S. Bishop—A. W. Levison, $422.
Scott, Mercer—People, &c., $200.
Stewart, Charles—Same, $200.
Stoddard, Charles W.—C. Rose, $239.
Siegfroed, Alfred A.—J. M. Fishel et al., $510.
Silver, Bennett, and Samuel Birnbaum—People, &c., $1,000.
Schwartz, Sam—National Plumbing Supply Co., $133.
Samuels, Carl—T. Meyer, $1,082.
Towner, William T.—Improved Property Holding Co. of New York, $174.
Thomaschefsky, Boris—Beth Israel Hospital Association, $638.
Taylor, Richard—People, &c., $200.
Tilyou, George C.—New York Coil Co., $113.
True, Clarence—Spencer Realty Co., $447.
Vonder Smith, Samuel B.—Improved Property Holding Co. of New York, $148.
Winckler, Louis—Wood & Selick, $232.
Wagner, Hyman—T. J. Gillen et al., $169.
Wilson, Jennie—S. Wexler, $183.
Wedgefith, Louis C.—I. Berkowitz, $510.
White, Jacob—A. B. Simonds et al., $131.
Wise, Charles C., and James M. Goss—W. V. Wood et al., $12,856.
Yule, John—Belwood Realty Co., $2,368.
Same—Same, $3,158.
Codae Realty Co. and Emanuel Doctor—Nason Mfg. Co., $449.
Warwick Realty & Construction Co.—H. Webst, $182.
Board of Education of City of N. Y.—G. E. Grimshaw, $4,023.
Hanover Realty & Construction Co.—R. Drennan, $411.
John Peirce Co.—P. H. Blight, $5,958.
Glen Cove R. R. Co.—F. T. Packard, $1,656.
Continental Printing Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
A. Feldman Construction Co.—Jenkins Bros., $371.
Fred F. French Co.—Bronx Artificial Stone Co., $176.
W. G. Lotzo Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $108.
Purssell Mfg. Co.—William Ottman & Co., $1,025.
Q. K. Construction Co.—M. Cartensaun, $209.
Franco-American Tire Co.—Central Rubber Co., $883.
Napoleon Construction Co.—C. Well, $741.
Caven Lumber Co.—Flint, Erving & Stoner Co., $463.
A. Hollander, Inc.—Jefferson Bank, $615.
N. Y. & Queens County Ry. Co.—H. Haas, $177.
Degnon Contracting Co.—C. Marcois, $793.
Nokik Sales Co.—American Automobile Assn. Pub. Co., $156.
Jordan Construction Co.—J. J. Mitchell et al., $1,107.
Highwood Realty Co. and Julius Weinstein—Lockwood Co., $891.
Bendheim Construction Co.—P. Reilly, $200.
Dalley & Co.—Roeblin Construction Co., $8,585.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Keahon, Virginia, James E. Gaffney, John J. Murphy, Roderick G. Collirs, Jr., and Thomas A. Adams—Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York, Nov. 30, 1909, (canceled,) $13,419.
Flynn, Katherine and Nelly—W. C. Garbutt, Feb. 1, 1911, $254.
Jones, Percival S.—C. P. Pearson, April 25, 1893, $196.
Klepner, Samuel, et al.—R. Fish, Feb. 10, 1912, $1,823.
Poerschke, Edward R., and Mary Fuchs—E. Kennon, April 20, 1911, $1,186.
Pursch, Samuel, and David Greenthal—A. Levy, Feb. 9, 1912, $635.
Same—A. Brook, March 25, 1911, $1,938.
Strodl, Edward V.—Farish Stafford Co., Aug. 4, 1909, $1,478.
Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company—A. Brook et al., Jan. 26, 1912, $108.
Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and Inlet Hotel Company—M. A. Sheppard, Dec. 15, 1911, $1,583.
Elsler, David and Samuel Gross—C. Bence, Jan. 19, 1912, $300.
Bundt, Louis—S. Romm, Nov. 5, 1909, $392.
Forsyth, Harry—J. B. Wood et al., July 18, 1911, $113.
Cole, Belle and Dora B.—S. Kendell, Aug. 9, 1911, $795.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Friday; diminishing northwesterly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, probably rain; moderate, variable winds.

Florida—Fair Friday; warmer in northern and central portions. Saturday, probably unsettled, with rain in northern portion; moderate, variable winds.

Alabama—Increasing cloudiness Friday; probably rain Saturday; moderate to brisk variable winds.

Mississippi—Rain Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate to brisk variable winds.

Louisiana—Rain Friday; colder in northwest portion. Saturday generally fair and colder; moderate to brisk winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain Friday; colder in northern and western portion; Saturday generally fair; brisk, variable winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday in extreme western portion.

Utah—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma—Unsettled Friday. Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

Arkansas—Unsettled and colder Friday with probably rain. Saturday generally fair.

Tennessee—Fair Friday; warmer in eastern portion. Saturday, generally fair.

Kentucky—Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate temperature.

Ohio—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds.

Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds, mostly southerly.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Mostly cloudy Friday and Saturday; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds, mostly southerly.

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; moderate temperature.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Schwartz Bros. & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. Schwartz, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, O.; T. J. Simpson, ready to wear; 72 Leonard.
Strouse's Bazaar, Danville, Va.; L. Strouse, cloaks and suits; Woodstock.
McKay, R., Co., Hamilton, Conn.; J. Foster, dry goods; 214 Church.
Root D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Dameron, millinery; 214 Church.
Hengerer, Wm. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss C. M. Clement, fancy goods; 214 Church.
McAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, O.; W. N. Bayless, hosiery, underwear; 214 Church.
Field, L. H. Co., Jackson, Mich.; E. R. Hague, carpets, upholstery; Prince George.
New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Cummings, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; D. I. Goldstein, mens' furn. goods; 4 Washington Place.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. Becker, skirts; 114 5 Av.
Mills D. G. Co., Topeka, Kan.; Miss Lambe, millinery; 41 Union Sq.
Rich, M., & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Hardy, millinery; 148 W. 23.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss L. C. Littlefield, kimonos and dressing sacques; 454 Broome.
Boston D. G. Co., Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 72 Grand.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Bruce, dress goods; 115 Worth.
Selig D. G. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. A. E. Fletcher, ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
Famous Co., Monroe, La.; T. Marx, dry goods, clothing, ready to wear; 114 5th Av.
Herzfeld-Phillipson Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; O. M. White, upholstery, rugs; 31 Union Square.
Hengerer, W., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss S. Gray, corsets; 214 Church.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. Morris, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Jardine, housefurn. goods; 55 White.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 2 Walker.
Denver D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; Miss M. A. Opdyke, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 30 E. 20th.
Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Lerger, housefurn. goods, toys, leather goods; 2 Walker.
Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Oliver, upholstery goods; 75 Leonard.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Hunter, domestics, linens, flanneis, blankets; B. J. Muller, dress goods, linings, silks, velvets; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, walsts; D. E. Pribbe, carpets and rugs; G. W. Wallace, upholstery goods; 69 Fifth Avenue.
Stevnes, C. A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Dynes, embroideries, laces, trimmings, handkerchiefs, kid gloves; 40 E. 22d.
Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss A. E. Porter, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, hosiery, furn. goods; 75 Spring; Latham.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Henderson, dress goods, liulngs; 79 5th Av.
Fusenot, A., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss A. Case, basement dept.; 156 5th Av.
Greenspau, I., Bluefield, West Va.; dry goods; Breslin.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. G. Cresman, waists, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
Manter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Manter, clothing; Hoffman House.
McCarthy D. G. Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; A. J. Lalliberte, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; St. Denis.
Samuels, J., & Bro., Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, dry goods; 41 Union Square.
Corlis, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corlis, linens 373 4th Av.
O. D. Sheets, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Watkins, waists; 41 Union Square.
Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. G. Roberts, small wares; Imperial.
Abernethy, F. D., Burlington, Vt.; dry goods, notions; Cumberland.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Langhauser, art needle work, fancy goods; 215 4th Av.
Marcus, M., Reading, Penn., cloaks, notions, laces; 221 4th Av.
Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. E. Staples, laces, ribbons, leather goods; 129 West 27th; Grand.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, hosiery, furn. goods; 75 Spring; Latham.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Henderson, dress goods, liulngs; 79 5th Av.
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McCarthy D. G. Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; A. J. Lalliberte, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; St. Denis.
Samuels, J., & Bro., Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, dry goods; 41 Union Square.
Corlis, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corlis, linens 373 4th Av.

Demonstration of
La Grecque Corsets
and
Tailored Underwear
On Living Models.
Van Orden Corset Co.
45 WEST 34TH ST.
Upstairs. Take Elevator

FRIBOURG & CO
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225 5th Ave., between 26th & 27th Sts.
VOILES & CREPES
For the cutting up trade.

GENUINE RATINE
NOT TERRY NOR TOWELING
Cotton Crepe Voiles
SEA ISLAND MILLS
Tel. Franklin 561 53 WORTH ST.

SALESMAN.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO PARTY OF EXPERIENCE TO HANDLE THE WELL-ESTABLISHED LINES OF INFANTS' CAPS, COATS AND DRESSES OF B. STERN & CO., (INC.,) STERN, HEINEMAN & HERFF, S. STERN & CO., FOR THE LARGER CITIES OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION.—Do you need money to increase your business? A young man, experienced foreman and manager, has five to ten thousand dollars to invest with reliable manufacturer. Address Bass Brothers Co., 39 Union Square.

SALESMAN.—Best chance of a lifetime for right cloak and suit man, thoroughly acquainted win territory west of Chicago; a long-established trade to be turned over to right party. S 95 Times.

SUPPLIES FOR CLOAK ALTERATIONS
Cloak and Suit Supply Co., 40 East 14th St.

COSTUMES.—Salesman for the Coast; high-class line. Harry Collins, 39 West 38th St.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

BATHING SUITS.
The Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 543 B'way.
IRISH LACES AND COLLARS.
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Washington St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
SOFT SOLE SHOES AND MOCCASINS.
Adler, Martin & Katz, Victoria Hotel, 27th & B'way.
TURKISH TOWELING & COTTO-RATINE.
A. S. Anable, 47 Leonard Street.

DIVIDENDS.

PURE OIL COMPANY.

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 2½% on the Common Stock, payable March 1, 1912, to stockholders of record February 1, 1912. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books of the Company will be closed entire month of February.

W. W. TARBELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Coal Company (of Allegany County).

No. 1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 15th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY of ALLEGANY COUNTY (NEW JERSEY) have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. February 29th, 1912.

The transfer books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

New York City, Feb. 14th, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Thermos Bottle Company, held at the general office of the company, Thermos Building, New York, on this date, a dividend of Two Dollars per share was declared out of the net earnings of the company for the months of November and December, 1911, payable March 1st, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Feb. 20th, 1912.

WM. B. WALKER, President.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

56th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the fifty-sixth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable February 29, 1912, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, February 16, 1912. Transfer books will not be closed.

P. F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1912.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on March 14, 1912, to stockholders of record at

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Stern Brothers Lease Forty-second Street Site—Scribners Buy Fifth Avenue Plot—Old Waldo Mansion Sold at Auction—Record Price for Forty-fourth Street Property.

Announcement of two important removals into the uptown retail district involving the desertion of Twenty-third Street by Stern Brothers for a large site on Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue and the purchase by Charles Scribner's Sons of the two houses at 597 and 599 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, for the new retail home of the Scribner publishing house, were the leading features in an unusually active realty market yesterday.

In addition to these, the auction market experienced the most active day of the year, among the sales being the famous Waldo house on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, which was purchased by the defendant at foreclosure proceedings, the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, for $150,000.

May Irwin added to her large holdings in West Forty-fifth Street by purchasing the two houses at 152 and 154 West Forty-fifth Street from the Surety Realty Company, the brokers in the transaction being the McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company. May Irwin already owns the adjoining house at 156 West Forty-fifth Street and the abutting plot at 155 West Forty-fourth Street, her Forty-fifth Street frontage now being 61 feet. A small theatre will be erected on the site by the buyer from plans by Henry B. Herts.

Scribners Buy New Fifth Av. Site.

Charles Scribner & Sons have joined the large number of well-known mercantile firms who are seeking new sites in the uptown Fifth Avenue district by acquiring for their new retail headquarters the two old houses at 597 and 599 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street. The houses were bought, respectively, from Sarah M. Flower and the Roswell P. Flower estate. They have a combined frontage of 53.5 feet on Fifth Avenue.

Arthur Scribner stated that work would begin early in the Spring toward erecting a new building for the firm, which is now located at 156 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets. The new structure will, it was said, probably be ten stories in height and will be of the general type of construction in keeping with the other modern structures of old-established houses in the locality. The large wholesale and publishing house of the Scribner firm is in West Forty-third Street, just beyond Eighth Avenue.

It was only a week ago that Dutton & Co. announced that they had leased the old Levi P. Morton house at 681 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and a new building is about to be erected there, the greater part of which will be occupied by that firm. A block below the Scribner purchase is the new building of the Sloan carpet firm, occupying the northern portion of the old Windsor Arcade. The old Scribner building, which, when it was erected several years ago, was considered to be in the heart of the shopping district, will be leased for other uses or put on the market.

Waldo Mansion Sold at Auction.

In the auction market the feature of the large number of offerings by Joseph P. Day was the sale of the famous Waldo mansion on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street in foreclosure proceedings. The house, which is owned by Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, the mother of Police Commissioner Waldo, has never been occupied, and has been offered at auction on several former occasions. It carried incumbrances aggregating nearly $170,000. The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, the defendant in the foreclosure proceedings, made the only bid for the property and acquired it for $150,000. It covers a plot 102.2 feet on the Avenue and 40 feet on Seventy-second Street. The land is assessed at $170,000 and, with the house, the taxable assessment is $280,000.

Among the other parcels sold was the old four-story house at 41 West Forty-seventh Street, bought by Uriah H. Tompkins for $85,000. The offerings were of a very varied character and many of the parcels elicited keen bidding.

Record Price for East 44th St. House.

A sale in Forty-fourth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, attracted attention yesterday not only in view of its location, being between Delmonico's and the once famous Canfield gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, but also in view of the fact that it exemplifies the increasing value of Fifth Avenue property for business purposes. The house sold is at 3 East Forty-fourth, covering a plot 27 by 100.5 feet, and while the price was not disclosed it was stated that the buyer paid about $6,000 a front foot, which is about the record price for inside lots in that block.

The house was sold by R. Remsen Robinson and E. E. Perkins as executors for the estate of Phoebe Robinson, and the buyer is Margaret E. Moran of Philadelphia, who will remodel the place as a dressmaking establishment. Mrs. Robinson bought the property in 1888 for $75,000. The deal was negotiated by Pease & Elliman.

Quick Resale of Worth Street Loft.

The Charles F. Noyes Company reports the quick resale of property, 113 Worth Street, a five-story building covering lot 25.8 by 93, for Franklin S. Jerome to clients of Daniel Birdsall & Co. The transaction was an all cash one, Mr. Jerome paying all cash for the property and reselling without a mortgage. Frank Lord of the Birdsall office states that with this purchase his clients have secured a 75-foot plot on Worth Street, extending through to Catherine Lane, covering 109, 111 and 113 Worth Street. The property is located close to the new County Court House site. It is thought that a new building will be erected on the plot, but as leases run until 1913 no improvement will be made until that time.

852 Sixth Avenue Sold.

Ennis & Sinnott have purchased through Mooyer & Marston the four-story building 852 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, on plot 22 by 80.0, from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees.

Buyer for West 57th St. Dwelling.

Mooyer & Marston have sold in conjunction with the Cruikshank Company for the Clancey estate the four-story and basement high stoop brownstone front private dwelling, 337 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Tenement Property Resold.

Van Vliet & Place have resold the two four-story and basement houses, 277 & 279 West Twelfth Street, for Henry Rousby.

Leon S. Altmayer has resold for E. Murtha to Harris Mandlebaum and Maurice Mandelbaum the five-story double apartment house, with two stores, known as 1,050 Park Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets.

Bronx.

The American Real Estate Company has sold to Eberhardt & Podgur the southeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Aldus Street, who will immediately improve the same with high-class apartments and stores. Applications have already been received for these stores, as this is the business thoroughfare of the Hunt's Point section.

The new buildings will be about 100 feet from the proposed new theatre on the Boulevard and equally distant to the ex-

press station of the new Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway.

Brooklyn.

E. Sharum sold to a client 1,269 Seventy-eighth Street, a two-family frame house, on a plot 40 by 100.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold at Kensington Park two lots at the southeast corner of Eighteenth Avenue and East Forty-sixth Street to S. Chadwick, and one lot on Gravesend Avenue, near Avenue F, to Charles Kerr.

The Davenport Real Estate Company has sold 305 Carlton Avenue, a three-story stone front dwelling, lot 20 by 100, for Charles F. Stohlmann; 487 Carlton Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, lot 20 by 100, for Mrs. Queen C. McGarrigal, and 60 Greene Avenue, a three-story stone front dwelling, lot 20 by 100, for Samuel C. Leonard.

Charles W. Seitz has sold 466 and 468 Fifteenth Street, between Prospect Park West and Eighth Avenue, a four-story double brick apartment house, 38 by 88, on a plot 38 by 100 feet, for the S. Rosenberger Realty Company to an investor; also a two-story and attic and cellar frame cottage on plot 40 by 100 feet on east side of Strotthoff Avenue, 160 feet south of Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, for A. Jagger.

New Jersey.

The four-story brick building at Bloomfield and Midland Avenues, Montclair, occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, one of the largest commercial structures in Montclair, has been sold by the Simon Schluter estate to J. C. Levy of New York. The price paid is not announced, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of $35,000.

Recent Buyers.

Fred W. Crandall and W. Burton Foote are the buyers of the two five-story apartment houses known as the Woodstock and the Wallingford, 535 to 541 West 163d Street, sold recently by Du Bois & Taylor. They will hold the property for investment. They recently purchased through the same brokers the two five-story apartment houses, 531 and 533 West 148th Street, on plot 66.6 by 100.

Harris Cohen is the buyer of 26 Division Street, reported sold recently. Heller & Sussman and M. Schnuck were interested as brokers.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the following dwellings: 137 West Seventy-first Street, for F. A. Acer to John L. Brown; 141 West Seventy-ninth Street, for Edward Jansen to William Cruikshank; 18 West Sixty-eighth Street, for C. Schoen to Otis H. Cutler; 246 West End Avenue for A. R. Conkling to W. M. Shipley, and for Mrs. Jennie K. Stafford 6 East Forty-first Street, a four-story structure, for business purposes to G. Schwartz.

Big Structure for 45th Street.

A sixteen-story commercial building is to be erected in the 100-foot plot at 23 to 33 West Forty-fifth Street, facing the Harvard Club. The property, which once was acquired by members of the New York Club as a site for a clubhouse, but subsequently abandoned for their present home on Fortieth Street, is owned by the Century Holding Company, Lee & Fleischman, who purchased it last year. Mr. Lee stated yesterday that it had not been decided whether they or a new corporation which was negotiating to acquire the plot would do the construction, but the structure would be got under way shortly, the tenants having already been notified that they were expected to find other quarters.

$180,000 for New Hospital.

Plans have been filed with Building Supt. Miller for the construction of a four-story hospital on the north end of Blackwell's Island in centre, about opposite Seventy-eighth Street, and adjoining the present East Tuberculosis Infirmary. It will in reality be an addition to the infirmary, being 133.10 feet by 31.6 feet in size.

It will be fire-proof and constructed of local stone and blue stone, and will be fireproof. The main feature of the building will be four roof gardens and a solarium in the centre of the roof. J. H. Freedlander is the architect, and estimates the cost at $180,000.

Leases.

Spear & Co. have rented for John W. Aitken the entire five-story and basement building at 38 West Houston Street for a long term to Joseph H. Jones.

Louis Kempner & Son have rented, for Hulbert Peck & Sons, representing Mrs. D. Horgan, the corner store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street, to Joseph Keller.

John O'Brien, who is known as the "millionaire cop," has closed a $200,000 lease on his property known as the Alpha, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 125th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, with stores. It occupies a frontage of 100 feet on each thoroughfare and has been leased by Charles H. Lehman for a term of ten years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 347 to 350, n s, 171.6 ft e of Alexander Av, seven four-story tenements, each on lot 20x100; voluntary sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager, $46,500.

134th St, 340-342, s s, 89.5 ft e of Alexander Av, 42x100, two four-story tenements, voluntary sale, to William G. Sewall, $13,800.

24th St, 331 to 337, n s, 525 ft w of 8th Av, 100x98.9x irregular, part leasehold, four and two story buildings; executor's sale, to Mary A. Ferriss, $73,000.

16th St, 261, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 23x106.5x irregular, four-story tenement; executor's sale, to Mary A. Piercy Realty Co., $16,500.

Tract of 37½ acres and two dwellings at Westfield, S. I., having frontages on McGuire Av and Wood Row Road; trustee's sale, to Anacleto Sermolina, $11,340.

18th St, 334 and 338, s s, 345 ft e of 9th Av, two five-story tenements, each on plot 30x92; trustee's sale, to P. J. Curry, $61,000.

Broome St, 389, s s, 25.3 ft w of Mulberry St, 24.9x106.3; executor's sale, knocked down to J. Morris Cramer, $34,000.

Greenwich St, 47 and 49, w s, 122.11 ft s of Broome St, 45x100, six-story loft building; executor's sale, knocked down to F. G. Du Bois, $69,000.

Linden St, s w corner Evergreen Av, Brooklyn; three four-story tenements; executor's sale, to E. T. Fitzgerald, $44,500.

Madison Av, 1929, s e corner 124th St, 20.6x80, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale, bid in at $22,200.

100th St, 9 and 11, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11x irregular; three-story garage; voluntary sale, to T. J. Goodman, $36,200.

Eldridge St, 74 and 76, e s, 100.1 ft n of Hester St, 50.5x87.6; two five-story tenements; voluntary sale, to Samuel Helliger, $69,000.

Av C, 175, w s, 23.8 ft s of 11th St, 23.8x65, five-story tenement; voluntary sale, to the Rudolph Wallach Company, $15,000.

3d Av, 2,316 and 2,318, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 50x90, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale, bid in at $70,000.

47th St, 41, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale, to Urial H. Tompkins, $85,000.

Madison Av, s e corner of 72d St, 102.2x40x irregular, five-story dwelling; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $150,000.

59th St, 215 East, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement, to the plaintiff, Christina Esselborn, $24,000.

117th St, 306 East, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure, adjourned to Feb. 21.

Cleveland Pl., 19, e s, 102.3 ft e of Spring St, 27x99.3x23.2x99.3, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, adjourned to Mar. 7.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

116th St, 228 West, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x163.7x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adele Blerig, $36,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Audubon Av, 390, w s, 89.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60x irregular, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lucius McAdam, $6,600.

AT 3,156 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

170th St, 412 East, s s, 106.3 ft e of Webster Av, 16.3x100, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Bungag Company, $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Blackwell's Island, north end, for a four-story hospital, 133.10x31.6; city owner; J. H. Freedlander, architect; cost.....$180,000

Right of way, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 264 ft w of Bronx River Av and s of 174th St, two-story concrete signal tower, 17.6x22.8; all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Bernard Naumberg, 32 Broadway.....$1

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Rachel Jacobson to Isaac N. Jacobson, 817 West End Av, Jan. 19; attorneys, May & Jacobson, 13 to 21 Park Row.....$1

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; David Weingarten to Nassau Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, Feb. 7, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Powers & S., 51 Nassau St.....$1

163D ST, 440 West, 25x112.6; Jennie Kuretsky to Maurice Cohen and another, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 15; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 27 William St.....$100

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 175th St, 94x45; David C. Pierce to Samuel B. Pierce, n e corner of 175th St and Crotona Av, Dec. 18, 1911; attorney, M. S. Seidler, 38 Park Row.$1

CHATTERTON AV, 2,227 and 2,229, n s, 37.7 x—; Martin Schoemmell and another to Henry Cohen, 767 Union Av, Feb. 15, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of Melrose St, 50x100; August C. Friedrich to Louis Hubener and another, 364 East 158th St, Jan. 24, (mtg $11,200;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ECLIPSE ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Decatur Av, 50.8x102.4; City Real Estate Co. to William Shary, 512 East 84th St, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELSMERE PLACE, 865, n s, 32x100; Bernard J. Depasse to Charles L. Schwerin, 230 West 97th St, Feb. 15, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St.....$1

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,409 and 1,411, w s, 75x100; Adolph Trube to Peter Doerr, 519 West 135th St, Feb. 13; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

LOT 15, Block 45, map of Section 1, Morris Park; F. Leroy Schwedner to Morris Park Land and Development Co., 11 Pine St, Feb. 14; attorney, Richard D. Morse, 11 Pine St.....$1

LOTS 1,028 to 1,033, 1,228 to 1,230, 1,235 to 1,238, map of Gleason property; Michael Peiffer to Elizabeth Dietrich at Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 14; attorneys, Whalen & Dunn, 206 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 5 and 6, Parcel 9, map of subdivision of estate of William B. Ogden; Mary A. Nally to Fanny G. Whitney, Rochester, N. Y., (mtg $840,) Feb. 15; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 461 and 462, map of Gleason property; People's Trust Co., as trustee, to Maria R. Bua, 6,502 6th Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1911.....$400

LOTS 402 and 403, map Section A, Vyse estate; Patrick Lenihan to Martin Tully, 810 East 173d St, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

N Y & HARLEM R R, e part of Lot 1, map of Charlotte A. Malherbe, at West Farms, 50.5x95.3; Hermann M. Biggs to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30; attorney, O. G. Getzen-Danner, at Grand Central Station, New York City...$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of Fairmount Place, 50x100; Harris Row to Frederick W. Bauer, 709 St. Nicholas Av, Feb. 15, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,008, e s, 35x100; William Landgrebe to Charles W. Roux, 2,013 Hughes Av, Feb. 14, (mtg $28,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$25,000

4TH ST, s e corner of 10th St, 110x161; Margaret E. Hall and others, executors of Ella L. Murphy, Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 8; attorney, Mutual Life Insurance Co., 55 Cedar St...$100

9TH AV, 633, w s, 25x100; Margaret Lemon (or Lernon) to Matilda J. Macculloch, London, England, ½ part, B. & S., Jan. 8; William H. Archibald, 316 West 23d St.....$1

10TH AV, n w corner of 25th St, 40.4x100; Isabella Towle and others to McCabe Hanger Mfg. Co., at East Orange, N. J., Feb 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

17TH ST, 241 East, 17.3x104; Emily D. Hogan to Hermann C. Hoefling, 185 2d Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

35TH ST, s s, 163.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x98.9; Herbert Parsons to Walter E. Lambert, 47 West 38th St, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

35TH ST, 345 West, s s, 100.5x98.9; Margaret Lemon (or Lernon) to Matilda J. Macculloch, London, England, ½ part, B. & S., Jan. 8; William H. Archibald, 316 West 23d St..$1

45TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 41.8x100.5x irregular; Kate Blank to Kate Blank, 997 Union Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Kate Blank to Harry C. Irwin, 6 East 45th St, (mtg $80,000 and all liens,) Feb. 15; attorney, same.....$100

45TH ST, 422 West, 25x100.4; Charles F. de Casanova to Aida Gallatin, at Carmel, N. Y., Feb. 7, (mtg $27,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 235 East, n s, 18x100.5; Antonio Giardina to Carmelo Yanni, 352 East 17th St, one-half part, (mtg $13,000,) Dec. 1911.....$1

53D ST, 121 East, 25x100.5; Fanny Schlesinger to 118 East 54th St. Co., 68 William St, Feb. 15, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 260 West, s s, 16.8x100.5; Samuel Mayers to Isabelle M. Auspach, 260 West 70th St, (mtg $12,000,) Jan. 23; attorney, J. Walter Watts, (United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,) Broadway and 73d St.....Gift

72D. ST, 148 West, s s, 20x102.2; Emma M. Raymond to Anna C. S. Hassey, 46 West 75th St, (mtg $99,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, E. F. Hassey, 46 West 75th St.....$1

75TH ST, 46 West, 20x102.2; Anna C. S. Haasey to Sarah E. Crowell, 147 West 80th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

92D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; George Diechmann to Henry G. Cassidy, 210 McDoncugh St, Feb. 15, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, 210 West, s s, 28.6x100.11; Isabella Hampton and another, trustees, to Society for Relief of the Destitute Blind in the City of New York and vicinity, 890 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, 208 West, s s, 21x100.11; Isabella Hampton to Society for Relief of the Destitute Blind in the City of New York and Vicinity, 890 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

105TH ST, 208 and 210 East, 36x100.6; Harris Mandelbaum and others, to Samuel S. Shreyar, 1,866 3d Av, Feb. 8, (mtg $80,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 318 East, 39.3x125; Dry Dock Savings Institution to Basil Vangredi, 221 West 10th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$100

111TH ST, 253 West, n s, 26x100, with a T to alley, n s to e s 8th Av; Brown-Weiss Realties to Annie K. Mingas, 551 East 18th St, (mtg., $49,000,) Jan. 31; attorney, G. Girard, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

134TH ST, 233 and 235 West, n s, 40x99.11, 5th Av, s e corner of 135th St, 99.11x100; Monson Morris to Monson Morris; 319 5th Av, as trustee; Alanson C. Monson; one-half part, all title, (mtg $25,000,) July 31, 1911; attorney, J. I. Zoetzl, 68 William St.....$23,035

137TH ST, s s, 242 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Monroe W. Theobald and others to William H. Theobald, 218 West 137th St, Feb. 14, (mtg $28,000;) attorney, Arthur M. King, 49 Wall St.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 246.6 ft w of 7th Av, 32x99.11; Clara W. Tillman to Miriam Williams, 76 Bgwne Av, Flushing, L. I., (mtg $13,000,) Jan. 22; attorney, C. W. Tillman, 39 East 27th St.....$1

140TH ST, 55 West, n s, 41.8x99.11; Irene M. Probst to Moses D. Frank, 2 West 72d St, 176 Broadway, Feb. 14, due as per bond; address 176 Broadway.....$30,000

45TH ST 162 and 154 West, s s, 41.8x—; Harry C. Irwin to Kate Blank, 997 Union Av, Feb. 15, (prior mtg $80,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elsman, L. C., & L., 125 Broadway.....$20,000

53D ST, 21 West, 25x10.5; 118 East 54th St. Co. to Fanny Schlesinger, 221 West 55th St, Feb. 15, (prior mtg $17,000,) due as per bond; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St.....$15,000

75TH ST, 46 West, 20x102.2; Sarah E. Crowell to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway, Feb. 15, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$6,000

103D ST, 139 and 141 East, 32x100.1; Sadie Realty Co. to Abraham Nevins, 1,090 7th Av, Feb. 14, prior mtg $11,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Shapiro & L., 119 Nassau St.....$1,500

104TH ST, 208 and 210 West, 49.6x100.11; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of City of New York and Its Vicinity to Fulton Trust Co., 30 Nassau St, Feb. 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$21,000

103TH ST, 318 East, 39.3x125; Basil Tangredi to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorney, T. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$35,500

109TH ST, 304 West, 19x100.11; Andrew F. Murray to Theresa Sidenberg and others, 48 West 56th St, Feb. 15, 5 years; attorney, A. Erdman, 35 Nassau St.....$24,000

155TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Joseph Spektorsky to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, 5; Chambers St, Feb. 15, two mortgages, each $50,000, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 52 Wall St.....$100,000

156TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Sadie B. Shelley to Louis A. Rodenstein, 561 West 125th St, Feb 7, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

Bronx.

CHATTERTON AV, 2,227 and 2,229, n s, 37.7x 108; Henry Cohen to Martin Schoemmell, 2,504 Bathgate Av, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond, Feb. 15; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.....$2,000

COMMONWEALTH Av, e s, 175 ft s of Manslon St, 50x120; Violet Graham to Hugh P. Cogan, 111 East 102d St, Feb. 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Bacheller, 1,126 Walker Av.....$5,000

CRESTON AV, 2,740, e s, 25x91.1x25.1x94.11; William Guggolz to William Rapp, 387 East 155th St, Feb. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto Lackman, 433 East 161st St.....$500

CROTONA PARK NORTH, s e cor of Prospect Av, 25x98.4; Harris Ratner to George A. Lerch and another, executors, Columbus Av and 81st St, Feb. 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

ECLIPSE ST, n s, 50.5 ft e of Decatur Av, 50.8x4x50x102.4; William Shary to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 14, due, &c., as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 461 and 462, map of Gleason property; Maria R. Bua to People's Trust Co., 181 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, due as per bond; attorneys, Wingate & C., 20 Nassau St.....$240

LOTS 402 and 403, map of Section A of Vyse Estate; Martin Tully to Patrick Lenihan, 161 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 14, due Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, E. H. Strickland, 15 Court St, Brooklyn, N. Y.....$3,500

NELSON AV, s s, Lots 124 and 125 and part of Lot 171, map of Century Investing Co.; Hillcrest Building Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Feb. 15, 5 years; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 277 Broadway.....$21,000

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 204th St, 50x64; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to Mary E. Goodwin and another, trustees, 301 West 104th St, 5 years, Feb. 15; attorney, John J. Lenehan, 71 Nassau St.....$30,000

138TH ST, n s, 269.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 75x100; August C. Friedrich to Louis Hubener and another, 364 East 158th St, Jan. 24, (mtg $11,200;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CONVENT AV, 344, e s, 20x100; Katherine C. Herre to Justin L. Miner, 58 West 57th St, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorney, Warren A. Mayon, 35 Liberty St.....2,500

DIVISION ST, 26, n s, 24x85.3; Harris Cohen to Philomena Kompile, 116 East 156th St, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$26,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $26,000, Feb. 14, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$6,000

LAFAYETTE ST, 80, w s, 17.9x65.8; Harry C. Hallenbeck to George W. Moore, 275 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 3 years; attorney, E. A. Hassey, 302 Broadway.....$31,000

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 391.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60x100.6; Lamer A. Cushman to Celia McCann, 401 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 15, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

MANHATTAN AV, 363 and 367, 80x50; George F. Ferris to George L. Kingsland, 62 5th Av, Feb. 5, 5 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$30,000

MANHATTAN AV, 533, 18.5x74; Emil Bachmann to Isaac Frank, 109 West 68th St, Feb. 15, due March 1, 1917, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Kursman & F., 25 Broad St.....$10,000

MANHATTAN AV, 83, w s, 16.8x75; Eva Wright to Daniel McEwen, Jr., trustee at Gloversville, N. Y., Feb. 15, 3 years; attorney, C. Dusenbury, 2 Rector St.....$10,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x100; Stratford-Avon Co. to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $47,500,) March 25, 1910, 4 years, 6 p. c.; address, 206 Broadway.$21,500

WASHINGTON ST, 727 and 729, e s, 36.5x—; Spark L. Dixon to Charles Lanier and another, executors, 30 East 37th St, Feb. 14, 5 years; attorney, F. B. Candler, 48 Wall St..

WASHINGTON ST, 712 and 714, w s, 46x—; 712-714 Washington Street Co. to Bella Cole, 102 West 136th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 6, 1911; attorney, J. D. Wetmore, 5 Beekman St.....$1,500

WASHINGTON ST, 727 and 729, e s, 36.5x—; same to Ella A. Gregg and another, Garden City, N. Y., Feb. 15, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wager & A., 287 Broadway.....$5,000

WEST END AV, 834 to 838, e s, 100.11x100; West End Av, 828, e s, 20 and 55; Julius Tishman to Akron Building Co., 505 5th Av, Feb. 1, prior mtg, $190,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway.....$15,000

WEST BROADWAY, s w corner of 3d St, 100x25; Mary Cavinato to Albina Cavinato, Fort Lee, N. J., Sept. 21, due as per bond; address, Fort Lee, N. J.....$4,000

WHITE ST, 89, s s, 14.8x67.9; Harry C. Hallenbeck to John E. Henshaw, 2,030 Broadway, Feb. 1, prior mtg, $15,000, due as per bond; address, 20 Nassau St.....$8,000

3D AV, 1,587, e s, 25x110; Moses Nusabaum to Berent C. Gerken, 2,685 Briggs Av, Feb. 15, (prior mtg $35,000,) 8 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av..

4TH ST, s e corner of 10th St, 110x161; Ella L. Murphy to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 32 Nassau St. Feb. 15, due as per bond; address, 32 Nassau St....$95,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 36th St, 19.1x61; Frank H. Butler and another, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 222 William St, Feb. 14, prior mtg $25,000, due March 18, 1915; due as per bond; attorney, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$10,000

9TH AV, 578, e s, 39.9—; Timothy F. Paddell to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Feb. 15, 1 year; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 135 Broadway.....$15,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 25th St, 49.4x100; McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Co. to Isabella Towle and others, 17 West 90th St, Feb. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,000

10TH ST, n w corner of 212th St, 99.11x100; Coburn-Gabren Construction Co. to Benjamin H. Stern, 308 West 93d St, (prior mtg $18,000,) Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, B. H. Stern, 149 Broadway.....$5,000

33D ST, 241 East, n s, 15x98.9; Josephine Baust to Frank X. Scherer, 7 East 131st St, (prior mtg $7,500,) Feb. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edwin Steger, 49 Wall St.....$500

35TH ST, 112 East, s s, 16.8x98.9; Walter E. Lambert to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 14, due as per bond; address 176 Broadway.....$30,000

45TH ST 162 and 154 West, s s, 41.8x—; Harry C. Irwin to Kate Blank, 997 Union Av, Feb. 15, (prior mtg $80,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elsman, L. C., & L., 125 Broadway.....$20,000

53D ST, 21 West, 25x10.5; 118 East 54th St. Co. to Fanny Schlesinger, 221 West 55th St, Feb. 15, (prior mtg $17,000,) due as per bond; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St.....$15,000

75TH ST, 46 West, 20x102.2; Sarah E. Crowell to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway, Feb. 15, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$6,000

103D ST, 139 and 141 East, 32x100.1; Sadie Realty Co. to Abraham Nevins, 1,090 7th Av, Feb. 14, prior mtg $11,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Shapiro & L., 119 Nassau St.....$1,500

104TH ST, 208 and 210 West, 49.6x100.11; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of City of New York and Its Vicinity to Fulton Trust Co., 30 Nassau St, Feb. 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$21,000

103TH ST, 318 East, 39.3x125; Basil Tangredi to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorney, T. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$35,500

109TH ST, 304 West, 19x100.11; Andrew F. Murray to Theresa Sidenberg and others, 48 West 56th St, Feb. 15, 5 years; attorney, A. Erdman, 35 Nassau St.....$24,000

155TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Joseph Spektorsky to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, 5; Chambers St, Feb. 15, two mortgages, each $50,000, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 52 Wall St.....$100,000

156TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Sadie B. Shelley to Louis A. Rodenstein, 561 West 125th St, Feb 7, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

Bronx.

CHATTERTON AV, 2,227 and 2,229, n s, 37.7x 108; Henry Cohen to Martin Schoemmell, 2,504 Bathgate Av, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond, Feb. 15; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.....$2,000

COMMONWEALTH Av, e s, 175 ft s of Manslon St, 50x120; Violet Graham to Hugh P. Cogan, 111 East 102d St, Feb. 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Bacheller, 1,126 Walker Av.....$5,000

CRESTON AV, 2,740, e s, 25x91.1x25.1x94.11; William Guggolz to William Rapp, 387 East 155th St, Feb. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto Lackman, 433 East 161st St.....$500

CROTONA PARK NORTH, s e cor of Prospect Av, 25x98.4; Harris Ratner to George A. Lerch and another, executors, Columbus Av and 81st St, Feb. 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

ECLIPSE ST, n s, 50.5 ft e of Decatur Av, 50.8x4x50x102.4; William Shary to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 14, due, &c., as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 461 and 462, map of Gleason property; Maria R. Bua to People's Trust Co., 181 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, due as per bond; attorne

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 163—Matter of Trayna. 180—U S v. 25 Packages of Hats. 181—Carlson Motor Co v. Maxwell-Briscoe Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 185—Smoke v. Penn R R. 15—Chandler v. Sherman. 32—Chaloner v. N Y Evening Post. 227—Addig v. Tull. 62—Johnson v. White.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty calendar. 139—Moran T & T Co v. Sheridan & Co. 7—Banta v. St Bt Yale. 16—Feeney v. Tug Port Chester. 17—Rasmussen v. Atlantic Fruit Co. 73—Am Sugar Ref Co v. Munson S S Co. 25—Erie R R v. Ferryboat Somerville. 27—P. J. Torig Co v. Scow 134. 28—Clyde S S Co v. Barge Leyden. 29—Reise v. McCarthy. 38—Earn Line S S Co v. Howell. 40—Roney v. Wood. 45—Carman v. Tug John K. Gilkinson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Motion calendar. 1—Walkof v. Isaacs. 2—Stambaugh v. Refrugio Syndicate. 3—Mercantile Service v. Rogers. 4—Barry v. Harpoon Castor Mfg Co. 5—G. & C. Merrian Co v. Cupples & Leon Co. 6—Mack & Potter v. Wanamaker. 7—Marguis v. Intl Who's Who Pub Co. 8—U S ex rel Herskovitz v. Henkel. 9—Robinson v. Steam Tug Bulley. 10—Panoulas v. Carey. 11—Pyrene Mfg Co v. Schoeffel. 12—Jackson v. Arthur McMullen Co. 13—Henkel v. Thaw & Shapiro. 14—Harkness v. Scholl. 15—Standard Plunge Elev Co v. Stokes. 16—Harrigan v. Bouvier. 17—Klatz v. Cavviello. 18—Petition Hamburg-American Line S S v. S S Alleghany. 19, 20, 21—Barnes v. Trecs. 22—U S v. Weinig. 23—In re Webster v. Webster. 24—Graves v. Gray. 25—Am Tobacco Co v. Locker. 26—Reardon v. Penn R R Co. 27—Perfection Cooler Co v. Rose Mfg Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Clarke, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ. Court opens to-day at 10 A. M. Motions. Non-enumerated motions. 11—Meeks v. Drummond. 7—City of N Y v. Monague. 8—Same v same. 29—Adler v. Mayper. 30—Howard v. McNulty. 31—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 32—Packard v. Brittain. 33—Matter of Herbert L Fordham, &c. 34—Sterry v. Stgry. 35—Natowitz v. Ind Order Ahawas Israel. 36—Johnson v. Conley Mfg Co. 37—Italian Sav Bank v. De Angelis. 38—Tyndall v. Pinelawn Cemetery. 39—Hannahs v. Hammond Typewriter Co. 40—Luyties Bros v. E Zimmerman & Co. 41—Flick v. Wyoming Valley Trust Co. 42—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Miller. 43—Allen v. Farley. 44—Matter of German Savings Bank. 45—Rotheim v. Greenberg. 46—Kornbluth v. Isaacs. 47—Harris v. Reichenbach. 48—Donohue v. Callanan. 49—Harden v. Hoops. 50—Cohen v. Autokolitz. 51—Mellen v. Athens Hotel Co. 53—Van Valkenburgh v. Van Valkenburgh. 54—Golitzer v. Wolffberg. 55—Lord & Taylor v. Hatch. 56—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co v. F DeK Huyler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions. 1—Scabotti v. Wiener & Kriendell. 2—Pflieghard v. Pieghard. 3—In re Mason. 4—In re Cahill. 5—In re Syassen. 6—In re Nigro. 7—In re Duggan. 8—Bowen v. Havana Elec Ry. 9—Walsh v. La Campagnie Generale Trans. 10—Bateler v. Frank. 11—Barth v. Crause. 12—Perkins v. Saks & Co. 13, 14, 15—Boruff v. Townsend. 16—Horst v. Oregon R R & Nav Co. 17—Same v. Southern Pacific Co. 18—In re Marsak. 19—Jacobs v. Brook Const Co. 20—Gally v. Gally. 21—Fuerst v. Maxwell. 22—Hahnemann Hosp v. West Mt Vernon Realty Co. 23—De Haven v. same. 24—In re Thomas. 25—Sammis v. Sammis. 26—Riley & Price Realty Co v. Nichols. 27—Hawes Von Gal Co v. Hawes. 28—Ogilby v. Ogilby. 29—Foster v. Wait. 30—Doelger v. Hannan. 31—Todini v. Mapes. 32, 33—Morris v. Parker. 34—Batton v. Kantor. 35—Engel v. Douteey. 36—Scholl v. Scholl. 37—Stahl v. D'Ambra. 38—Lindt v. Lindt. 39, 40—Barry v. Uhlig. 41—Scadron v. Roman Baths Co. 42—Keepers v. M Hartley Co. 43—Browning v. Rodgers Co. 44—Schulte v. Petrussi. 45—In re Castle Hill Av. 46—Fajin v. Equitable Hotel Co. 47—Coleman v. Clark. 48—Reubenstone v. Reubenstone. 49—Neuberger v. Neuberger. 50—Pieschmann v. Poschmann. 51—Georgiades v. Gompreckt Sausage Co. 52—Smith v. Arbuckle. 53—Seerck v. Seal Realty Co. 54—In re Empire Life Ins Co. 55—Barnett v. Atlantic Cloak & Suit Co. 56—Redford v. Greenbaum. 57—Greenbaum v. Redbord. 58—Vitale v. Mazzola. 59—Giachelli v. Illinois Surety Co. 60—Tapolsky v. Levine. 61—Cromwell v. Stearns. 62—Rizzo v. Sciezo. 63—Seifert v. Jacobson. 64—Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 65—Pikulin v. Davis. 66—Dey v. Tilley. 67—Feldmark v. Getsler. 68—City of N Y v. Sterling. 69—Fendler v. Marasco. 70—Conkling v. Schilling. 71—Ronner v. Goeltz. 72—Know Auto Co v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 73, 74—Smith v. Rubel. 75—Baron v. Board of Education. 76—Puco v. Pitman Co. 77—Belden v. Record. 78—Ludlam v. Ludlam. 79—Kinsman v. Kinsman. 80—Webb v. Cram. 81—Fletcher v. 416 West 33d St Realty Co. 82—Wilson v. Bracken. 83—Steiner v. Sugarman. 84—Romanow v. Romanow. 85—Wagner v. Rosenblatt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 4790—Weber v. Snyder. 4773—Nash v. Boyd. 4082—London Realty Co v. Lewis Realty & Const Co. 4164—Hoffman v. Froma Realty Co. 4819—Vick v. Vick. General calendar. 1951—Andujar v. Boyd. 2701—Hellman v. Schiff. 1435—Wheeler v. Wheeler. 3753—Butler v. Butler. 3654—Babcock & Wilcox Co v. Leonard. 3846—Wiggins v. De Basco. 3324—Missouri Pacific Ry v. Mercantile Trust Co. 3340—Greek Currant Co v. Jackson. 3345—Barnet v. Geller. 3194—Bullock v. People's Auditorium. 3695—Newgold v. Childs Co. 3740—Avery v. Bimberg. 3747—Marrin v. Marrin. 3704—Springfield Boiler & Mfg Co v. Morell. 3817—Schnolz v. Schon. 3818—Post v. Logan. 3844—Messter v. Hayes. 3597—Thomas v. Thomas. 2505—Standard Trust Co v. U. S. Restaurant & Realty Co. 3082—Barclay v. Barrie. 3336—Decker v. Stillwell. 3639—Levine v. Goldman. 3680—Heyman v. Heiss. 3812—Rutherford Realty Co v. Van Buren. 3842—May v. May. 3863—Gen Cement Products Co v. Cement Appliances Co. 192—Loughran v. Astor. 3698—Butler v. Standard Milk Flour Co. 3820—Neier v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 4002—Racich Asbestos Mfg Co v. Brooks. 2529—Leslie v. Lee. 1121—Gray v. Hoadley. 1185—Zarch v. Zarch. 3642—Folz v. Folz. 30—Colon v. First United Presby Church. 3810—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review. 3832—Ademic v. Kral. 4082—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 3640—Frank v. Mittler. 3154—Schwartz v. Duane. 3699—Taylor v. Taylor. 4026—Vogel v. Vogel. 4025—Witler v. Pfister. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Page, J.—Case on; Part V., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J. State Franchise case. 3554—Mexican Tal Co v. State Board of Tax Com. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—Louis B. Levinson. 2—David Cohen. 3—James J. O'Brien. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Goff, J. 6012—Walsh v. Royal Eastern Elec Supply Co. 6080—Packard v. Winant. 6017—Mishkoff v. Cohen. 6044—Northern Bank v. Wood. 6045—Keen v. Rothwell. 6032—Lamy v. Bagg. 5953—Granat v. Pettit. 6057—Niehaus v. Milbank. 5748—Rich Reinhart Co v. Wolf. 6047—Mayer v. Raudenbush. 4654—Levy v. Jaffe. 6059—Boteler v. Gerleit. 6072—Cranides v. Geller. 6190—Davis v. Munk. 6063—Skinner v. Benziger. 5337—Clapp v. Woolsey. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cohalan, J. 629—Thorn v. Intbor R T Co. 651—E Becker v. Whitridge. 652—Becker v. same. 539—Williams v. Intbor R T Co. 686—Carroll v. N Y, N H & H R R. 635—Stuart v. N Y C & H R R. 686—Katz v. Bklyn Un El R R. 640—Schroeder v. C R R of N J. 589—Hunt v. Linch. 683—Woelk v. Joline. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. same. 881—Crane v. Bklyn Union El R R. 235—Carroll v. Whitridge. 863—Martin v. L I R R. 634—Ludwig v. Int R T Co. 641—Dechon v. Int R T Co. 574—Horwitz v. Joline. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gavegan, J. 3713—Futia v. N Y Transp Co. 8248—Greenwald v. City of N Y. 2737—Lovella v. Kelly. 2666—Sullivan v. City of N Y. 3657—Jones v. Lurie. 3357—Martens v. Reinhardt. 3723—Lawler v. Pitkin & Holdsworth Worsted Co. 3688—Dunsmore v. Greenstein. 3509—Swartz v. City of N Y. 3260—Burke v. Robinson. 6671—Guilford v. George Backer Const Co. 8160—Bobis v. Warbelt Pub Co. 3541—Chapman v. Courtney. 3424—Calhoun v. Wesselhoff. 2826—Duckett v. Hofferberth. 3743—Houck v. City of N Y. 3751—Sherman v. W B Riker & Son Co. 3752—Kammerer v. Liberty Brew Co. 3754—Kluft v. Parkway Amuse Co. 3755—Scott v. Wilkins. 3756—Harms v. Levy. 3757—Same v. same. 3760—Berkofsky v. City of N Y. 3414—Resnik v. Central Taxi Car Co. 3588—Smith v. Rubel. 4485—Roach v. Miller. 3678—Cause v. Roosevelt. 624—Draisin v. Brinn. 3506—Toole v. N Y Livery and Auto Co. 2745—Haskamp v. N Y Taxicab Co. Case on. 3239—Hollander v. Hudson. 3808—Kelly v. Alpi. 3338—Ritkovitch v. Natl Ice Co. 6499—English v. Kivint. 3201—Christ v. Duffy. 3232—McDermott v. Dairy Products Co. 2298—Donohue v. Callanan. 2908—Reiffel v. McLaughlin. 1716—Meeks v. Shulaf. 3762—Dickinson v. Woolverton. 3769—Grund v. Bush. 3770—Hugues v. Adv Press Co. 3771—Lehrer v. Cherry Auto Car Co. 3774, 3775—Mangan v. Collins. 3776—Gritta v. Donnelly. 3777—Gritta v. Donnelly. 3778—Mang v. Williams. 3780—Russell v. W H Hills Co. 3784—Fogelman v. Israelson. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VII., case on; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on; Part XI., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J. Inquest—3191—Gaudy v. Brady. 2154—Rae v. Pioneer Fruit Co. 3965—Grotheer v. Schierenbeck. 3862—Kline Bros & Co v. Potomac Ins Co. 3863—Same v. Mount Royal Assur Co. 3859—Same v. Ontario Fire Ins Co. 3860—Same v. Montreal-Canada Fire Ins Co. 3867—Same v. Anglo-Am Fire Ins Co. 3761—Sandias v. Mustacchi. 4103—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co v. City of N Y. 4144—Marchesini v. Alessandria. 4167—Ure v. Bronder. 4109—Daha v. Green. 3808—Greenberg v. Levy. 3906—Kessner v. Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 4153—Quinlan v. City of N Y. 3084—Railway Elec Power Co v. Westinghouse Mach Co. 4072—Am Pianograph Co v. Smith. 4017—Jacobs v. Bernstein. 4319—Coakley v. City of N Y. 1673—Riemer v. Shapiro & Co. 4104—Schwartz v. Kiar. 4173—Citizens' Central Nat Bank v. Rothschild. 4309—Mandel v. Hopkins. 3961—Warren v. Const Ins Co. 3749—M. Morgenthau, Jr, Co v. Friedlander. 3219—European-Am Bank v. McCaffrey Water Motor, &c, Co. 3672—City of N Y v. Cont Asphalt Paving Co. 5896—City of N Y v. Hardware Pub Co. 4087—McCarty v. City of N Y. 2786—Kingsbury v. Jackson Bros Brew Co. 2884—Nugent v. Gerten. 3678—Kaan v. Magnus. 3924—Shapiro v. Beard. 4285—Reading Metal Body Co v. Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. 3055—Conway, Jr, v. Mac Rae. 4155—Burke & Sons Co v. City of N Y. 1326—Well v. People's Surety Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Terms—Part XII., case on; Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVII., case on; Part XVIII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. James Williams, Margaret Madden, Simon Galinger, Mary A Williamson, Simon Galinger, Henrietta Davis, David Cohen, Catherine M Maher, Elise Gronholtz, Pasquale Antonello, Abraham Bernheimer, Antonio Annunziato, Theodore Sterne, Charlotte R Winter, Jacob Cohen, Gerson Selkowitz, Christ Anagnostopolos, &c, Samuil Lundin, Anna M Arrivabene, John Rundstrom, Simon Bernheimer, August Lachenmeyer, Frederick Augarten, Henry Bischoff, Ann E O'Reilly, James Shanley, Wesley D Barrett, Adele D Miller, John A Ulrich, Elizabeth Van Zandt, Bridget Farrelly, &c, Samuel Schwartz, Bridget McGaully, George F Cummings, John G Dlegan, Ida Dietz, Jerusha W Halsey, Mary Walsh, Rosalie Wachter, Louis Ferretti, Samuel Hawk, Hannah C Wetherbee, Albert Baumann, George R Schieffelin, Adelaide M Nelson, Julia A Jemess, Richard Griffiths, Charles H A Blanck, Eugene L Katzenmayer, Sarah J Walford, Annie Dickson, David H Marks, Mary Phelan, William H Roberson, Elsie S M Mazet, Catharine M O'Brien, Jessie J Smith, Mason G Parker, Albert Guerin, Jue Him, Henrietta Sidenberg, Maria Cella, Mary Burns, Theodor H Nickisch, &c, Sarah E Boyden, Mary B Dun, in the estate of John T Brady, issue of fact. Wills for probate. Jacob Cullmann (1,) Jacob Cullman (2,) Augusta Olson, Martha E Moore, Mary McGovern, James E Reilly, Emilie Mendel, Julia J. Nott, Stevenson B Whitehead, Charles Decker, Edwin N Daugherty, Isaac C Moran, Ernest Queitzch, Emmet Densmore, Edith C Power.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills. Sarah Walbarst, Emanuel Deuzer, John F Quigley, John Faherty, Ellen Walsh, Lawrence E Storey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., McAvoy, J., clear; Part III., Finelte, J., clear; Part IV., Schmuck, J., case on; Part V., Green, J., case on; Part VI., Smith, J., case on; Part VII., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on; Part VIII., Lynch, J., clear. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I, Room, at 9:45 A. M. 5302—Herbst v. Stern. 5760—Mahoney v. Davis. 5867½—Brevoer v. Int R T Co. 5903—Michaels v. Kennedy. 5906—Gatheif v. Anthony Const Co. 5907—Voska, Foeisch & Sidlo v. Levin. 5914—Gilfoy v. Buehler. 4640—Ayres v. Roth. 4594—Dannies v. Giebl. 821—Miller v. Acken. 4881—Mendelsohn v. Penn R R. 5850—Stern v. Saffer. 5843—Syren v. Sheffield Farms, &c, Co. 4380—Petty v. Miller. 5924—Hatfield v. Early. 5926—Ginsburg v. Ballentine. 5927, 5928—Matteschevitz v. Int R T Co. 5929—Freedman v. same. 5930, 5931—Moscowitz v. same. 5932—Frackenberg v. Joline. 5933—Rumaner v. Liberman. 5936—Seckler v. Joline. 5938—Czapleneck v. Urban Concrete Co. 5941—Brown v. Olenick. 5944—Duval v. Centre Realty Co. 5945—Heaslip v. Joline. 5946—Weber v. Lebowitz. 5948—Wechsler v. Steinfeld. 5950—Goldstein v. Joline. 5951—Mandel v. Fraad Cont Co. 5955—Ronan v. Scholz. 5956—Dupraz v. Joline. 5962—Lamagna v. Joline. 5968—Zumbo v. same. 5971—Cohen v. Siegel. 5973—Goldinger v. Morris. 5975—Brandweln v. Int R T Co. 5976—Baron v. Wertheimer. 5978—Neyland v. Gun.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II., La Fetra, J. 3968—Donnell v. Acme, &c, Co. 3996—Ciavanni v. Tolosi. 3843—Smith v. Ettenberg. 3844—Same v. Stamford Lunch. 4008—Rockaway Rolling Mill v. Ross. 3973—Van Horn v. Graham. 4007—McCormack v. Hazard. 3991—Beglikter v. Ratkowsky. 3958—Bennet v. Warren. 4003—Spink v. Bodensick. 4004—Schwartzkopf v. Wick. 4080—Casey v. St Joseph's Home. 4025—Bloom v. Relsman. 3888—Gordon v. Larkin. 3935—Shapiro v. Grand M & D Co. 4011—Solomon v. I O S J. 4018—Cargewich v. Flagg. 4019—Knechle v. Hagen. 4020—Weisman v. Kaplan. 4033—Senior v. Gravure Co. 4037—Walton v. Raymond. 4040—Glasheim v. Schneider. 4045—Bloom v. Hirsch. 4046—Heiser v. Warwick. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Ritter v. Ritter—Phoenix Ingraham. Hall v. Smith—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Mantel and Refrigerator Co v. Borough Cut Stone Co—James T. Brady.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Stapleton, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J.—3,112-3114—Putnam v. Long Island R R. 3231—Gorham v. B H R R. 6506—Downer v. Mendlowitz. 3381—Stover v. B H R R. 3382—Byrnes v. same. 3389—Stephenson v. City of New York. 3390—Degenito v. Dunn. 3392—Utz v. B H R R. 3399—Feeley v. same. 5930—Rex v. Long Island R R. 3201, 3202—Audette v. B H R R. 6054—Jacobs v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 6782—Wertiska v. Wertiska. 2387—Carlson v. McLear Mfg Co. 3402—Leighton v. John H. Robins Co. 3418—Reichard v. B H R R. 3419—King v. Kofod & Hissberg Mfg Co. 3424—Kogonovitz v B H R R. 3426—Leggett v. Nassau R R. 3050—Dahigren v. Chambers. 2850—Lippman v. B H R R. 3270—Ritchie v. Coney I & B R R. 2852—Manahan et al v. Teale, adm. 1208—Stulgatt v. International Cork Co. 3428—La Rose, Jr., v. B H R R. 3430—Stiansen v. Modern Pavement Co. 3432—Goldstein v. Joline et al. 3434—Stumpf v. Waterbury Co. 3442—Colligan v. Rini. The balance of the calendar stands over until Feb. 19. Highest number reached on regular call, 3480.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. 1327—Doogan v. May. 1699—Holzinger v. Aronson Realty Co. 1912—Middleton v. Vernes. 1808—McKee v. Bekelaer. 117—Krupp v. Glickman. 999—Shields v. Shields. 741—Hartwigson v. Harder. 744—Latterlee v. Latterlee. 1166—Friedland v. Friedland. Highest number reached on regular call, 1586.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Sweetland, J. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts. People, &c, v. Dennis Murphy. Same v. Charles Campbell. Same v. John Farley. Same v. Freida Schneider. Same v. Joseph Buglise and Sessa. Same v. Gerald Fitzgibbon. Same v. David Rosenthal. Same v. David Brill. Same v. Richard Dunnellan. Same v. Michael Sante.

Actions triable by the court without a jury. 1644—Green v. Obert. 1649—Bergen v. Boylan. 1694—Sullivan v. Sullivan. 1731—Hunter v. Rice.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. 580—Meguin v. Buchler. 583—Matcrowski v. L I R R Co. 590A—O'Neill v. Schlessinger. 595—Woodruff & Son v. Jamaica Post Office Building. 597—Moller v. Transit Development Co. 598—Bonny, an infant, v. City of New York. 157—Matthews v. B & L I R R Co. 225—Guecca v. Pedersen. 653—Wright v. Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. 845—Kieley v. Rosenthal. 587—Kelly v. Gillen. No reserve calendar. Highest number reached on calendar, 607.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3426—People v. John Andello. 3427—Same v. Emil Reban. 3428—Same v. John Neff. 3476—Same v. Archie McKeil. 3476—Same v. Joseph Palco. 3479—Same v. Lucas Konish.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA A. GROH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL SHENKER et al., Defendants.

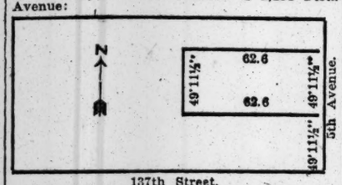
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of February, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) and one-half (½) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) Street with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-two (62) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the centre line of the block between One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) and One hundred thirty-eighth (138th) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-two (62) feet six (6) inches to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
EMANUEL TEPPER, Referee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 2,254 Fifth Avenue:



137th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-seven thousand two hundred ninety-five 67-100 Dollars ($27,295.67) with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $480.71 with interest from February 8th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,798.31 and interest.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
EMANUEL TEPPER, Referee.

AUCTION SALES.

600 KARATS
OF MOUNTED AND LOOSE DIAMONDS, ranging in sizes from ¼ to 4 Karats. Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, February 23d, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-15 Leonard St., by order of the Diamond Exchange of Antwerp, Belgium, and the Banque General Beige, (National Bank of Belgium,) for the purpose of liquidating an insolvent firm. Goods on exhibition Wednesday, Feb. 21st, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogue on application to committee or auctioneer. Goods will be sold without reserve.
Dealers invited.
Committee Representing Bank:
Goldmuntz Bros.,
L. Stern & Co.,
Nebenzahl & Co.,
Goldwasser & Co.,
Friedlander & Bartonowsky.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells evening Oriental goods, &c., for Ackway, 330 West 125th.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR NOTICE that goods have been bought and ordered placed in our name without our knowledge and authority. We hereby cancel all orders, and request any firm having orders to communicate with us. The Oriole Store, P. W. Gundersheimer, Baltimore, Md.

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*La Savoie.....March 7 | *La Touraine..March 28
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT (FORMERLY CIRCUIT) Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order and decree duly made and filed in this cause on the 28th day of December, 1911, notice is hereby given that there has been filed with the undersigned, as Special Master, the accounts of Frederick W. Whitridge, the receiver of the mortgaged property herein, from September 1, 1911, to and including December 31, 1911, such being the accounts of said receiver from the date to which his accounts heretofore filed with the Special Master extended.

And take further notice that the receiver aforesaid has also filed with the Special Master a detailed statement of the mortgaged assets of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of the other assets which have come into his hands as receiver, and which have now been transferred to the Third Avenue Railway Company, and of the liabilities of the receiver, which have now been assumed by the Third Avenue Railway Company, and a balance sheet showing the accounts of the receiver as of December 31, 1911.

And take further notice that included in such statement are statements of the property and assets that were in the possession or under the control of the receiver on December 31, 1911, and that further included in such statement is a list of the claims asserted by said receiver as existing against him or against the trust estate in his possession and a list of his unfulfilled contracts and other obligations.

And take further notice that all objections to the accounts aforesaid and all claims against the receiver or against the trust estate in his hands or that was in his hands, or any part thereof, and all claims against the moneys remaining in the hands of the undersigned as Special Master, must be filed with the Special Master on or before the 18th day of March, 1912. Said objections and claims must be filed at the office of the undersigned, Special Master, at No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice and warning is hereby given that all claims against Frederick W. Whitridge, as receiver, or against the property or estate that has been in his hands, or any part thereof, or against any moneys in the hands of the Special Master, must be filed as aforesaid or else the same and the assertion of the same will be forever barred.

Take further notice that all objections to the accounts aforesaid of the receiver must be filed in the office of the Special Master on or before said date, or else the same will be forever barred.

And finally, let all interested parties take notice that on Tuesday, March 19, 1912, at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, a hearing will be had before the undersigned at his office, in regard to said accounts and all the other proceedings of the recei

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Southern storm has moved northeastward, it being centred Thursday night off Hatteras. During Thursday precipitation was general in the Atlantic States from Florida to New Jersey and high winds prevailed on the Virginia and Carolina Coasts. A disturbance is gradually developing in the Southwest.

Moderate Winter weather now prevails in nearly all sections of the country.

The storm will move northeastward from the Middle Atlantic Coast, skirting the southeast portion of New England, causing northeast shifting to northwest winds and rain or snow followed by fair weather. Moreover, the southwest disturbance will move east and cause unsettled conditions again in the Gulf States with rain either Friday or Saturday. In the West and middle sections east of the Rocky Mountains, fair weather will prevail and temperatures will be comparatively mild in all portions of the country.

Winds along the New England Coast will be northeast, becoming a gale on the south east coast and shifting to northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, high north to northwest, diminishing during Friday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, becoming light and variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have high northeast shifting to northwest winds with snow followed by fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, probably preceded by snow Friday morning south portion; northeast winds high on the coast and diminishing.

New Jersey—Rain or snow followed by fair Friday. Saturday, fair, high northwest winds on the coast diminishing.

Southern New England—Snow or rain Friday. Saturday, generally fair; high northeast winds, shifting to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, probably preceded by snow east portion Friday morning; high north-east shifting to northwest winds, diminishing.

Northern New England—Mostly cloudy and unsettled Friday. Saturday, generally fair; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	24	24	4 P. M.	27	37
6 A. M.	23	28	6 P. M.	28	36
9 A. M.	22	33	9 P. M.	23	34
12 M.	24	35	12 P. M.	19	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for th corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—326-328 East 98th St.; A. Cohen.....$1,500
12:35—541 East 31st St.; Samuel Shapiro...$25
1:30—710 West 181st St.; Hollywood Church.. Trifling
2:06—2,174 3d Av.; Michigan Furniture Co.... Unknown
4:05—209 Forsyth St.; Samuel Faber.....$10
6:45—174 St. Nicholas Av.; Louis Greenblatt.. None
7:15—52 Fulton St.; A. Berensan.....$500
8:15—28 Scammel St.; Max Port.....Trifling
9:15—146 West 47th St.; Somerset Investing Company $100
9:40—568 East 163d St.; James Ready.....$25
9:50—224 East 98th St.; Abraham Dauff..$500
9:55—65 West 102d St.; Ellen McGown..Trifling
9:55—107 St. Mark's Place; unknown.....$5
10:20—2,267 Chatterton Av.; W. Darosnahan.$25
11:25—641 6th Av.; George Lappies.....$50
11:55—343 East 3d St.; Mrs. Grouch.....$200
P. M.
1:35—130 West St.; Behrens Bros.....Trifling
1:35—1,401 Barnes Av.; V. Tolllerri.....$100
1:40—33 Henry St.; Max Finklestein.....$50
2:15—1,043 Park Av.; A. Rles.....Trifling
2:20—64 Suffolk St.; J. Friedmann.....Trifling
2:25—12 East 38th St.; Charles Scribner Trifling
2:30—224 E. 67th St.; unknown.....Trifling
3:00—374 Columbus Av.; Mrs. T. Donohue.. Trifling
3:45—417 W. 31st St.; Penn. R. R.....Trifling
4:00—496 10th Av.; N. Lowenstein....Trifling
6:10—760 E. 155th St.; P. Oester.....Trifling
6:30—412 W. 16th St.; T. McMullen...Trifling
6:40—1,996 1st Av.; Naiail Selvestri.....$25
7:10—414 1st Av.; Tony Coronan.....Trifling
7:25—312 W. 24th St.; Mrs. Bemus.....$50

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

EMILY CHARLES died Feb. 11; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; to Emily L. Charles, her daughter, a legacy of unestimated value; to Emily Charles $5,000, and to George Charles and Howard Charles, sons, legacies of unestimated value.

LAURA B. MARSH died Nov. 24, 1911; left $30,000 realty and $50,000 personalty; the income of $12,000 to Louisa and Julia Baldridge, her sisters; to Ada V. H. Wilshire, her niece, $15,000; to Sophia Gano, her niece, $10,000; to Ida S. Butterfield, niece, $5,000; to Laura Baldridge, niece, $5,000; to Robert, Martha, and Bella Baldridge, $1,000 each; to James R. Minor, nephew, $5,000; to Thomas Minor, nephew, $5,000; to Laura Pearce Wright, grandniece, $5,000; to Caleb M. Van Harnon, nephew, $5,000; to Mrs. Chester Babcock, $1,000; to Mrs. Mary Cober, $1,000; to Mrs. Chester Babcock and Mrs. Mary Cober and their heirs property in Quincy, Ill.; to Lizzie Steele, $200; to Della Coleman, $100; to Michael O'Hanlon, $100; to James Dinwidde, $50; to Caleb P. Marsh, income of the residuary estate.

DANIEL O'BRIEN died Jan. 2; left personalty, $3,700, to her grandchildren.

WILLIAM J. SKELLY, died Jan. 23; left more than $10,000 realty and more than $500 personalty in trust for his son, William J. B. Skelly, till his majority, then absolutely.

JOSEPH MORA, died Feb. 8; left $1,800 personalty to his wife, Beatrice Mora.

WILLIAM F. AHRENS, died May 19, 1911; left $400 personalty to his wife, Sophie K. Ahrens.

CLEMENS MULLER, died Feb. 10; left $100,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; $35,000 each to his wife and daughter, $5,000 each to Julia Hugo Muller, Marion Muller, and Mima S. Richter; $3,000 each to Hugo Kuhlig, Clemens Bruel, and Cecilie Beck, and $2,000 each to Carl Kuhlig, Carl Bruel, and Aurelia Isaacs.

ADELAIDE PEYSER, died Feb. 2; left unestimated realty and $5,000 personalty in shares of unestimated value to his children, George B. Peyser, Nellie Scheyer, Isabella Yager, Julia Friedlander, Selma Morgenstern, and her granddaughter, Sophia Hyams.

WILLIAM R. H. MARTIN, died Jan. 30; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty, equally to his wife and son.

AUGUSTE LOUIS SEVESTRE, died Jan. 21; left more than $10,000 realty and more than $100,000 personalty, principally to his sister, Eugenie Oaksmith, after bequests of $5,000 to Edward Georgiade, $3,000 each to Victoria Georgiade and Louis Tate; $2,000 each to Robert W. Tate and August Sevestre, $1,000 each to Clara Sevestre, Emma Georgiade, and Ruth Tate.

ANNA D. NEWTON left her entire estate to her nephew, Edwin W. Ryerson.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals, under the inheritance tax law, yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of EDWARD O. FLAGG, died Aug. 23, 1911; realty, 358 Lexington Avenue, $14,000, less mortgage of $5,230.28; net personalty and realty, $8,825.82.

Estate of THOMAS EMBERSON, died May 14, 1910; net personalty, $62,365.42, including 125 shares Central Leather stock, $15,500; 105 shares New York Central Railroad Co., $25,643.75; 100 shares United States Steel common, $8,300; 3,000 shares Buchholtz & Co., $9,750.

Estate of ABBY E. DINGLEY, died Feb. 4, 1911; net personalty, $3,155.37.

Estate of KATE CUNNINGHAM, died June 20, 1911; net personalty, $1,456.32.

Estate of JANET LAHEY, died June 23, 1911; realty, one lot at Jamaica, L. I., $800; net realty and personalty, $2,120.72.

Estate of WILLIAM HICKSON, died Dec. 13, 1910; net personalty, $814.51.

Estate of SARAH RODT, died Oct. 16, 1911; net personalty, $5,629.50.

Estate of JOHN H. DRESLER, died July 29, 1905; net personalty, $46,456.22, including 385 shares of stock in German Weaving Co. $19,250; second mortgage on property of German Weaving Co., $25,000.

Estate of JOSEPH GROSNER, died April 17, 1911; net personalty, $80,736.56, including second mortgage on premises, 56 West Eighty-second Street, $3,560.66; second mortgage, 172 West 133d Street, $6,102; 100 shares Metropolitan Bank, $20,000; 128 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co., $7,757.81; 100 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $10,650; 100 shares Chicago & Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, $11,975; 25 shares Union Copper, $6.25.

Estate of CARLO LEONARDO SPERANZA, died June 17, 1911; net personalty, $82,411.49, invested in railroad stocks.

Estate of WILLIAM S. HUMPHRYS, died March 12, 1908; net personalty, $3,742.27.

Estate of MARY McCABE, died July 3, 1905; net personalty, $3,044.80.

Estate of J. EDWIN SMITH; died June 20, 1899; net personalty, $37,921.21, including 300 shares Manhattan Railway Company valued at $40,140.

Estate of EMMA LOUISE CONNELL, died March 27, 1911; net personalty, $1,762.87.

Estate of SARAH KAIN, died Nov. 22, 1905; appraiser was unable to find any estate.

Estate of ABBIE L. HENSHAW; died March 17, 1911; realty, 51 West Twelfth Street, $16,000, less mortgage of $9,000; 149 East Thirty-third Street, $15,500, less mortgage of $10,000; 115 East Thirty-fourth Street, $50,000, less first mortgage of $25,000 and second mortgage of $10,000; 1,056 Lexington Avenue, $29,000, less mortgage of $21,000; 505 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, $5,200, less mortgage of $3,250. Total $62,450 personalty. Bonds and mortgages, $1,039.57; railroad stock and insurance, $15,776.03. Total assets, $82,468.73. Liabilities, $39,285.31. Net personalty and realty, $43,183.42.

Estate of JOHN E. SPAULDING, died Jan. 16, 1911; realty, one lot in Thirty-second Ward, Brooklyn, $626.49; net personalty, $619.56.

Estate of DORIS KNOWLES, died March 24, 1911; net personalty, $3,600.65.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The names of the following persons have been placed upon the eligible list for service in the high schools, temporary licenses having been granted to them:

Assistant Teachers of Elocution.—John B. Schamus, 2 West 120th Street, and Thomas McTiernan, 436 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Junior Teachers of Elocution.—Max Lieberman, 625 Jefferson Place, Bronx, and Virginia A. Griswold, 787 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Assistant Teachers of Freehand Drawing.—Peter A. Schwarzenbach, 247 West Eleventh Street; Ethel H. Averell, 217 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn; Laura C. Ferris, Stamford, Conn., and Winifred M. Pratt, 296 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Assistant Teacher of German.—Amalie L. Althaus, 2,770 Briggs Avenue, Bedford Park, New York City.

Assistant Teacher of Mathematics—Charles Solomon, 181 Martense Street, Brooklyn.

Junior Teachers of Stenography and Typewriting.—Albert Cohn, 54 East 122d Street; Meyer Zinman, 147 Fountain Avenue, Brooklyn; William Flanagan, 76 West 102d Street; Samuel Kleiser, 90 Lewis Street; Lester Cannold, 25 East 112th Street; Elias E. Gold, 60 West 119th Street; Nannie R. Nevins, 116 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn; Hena Mayers, 678 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Elizabeth Riordan, 65 East Ninety-third Street; Rose Adelaide Levy, 700 West 176th Street, and Katharine Duffy, 211 West 121st Street.

Clerical Assistants.—May Brunkhurst, 142 West Sixty-fifth Street, and Edith B. Connor, 352 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

In City Superintendent William H. Maxwell's annual report, submitted to the Board of Education at the Wednesday meeting, the concluding part should read "a good part of the energies of many teachers," instead of "a good part of the energies of good teachers," and "all of these events constituted in their cumulative effects," instead of "all of these events constituted in their accumulative effects."

A part of McCarren Park in Greenpoint will probably be selected for a vocational school. It is purposed later on to establish another such school near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and others on the east and west side of Manhattan.

Luella A. Palmer and Margaret M. Simmons have been appointed as assistant directors of kindergartens. Miss Fannibelle Curtis is the director.

The teachers of the Morris High School have been notified that they will not receive their increases in salary, under the equal pay law, this month.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer—Sergt. George Yunge, 25th Precinct, to Detective Bureau, as Acting Detective Sergeant.

Temporary Assignment—Acting Detective Sergt. John H. Hauser, Detective Bureau, to District Attorney's office. Five days.

Fire Department.

Death—Fireman George P. Farrell, Second, Engine 26, Feb. 13.

Funeral honors ordered for Fireman George P. Farrell, Second—Assistant Foreman Raimund W. Haupt, Hook and Ladder 21, to command detail of sixteen men together with the members of Engine 26, as escort from home, 452 West Fortieth Street, at 9:45 A. M., Feb. 17, to services at Church of St. Raphael, West Fortieth Street, and a reasonable distance on the road to Calvary Cemetery.

CHANGES OF NAME.

JOHN ANDREW S. FUGLESTAD, a draughtsman of 517 West 154th Street, to JOHN F. ANDREWS. Name is inconvenient in business. City Court Justice La Fetra.

MORDUCK BELOCERKOWSKY, a pharmacist employed at Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, and living at 133 West 143d Street, to MARK SELL. He is a native of Tchernitoff, Russia, and wishes an American name. City Court Judge McAvoy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following matters have been approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission:

Request of the Board of Water Supply that the promotion list for third grade stenographer and typewriter be arranged according to the division in which the employes were located on the date of the examination.

Request of the Department of Water Supply Gas and Electricity for an examination for promotion from machinist to foreman machinist in the Brooklyn office.

Action of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning in rescinding the dismissal of drivers Morris Schwimmer, Thomas J. Delaney, Robert A. Tyler, U. S. Green, Edward Scott, and Max L. Bott and assigning them to duty.

Employment of Minnie M. Miller and Mrs. Alice Kelly as nurses in the Department of Health.

Employment by the Law Department of Clinton R. Williams, August G. Klages, and Henry Perrine in connection with the examination of deeds and other conveyances and the searching of titles of lands ceded to the city in street opening proceedings.

The Justices of Special Sessions and the City Magistrates have nearly completed a list of appointees as probation officers from the certified list of fifty-one names. Of the thirty-one men and women who were declared to be illegally holding the position of probation officer, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals that these places are in the competitive and not in the exempt class, only five have been able to hold their jobs. These five are retained by producing evidence that they were appointed before the inferior courts law went into effect on Sept. 1, 1910. Among the fortunate ones is Mrs. Maria E. Hatfield of Brooklyn, who was appointed by the late Magistrate James C. Tighe.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on March 6 and 7 at the New York Custom House for positions of geologic aid and assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey. The examination will consist of two parts, which will be given on succeeding days. Competitors for the position of geologic aid will be examined only in Part I.; competitors for the position of assistant geologist will be required to take both Parts I. and II of the examination. If a competitor attains an average of less than 70 per cent. in Part I. the second part of his examination will not be considered. An applicant who desires to take both examinations need file only one application. Competitors who pass Part I. of the examination will be eligible for appointment to the position of geologic aid, in which the salaries will range from $60 to $100 a month when actually employed; those passing both Parts I. and II. will be eligible for appointment to the position of assistant geologist, in which the salaries will be from $1,200 to $1,620 a year. The salaries in either position will depend on the experience and qualifications of the appointee. The subjects for Part I. will be: Elementary chemistry, physics, and mathematics; translation into English of scientific matter, either French or German; general geology and mineralogy, interpretation of geologic and topographic maps and training, experience, and fitness. The subjects of Part II. will be: Essay on geologic subject, accompanied by drawings; interpretation of geologic maps, economic geology, paleontology, petrology, and stratigraphy. The age limit is twenty years or over on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Col. C. M. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, on Aug. 1 will transfer to an officer designated the duties in his charge, &c., pertaining to Detroit Engineer District, and proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

Capt. J. Hanson, Fourteenth Infantry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. J. C. Castner, Quartermaster, relieved, and assigned to Fourteenth Infantry.

The name of Capt. C. W. Barber, Fourth Infantry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of Capt. P. B. Malone, General Staff, removed therefrom and assigned to Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Capt. H. R. Perry, Twenty-ninth Infantry, detailed to Quartermaster's Department vice Capt. F. W. Van Duyne, Quartermaster, relieved and assigned to Fourth Infantry.

Orders Feb. 7 directing Col. F. B. Jones, Fifteenth Infantry, to proceed to San Francisco, amended to direct him to proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty.

Major W. H. Brooks, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., upon arrival of Major W. E. P. Purviance, Medical Corps, and proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

Transfers: Second Lieut. J. F. Wall, from Cavalry arm to Infantry arm, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. W. B. McLaurin, from Infantry to Cavalry arm, First Cavalry.

Major A. S. Conklin, Coast Artillery, to Washington, D. C., for consultation, thence to New York City on business pertaining to gasoline motors for mine yawls.

Capt. T. L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed to Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. P. Brown, Quartermaster, assigned to Seventeenth Infantry.

Quartermaster, and Major F. H. Lawton, Commissary, revoked.

The Navy.

Lieut. M. S. Corning to the Hancock

Ensigns J. Parker, Jr., and F. Green to the Tonopah.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vulcan and Caesar at Lambert Point, Petrel at Bluefields, and Cincinnati at Chefoo.

Sailed—Castine, from Norfolk for Chesapeake Bay; Saratoga, from Shanghai for Olongapo, and Albany, from Shanghai for Nanking.

The submarines E1 and E2 have been assigned to duty with the Third Submarine Division, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

The New Orleans was placed in first reserve at navy yard, Puget Sound, Feb. 14.

Lost

LOST.—Saturday night, Feb. 3, going from Brooklyn to Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, a gold mounted locket, with stone each side, one with letter "H" engraved; containing portrait of deceased wife; very handsome reward paid finder by Henry Hentz, 22 William St., New York

LOST—A promissory note for $61.25, ninety days, order of the Metropolitan Waist Co., signed by Nathan Goldman of Ocala, Fla., dated Dec. 10. Finder kindly requested to return same to the Metropolitan Waist Co., 71 Scholes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Fox muff on 59th St. or Madison Av. car on Tuesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.; $50 reward and no questions asked for return of same to Rose, 65 Central Park.

LOST—Gold bar pin, two diamonds and pearls, on Tuesday night, between 6:30 and 10:45 P. M., at Delmonico's or in taxis; liberal reward if returned. I. L., 43 5th Av.

LOST—Wednesday, A. I. Namm sample case of dresses, taken by mistake; liberal reward and no questions asked. Hamburger & Levine Co., 1,133 Broadway.

LOST—Enameled button from evening vest, between 92d St. and Waldorf-Astoria; reward offered. W. Miller, second floor Times Building.

LOST—Diamond bow knot, between 96th St. and Madison Av., or 159th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 10, 53 East 90th.

LOST—Platinum and gold strap bracelet, between Hotel Marseilles and Archambault's. Reward at Hotel Marseilles, Apartment 515.

LOST—Wednesday, gold locket, with family pictures, between residence and Subway; reward. Romero, 207 West 84th.

LOST—Mouquin's restaurant, 7:30 P. M., Lincoln's Birthday, new skunk muff; reward. Rundquist, 53 East 58th St.

LOST—Jan. 20, certificate Mass Electric Co.'s B-2658; reward; no questions. M. G. P., 37 West 16th St.

LOST—Black wallet containing $438 and business papers; liberal reward. Brochler, 312 West 145th.

LOST.—Gold fob, initials "E. S. L.," on black ribbon; reward. Leighton, 435 West 123d St.

LOST—A pearl sunburst with diamond in centre; suitable reward. 406 West 147th St.

LOST—Gold cigarette holder, initials "R. P. S."; reward. 2,553 Poplar St., Bronx.

$500 REWARD for the return of a lady's Russian sable fur coat taken from Globe Theatre on Thursday night, Jan. 25, 1912. Reward will be paid upon return of coat to J. W. Dunstan, 24 West 57th St., New York City. No questions asked. Paul A. Sorg.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Small pomeranian black dog at 101 West 78th St.; no questions asked. $25 reward. Smith, 165 West 58th St.

LOST—Collie dog answering name Dannie; liberal reward will be given. Picker, 35 W. 3d.

LOST—Boston terrier, Monday evening; name Reno; reward. 17 West 69th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, Feb. 14.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. 2D AV. "L": Shoes, goods, stockings, nightgown, jumper, towel, &c. 3D AV. "L": Satchel, watch, spectacles, eyeglasses, purses, book, music, gloves, odd glove, petticoat, towel, shirt, neckpiece, muff, cheese. 6TH AV. "L": Railroad ticket, purse, eyeglasses, towels, skirts, napkins, letters, moss, shirt front, glove, book, rubbers. 6TH AV. "L": Key, pencil, case, hammer, fountain pen. 9TH AV. "L": Handbag, suitcase, eyeglasses, gloves, newspaper, letter and picture, letter, SUBWAY: Cane, handbag, pass case, emblem, eyeglasses, recommendations, photo, cardboard, book, shoes, gloves, odd glove, neckpiece, muffs, clothes, veil, apron, overalls, skates, hinges, weatherstrips.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Muff, stockings, wire and batteries, package of frostella, books in school bag, shoes and sweater, photo plates, muffs, French books, shirts, books, two pieces electric battery, linen chair cover, school books, index book, iron music stand, tin plate, package card, ice skates, account books, cane, spectacles in case, pocketbooks, handbags, overalls, shoes, slippers, scarf pin, clothes, story book, books, school books, shirt, underwear, muffs, muffler, bracelet, scarf pin, leather pad for horse, valentines, lady's watch, pair of rubbers, insurance book, package of glass, suitcase, lunch box and book, two bottles of liquor, shoes, magazines, corset, pocketbooks, handbags.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Apply 137 Christopher St. HUDSON TUBES: Grate, gloves, window trimming, pin, books, blue print, bracelet, towels, handbag, stamps.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: 2 umbrellas, 2 muffs, handbag, pair gloves, package.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 23d St. and 7th Av.: Kimona, umbrella, pair slippers, soap box, hairpins, bottle of perfume.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Lodge receipt of P. of A., key, pair woolen gloves, pair glasses, package, laundry, muff.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Seven packages, 1 umbrella, 2 pair gloves.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Pair rubbers, gloves, muff, umbrellas, packages.

FOUND, Feb. 14.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau: Dress suit case, box, package, gloves.

Help Wanted, Female

A SECRETARY required, between 35 and 40 years of age; good health and disposition indispensable; efficient in illness; must be capable and have good memory, and if necessary assist housekeeper; she must write a good hand, and one with a limited knowledge of French would be valuable; best personal references required. Answer A. B., care of Roberts, 1,413 New York Av., Washington, D. C.

BRIGHT, intelligent girl of neat appearance to do filing in office; state experience. J. L., Box 304 Times Downtown.

LADY, well educated and of neat appearance, to sell an article of special value in the home; experience unnecessary; an opportunity for lady of refinement to secure permanent position yielding income from $30 to $60 per week. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

LADY of good address to solicit orders for a modern high-class portrait artist. S 98 Times.

WANTED—A well-educated business woman, over 30, for outside position requiring more than ordinary tact and ability, but pays accordingly; one who can travel preferred. Room 705, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED young ladies between ages of 20 and 35, of good education, to enter nurses training school. For information, address Superintendent of Nurses, 343 East 116th St.

WANTED.—Bright, willing girl to do laundry and assist in housework in apartment; must sleep home; call to-day between 1 and 3 P. M. Campbell, 300 West 107th St.

WANTED.—Good cook as general worker. Apply, Apt. 8E., 318 West 100th St.

Help Wanted, Male

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN wanted in automobile advertising department; one with experience preferred. Apply Box C 55 Times.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, preferably student with experience; write full particulars. C. P. A., Box S 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—By manufacturing concern in Northern New Jersey, eighteen miles from New York; one experienced in foundry practice preferred. S 283 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WANTED.—Call all week, New York office German Silk Co., 47 East 8th St.

HONEST MEN to sell nursery stock; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly. Address Milburn Advertising Agency, Milburn, N. J.

OFFICE AND LITERARY WORK; eight hours daily; $3 weekly; temporary. Room 510, Kent Hall, corner of 116th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply to-day 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. only.

PATENT LAWYER and solicitor as assistant in patent department of industrial corporation; court experience necessary. Address, stating salary expected, Carr, P. O. Box 1,304.

PROOFREADER in book establishment, 14 miles from Boston; excellent working conditions; only those experienced on book work wanted. Apply by letter to The Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.

SALESMAN. — EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO PARTY OF EXPERIENCE TO HANDLE THE WELL-ESTABLISHED LINES OF INFANTS' CAPS, COATS AND DRESSES OF E. STERN & CO. (INC.) STERN, HEINEMAN & HERFF, S. STERN & CO., FOR THE LARGER CITIES OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' cloak and suit salesman wanted with city and New England trade for New York salesroom of out-of-town manufacturer; good opportunity for right man; give full particulars and references.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMAN WANTED.—Experienced, for junior children's wash dresses; one who knows the city department store and office trade buyers. Phenix Dress Co., 145 Greene St.

SALESMEN to handle good selling article of merit in New York and vicinity; liberal terms. Apply National Products Co., 240 West 23d St.

SALESMAN to sell notions and small wares to the waist and dress manufacturing trade; experienced. Cloak and Suit Supply Co., 40 East 14th St.

SALESMAN.—A1 salesman wanted to handle a good live line of lamps on commission; must have experience. Box 145, 3,013 3d Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wanted for Middle West, for cloaks and suits, suits ranging from $14 to $40; best references. C 8 Times.

SALESMAN on medium line of ladies' coats, as a side line, for office trade only; on commission basis; references. S 97 Times.

SALESMAN on women's and junior dresses. Rosenmeyer & Diamond, 109 West 27th St.

SHOE SALESMAN, with experience and reference. Frank Brothers, 224 6th Av.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—First-class brass moulders and iron floor molders; highest wages paid to first-class men. Apply at once, stating experience and wages expected, Box 66, Station A, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Expert jewel maker on V and cup jewels; steady position and good wages. Address Superintendent, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.

$10,000 REAL ESTATE SALESMAN WANTED.
One who can prove up to this earning capacity.
One who can meet on common grounds—social or business—the most prominent people of New York.
The best opportunity in the city is now open to such a man with an old, progressive concern handling the highest class of Suburban Property.
Send particulars, in strict confidence, to TREASURER, Box S 279 Times Downtown.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS.—Brand new proposition; greatest money maker ever offered; sells at sight; you get a sample free. Write A. McPherson & Co., 6 Josephine St., Dorchester, Mass.

Situations Wanted, Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; bright beginner; moderate salary; can operate switchboard. Industrious, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

A YOUNG lady going to Norway wishes a position as nursemaid; wish to leave April 1. Miss Ingeborg Syrstad, Armstead, Mon.

CARETAKER for apartment house; daughter assist telephone; room and salary. Feldscher, 634 West 55th St.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady, highly cultured and educated, accustomed diplomatic society, knowing Continent well, speaking French, German, English perfectly, also Italian, desires post companion, secretary, chaperon, or to manage houses in town and country; artistic, musical, cheerful, age 32; highest social references (New York) given; highest remuneration expected. Address Diplomat, X 4 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young lady as companion or nurse to elderly lady or invalid; understands nursing and care of children. C 106 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—California girl wishes to be companion or secretary to woman of wealth. S 101 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 120 East 12th St.

MANAGING COOK in private family, New York or suburbs, by Scotch, Protestant, young woman; understands French and English cooking; $60 to $70; good city references. Apply by letter, A. D., 207 West 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Bright girl; beginner; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; office assistant; good penman; no agency. $7. S 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience with rubber firm; educated American girl. R. C., S 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, as secretary; intelligent, rapid, and accurate; desires position. C 25 Times.

TRAINED NURSE, stenographer, typist desires position physician's office. S 43 Times.

WANTED.—Dressmaking or sewing of any kind by day; references. Write to C. Lockwood, 157 West 13th St., City.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—EXPERIENCED IN ALL BRANCHES OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT; SYSTEMATIZER, CORRESPONDENT, AND CREDIT MAN; HAS IDEAS AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXCELLENT REFERENCES FROM LARGE NEW YORK HOUSE. Z 140 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; terms moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2981.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books; $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, four years' experience, wishes to connect with a firm of accountants. Y 301 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; some experience; bright; not afraid of work. Stenographer, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Young man, 5 years' experience, wishes connection progressive house. Y 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; 21; German-American; knowledge of typewriting and general office work; excellent credentials of former employer. S 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man (17) assistant bookkeeper or at general office work; had eight months' experience; salary $8. S 266 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-17, intelligent, ambitious, desires employment, with opportunity for advancement. J. B., 242 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

BUYER, &c.—Young man, assistant buyer and manager of a housefurnishing department, desires to make a change after four years with present employer. M. Silk, 276 9th Av., Brooklyn.

DRIVER.—Delivery; 22; experienced; references; $100 security or bond. Walsh, 3 East 105th St.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Stock shipping clerk, 21, good penman, figurer, wants any position with future. Ability, 297 Times Downtown.

GUIDE, &c.—Experienced man in traveling, 30, speaking English, French, and German, as traveling guide or companion; sober, honest; good references. C 24 Times.

HOTELMAN, steward, club manager, 35; good references; city, country. Rich, 321 St. Nicholas Av.

MARRIED MAN of 30 years would work for small salary while learning business to become a salesman. S 291 Times Downtown.

MARRIED MAN desires position as gardener and care of country place; best city references. Box 37, North Side News.

SALESMAN well acquainted with coast trade to carry fur line. Chas. Meshel, 39 East 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Intelligent boy; 7 months' experience; make out bills; good penman; neat; no agents; $7. S 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, rapid, accurate; reference furnished; eight years last place; salary, $18. B 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, trustworthy; $18-$20. S 105 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN, (30 years,) thorough knowledge cattle business from ground up, management, crops, or range, irrigating, correspondence and office work, now in New York, used to hard labor, long hours, and any climate, expert horsemen, highest references, integrity, sobriety, and energy unquestioned, will consider proposition in any country where their work will be appreciated; only responsible principals need answer, with good, solid financial backing, and to them bond will be furnished to any reasonable amount. S 284 Times Downtown.

USEFUL MAN.—English; could make himself generally useful in private Christian family for good home and small wages; city or country. Address B. Taylor, 353 West 21st St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 25, four years' experience with bond house; desires position with business concern offering advancement leading to manager or partnership; where located optional; excellent references; state salary. R 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, possessing good education, thorough business experience, executive ability, seeks responsible position where conscientious work is appreciated; best references; interview solicited. S 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, German, desires position as correspondent; speaks French fluently; salary no object if chance for advancement. C 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Spanish-American, wishes

Situations Wanted, Male

YOUNG MAN desires a position; age 20 years; willing to do anything. Address Sam Goldstein, 888 Union Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, American, 21, bright, quick, desires position in office or outside. S 82 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

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EQUITABLE TO SELL ITS PRESENT SITE

Directors Put Fire-Wrecked 120 Broadway on the Market, Ending Rebuilding Talk.

NO DECISION ON NEW SITE

Judge Day Re-elected President and the Vice President's Place Not Filled—Committees Named.

The Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society decided yesterday to sell the site of the building at 120 Broadway, recently wrecked by fire. The society's holding includes nearly the whole block, and its value is estimated at from $13,500,000 to $15,000,000. The ground was carried among the assets at about the former figure, and since the fire real estate men have expressed the opinion that the valuation was very moderate and that the site would probably sell for more. The building was carried as nothing in the assets.

The Finance Committee was authorized yesterday to sell the land, provided a satisfactory price could be obtained. The offer for sale practically disposes of the possibility of the society rebuilding on the old site. There is a provision of law affecting the right of an insurance company to invest the policy holders' money in a building not needed for its own business, and giving the Superintendent of Insurance some discretion in passing on such a project. This law has not prevented some of the companies from putting up big office buildings, but it might at any time be invoked against a proposed operation of this kind. The old Equitable Building itself was never profitable, and the society was compelled to charge up against itself a heavy rental for its own quarters. The new offices, occupying three floors in the City Investing Building, represent a considerable saving in rent for the society.

No decision has been reached as to putting up a new building elsewhere, but in view of the action of the Directors it is believed that if a new building is erected later on, it will be on land much less valuable and further uptown, and that the structure itself will be of moderate size, to avoid any possibility of its becoming a charge upon the society. There has been talk of negotiations between the Equitable and the new owners of Madison Square Garden.

Officers were also elected at the meeting yesterday. No opposition developed to the re-election of Judge W. A. Day as President, in spite of rumors that have been going around that J. P. Morgan, the controlling stockholder, was disposed to substitute some other man.

The origin of these rumors may have been the fact that Mr. Morgan and Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss have both been in favor of the mutualization of the society, which would put the election of Directors in the hands of the policy holders, and the Directors would name the President. Supt. Hotchkiss has been insistent that the mutualization plan should be carried out before the expiration of his term, but it has been blocked by the fact that it would involve the purchase of Mr. Morgan's stock out of the assets of the society, and this would require several million dollars paid by Mr. Morgan when he bought the stock from Thomas F. Ryan, with interest added. Judge Day, who was Vice President, became Acting President upon the death of Paul Morton, and when he was elected President last year, it was said that he might serve only until mutualization.

No successor to Judge Day as Vice President was elected last year, and the place was again left vacant yesterday. William Alexander was re-elected Secretary and Robert Henderson Actuary. The following committees were elected:

Finance Committee—E. B. Thomas, T. De Witt Cuyler, Frank S. Witherbee, C. H. Zehnder, the President, and the Vice President.

Executive Committee—President, Vice President, C. B. Alexander, W. W. Findley, A. C. Humphreys, Thomas A. Gillespie, Wallace L. Pierce, V. P. Snyder, Thomas Spratt, Samuel Rea, E. H. Outerbridge, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, William Whitman, Henry de Forest, and Charles D. Morton.

Agency Committee—A. C. Humphreys, John D. Kernan, Bradish Johnson, Gage E. Tarbell, and R. H. Williams.

Insurance Committee—Charles D. Morton, C. E. Littlefield, William C. Redfield, W. F. McCook, and E. W. Bloomingdale.

DEAD MAN'S TESTIMONY.

Is Read in Trial of Vitusky, Accused of Blackmailing.

When Charles Vitusky was placed on trial before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Press read the testimony of Louis Blumenthal, the complainant, who was shot and killed on the eve of the trial.

Vitusky is charged with demanding $500 from Blumenthal, who was a blacksmith, at 65 Rutgers Street, and with threatening to blow up his home if the money was not forthcoming. Blumenthal refused to give the money, and then Vitusky, according to the testimony read by Mr. Press, said:

"If you don't sock up the coin I will blow your head off."

Blumenthal went home, and on Dec. 10 his house, at 202 Henry Street, was demolished by a bomb. Nearly all of Blumenthal's testimony was read to the jury, although Mr. Press was interrupted by numerous objections from K. H. Rosenberg, the prisoner's counsel.

Gas Workers' Union Disbands.

Howard T. Keating, special organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who was sent here to organize the Gas Workers' Union, whose attempt at a strike ended in a fizzle, announced yesterday that the union has been formally dissolved.

PLAN PRINTING MERGER.

English Capital Back of Project, Involving More Than $5,000,000.

An English syndicate, through James W. Morrison of London and New York, is engaged in trying to combine from twelve to twenty of the largest printing establishments in this part of the country. The deal involves more than $5,000,000, and already five of the big plants in this city, it is said, are ready to sign or have signed options. These will expire in August, and in the meantime the promoters are working night and day to sign up other houses and get the scheme far enough along to incorporate the company and begin actual operation under syndicate management.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Morrison's efforts were directed at first in getting the printers together to consider the plan of amalgamation and accept the syndicate terms for their plants. In this he was unsuccessful, and now he is endeavoring to get each plant to sign an option, regardless of what each printer may think of the merger scheme.

Mr. Morrison came from England about two months ago and unfolded his scheme to the trade. When he was seen last evening at the Hotel Arlington he refused to discuss the proposed combination. The time is not yet ripe, he said, to discuss the matter for publication. It is reported that the syndicate is headed by an English financier who is a Baron. Even this Mr. Morrison would not admit.

"I am not going to talk about this affair," was all he would say in answer to questions.

The details of the syndicate's plans, however, are well known to the owners of the big printing plants. One of these men outlined the plan yesterday to a TIMES reporter. The syndicate aims not only to consolidate the big plants here, but seeks to purchase plants in Albany and in other cities within a radius of 200 miles from New York. The scheme is for the syndicate to purchase the plants and business, paying one-half value in cash and the remainder of the purchase price to be given, one-third in debenture bonds, one-third in preferred and one-third in common stock of the new concern.

The plan met with such favor that a month ago representatives of about thirty of the larger printing houses met here and listened to Mr. Morrison and discussed details. The result of that meeting was that a committee of seven was appointed to carefully analyze the proposed plan and to report as soon as possible. This committee had several meetings, and the purpose was gone into carefully and viewed from every side. The committee decided adversely, and the proposition was rejected, but its action was not binding upon the individual firms, and since then a number, it is said, have acted favorably in regard to the plan.

In figuring out the terms of purchase, one of the heads of a big printing concern said yesterday, the price to be given was estimated entirely upon the average profits for the last three years, and the value of the plants was not considered. This is said to have been one of the reasons for the adverse action of the committee, for this, it was argued, gave the advantage to the more profitable plants, though some of the less profitable might have better equipment. These were asked to sell at present profits, the increased profits which are bound to come in the next few years being entirely overlooked.

The offer of common stock has a proviso that this stock is not to be divided among the several owners, but is to be held intact for a period of years and to remain as one voting power, that power to be vested in the Trustees to be appointed by the stockholders

The business of each plant, if the plan goes through, will be carried on separately, as now, it is asserted, each under its own Board of Directors and company managers.

The profits of the syndicate are to be found in the application of modern business methods and the conservation of both time, material, and labor. The promoters, it is said, also have in view the purchase of an inkmaking plant, a cloth bindery, a pamphlet bindery, and an electro and photo engraving establishment. These plants are to do the work of the combined printing houses.

It is said that the heads of each establishment entering into the syndicate will remain in managerial positions under salaries to be agreed upon and for a length of time to be determined at the time of signing contracts.

Mr. Morrison has an office in the Fuller Building. He expects to sail for England within two weeks, and by that time hopes to be able, he said last night, to give the status of the scheme and the number of firms who have agreed to enter the syndicate. A consolidation of the printing interests of this city was attempted by English capital about eleven years ago. It progressed so far that a company was incorporated in New Jersey, but the plans came to nothing.

HE ENVIED THE JANITOR.

Whose Salary, $1,380, Was $30 More Than the School Principal's.

Special to The New York Times.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 15.—Principal Grover C. Hart of the Pierson High School, who always thought his $1,350 salary was insufficient, learned recently that he was being paid $30 a year less than the janitor, John McMahon. He presented the facts to the Board of Education and had his salary raised to a figure beyond that which the most aspiring country school janitor is likely to reach. The Principal's ruffled feelings were soothed by the raise. He will now draw $1,600.

Janitor McMahon's income was reckoned by Principal Hart by estimating the rental of the house he gets free at $180. McMahon gets a salary of $900 a year, and received $25 a month for winding the Mrs. Russell Sage clock in the school tower.

POISONED WINE KILLS GIRL.

Little Girl Dies in Convulsions Possibly Due to Wood Alcohol.

Maria Macdena, a girl 5½ years old, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital last night by her father, Giuseppe, who said that the child had been taken very ill after drinking some wine at his home at 168 Thompson Street. The child was apparently suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and was later taken with convulsions and died.

The parents of the child were questioned by Dr. Nicholson, and the matter was reported to the police of the Macdougal Street Station. Detectives are investigating the case on the theory that the child's death was due to wood alcohol which had been placed in the wine.

STERN BROTHERS COMING TO 42D ST.

Firm Will Build Eight-Story Store Opposite Bryant Park, with Frontage on Three Streets.

IS TO HAVE AUTO DRIVEWAY

New Structure Will Be Ready Feb. 1, 1913—Charles Scribner's Sons Also to Move Uptown.

Formal announcement was made yesterday that Stern Brothers had completed arrangements for the removal of their establishment from West Twenty-third Street to a new building to be erected by them on the north side of Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

This important intended removal from the old shopping district of the city was announced exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES about two weeks ago.

The new site includes practically the entire westerly part of the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, with the exception of the Fleischmann Building, at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

Tenants occupying the old buildings on the site, which include the former home of the Harmonie Club, the Spalding Building, and a number of dwellings altered into business lofts, have been ordered to vacate, and it is expected that ground will be broken early next month for a new eight-story structure, which will be one of the finest and most complete of its kind ever erected.

The site for the new store has been leased for a long term of years, and includes a plot of about 40,000 square feet, running from Forty-second to Forty-third Street, owned by Mrs. Louise M. Gerry, who was represented in the transaction by Cruikshank & Co. It also includes the plot adjoining to the east, 130 feet on Forty-second Street, running through to Forty-third Street, and containing something over 26,000 square feet, and owned by the Pentalpha Realty Company, which was represented by Henry D. Winans & May.

This will give the new store a street frontage of 776 feet—234 feet on Forty-second Street, 442 feet on Forty-third Street, and 100 feet on Sixth Avenue. The store, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1, 1913.

The plans, which have been under consideration for many months, were prepared by J. B. Snooks Sons. One of the features of the new buildnig, which will contain about 700,000 square feet of floor space, will be the carriage entrance on Forty-third Street, where carriages and automobiles may drive into the building. This will be especially desirable on wet days. On account of there being no cars on Forty-third Street, carriages and automobiles will have ample room, and on clear days may also wait for their owners on the wide Forty-second Street front. This will avoid traffic congestion.

The new site was selected by Mr. Stern after many others had been given due consideration because of its particularly desirable transportation facilities, being situated close to the new Forty-second Street terminal of the New York Central Railroad. The Forty-second Street crosstown lines, connecting with all lines passing the door, and the Sixth Avenue surface and elevated railroads, McAdoo tunnel, and Subway are all convenient to the property.

It also has the advantage of light from Bryant Park, which is opposite the Forty-second Street front, and the wide sidewalk and roadway made by the recent removal of encroachments on Forty-second Street, besides being within a stone's throw of many of the most prominent hotels.

The quarters now owned and occupied by Stern Brothers take in the property at 28 to 46 West Twenty-second Street, with a frontage of 223 feet, and 9 to 35 West Twenty-third Street, where there is a frontage of 236 feet. This area, comprising approximately 45,000 square feet, is now covered with a six-story building and a modern twelve-story building which was completed only about a year ago by the firm as an extension to their store. The new site has almost double the area of the old place.

Coincident with the announcement of the impending removal of Stern Brothers came the news that Charles Scribner's Sons of 156 Fifth Avenue have purchased the two old dwellings at 597 and 599 Fifth Avenue, owned by Sarah M. Flower and the Roswell P. Flower estate.

The property has a frontage of 53 feet on the Avenue just north of Fifty-eighth Street. A new ten-story structure will be erected on the site this Spring.

TO REMOVE ENCROACHMENTS

Board of Estimate Approves McAneny Resolution Affecting Many Streets.

The Board of Estimate approved yesterday the removal of encroachments on Broadway and certain adjacent streets from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, which was in line with the resolution introduced at the last meeting of the board by Borough President McAneny. The streets affected are Dey, Liberty, Cortlandt, Vesey, and Maiden Lane for their entire length; Whitehall Street, from Stone to Broadway; Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street; Church Street and Trinity Place from Chambers Street to Morris. The encroachments must be removed within sixty days. They include fixed columns, show windows, or signs that extend beyond the building line.

For Improved Municipal Government.

The Municipal Government Association of New York State will hold a dinner at the City Club to-morrow evening. The objects of the association include the advocacy of home rule for cities, counties, and villages by the grant of full powers of local self-government and the substitution of a plan which shall permit the free choice of municipal candidates as opposed to National party nomination. The President of the association is John K. Sague, the Treasurer Sam A. Lewisohn, the Secretary Ralph Bowman. The offices are at 13 Park Row, New York.

COMEDIAN KILLS SINGER.

Tragedy Over Money Thrown on Stage to Burlesque Actress.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—George Stone, leading chief comedian for the "Social Maids" burlesque company, playing at the Standard Theatre this week, appeared in police court to-day on a charge of murder, resulting from a tragedy which grew out of the stage fun the night before.

Max Abbott, whose real name was Max Ototowsky, and whose home was with his sister, Mrs. Rose Freiberg, at 130 East 117th Street, New York, tenor of the Electric City Quartet, is dead from a bullet wound inflicted by Stone. The comedian, according to witnesses, pursued by Abbott and his friends, ran into a shooting gallery two doors from the theatre, picked up a gun, and fired a .22-calibre bullet into Abbott's stomach.

Mrs. Etta Stone, wife of George Stone, and also a member of the company, is the "woman in the case." According to Stone, Abbott insulted her. Two hundred delegates of the National Mantel and Tile Manufacturers, now in session in Cincinnati, attended the performance. One of them threw a 25-cent piece on the stage as Mrs. Stone was leaving. Mrs. Stone believed the quarter was for her, but Abbott, entering the stage at that moment, placed his foot over the money, according to Mrs. Stone. Then the curtain went down on the act.

"That's my quarter," said Mrs. Stone, reviving the incident with no thought of provoking trouble. The company took sides. A blow was struck. Stone was in the mix-up. Witnesses then disagree as to what happened. Stone says that Abbott threatened him. Stone entered the shooting gallery of William Solferinoa after coming out of the theatre and picked up a gun and fired at Abbott. Abbott died early this morning.

T. C. MUNDY ARRESTED.

Englishman Who Figured in Two Divorces Accused by Landlady.

Talbot Chetwynde Mundy, who says he is the illegitimate son of an English Earl, and who married the divorced wife of a brother of an English Earl, was arrested last night in the Press Club by Detective James Dalton of the Charles Street Sation on the charge of defrauding his landlady, Mrs. Harriet Ray of 298 West Twelfth Street, out of $175.

His wife, whose former husband was the Hon. Rupert Craven, District Commissioner of East Africa, a brother of the Earl of Craven, who married Cornelia Bradley-Martin, left Mundy shortly after they came to this country in the latter part of 1909. She was at one time a noted English beauty. She was charged with capturing the affections of Lord Burrill-Barnes, then Mr. Chandos-Poole, in a divorce suit which caused a stir in England some years ago. This was while she was still Miss Inez Broom, and some years before she married and went to Africa, where she met Mundy.

One of the first things that happened to Mundy after his arrival here was a sandbagging in his lodgings at 503 East Fifteenth Street, followed by the theft of several hundred dollars, nearly all the money he brought with him.

Mundy deserted a nineteen-year-old wife, the daughter of a London banker, when he met Mrs. Craven, and she divorced him.

Mundy was released last night on bail.

TO BUY THE CHURCHMAN.

Body of Laymen Now Negotiating for Its Purchase.

Negotiations are now being made, it is said, for the purchase of The Churchman by a number of laymen, following the retirement of Marshall H. Mallory, President and principal stockholder, and Silas McBee, for sixteen years editor of the paper. The Rev. Edward T. Sullivan of Trinity Church, Newton Centre, Mass., will probably accept the editorship.

Roland H. Mallory, Vice President and nephew of the President, said yesterday that any announcement of the sale or of future plans for the paper would at this time be premature. He would not give the names of the prospective buyers, though two of them are known to be Francis C. Huntington, son of the late rector of Grace Church, and George Zabriskie, associated with Trinity Church.

Sold Glandered Horse for Sausages.

Max Glass, a horse dealer of 65 Montgomery Street, was found guilty yesterday in the United States District Court of having sent a glandered horse to Kearny, N. J., where it was to be slaughtered and used for sausages to be sent abroad. Glass protested that he had ordered a boy named Harry Jacobs to take the animal to the dead horse dock at the foot of West Thirty-ninth Street, but he had instead started for the Kearny slaughter house. Judge Hough fined Glass $300.

BANKERS HAVE A DINNER.

Representative Littleton Among Notable Speakers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York, Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, and Bishop Woodcock of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky gave their views of political and business conditions in speeches at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia bankers here to-night. Prominent bankers from all parts of the East were present.

Mr. Littleton declared that he believed in "modern Federal representative Government as the most ingenious as well as the wisest instrument of rule ever fashioned by the hand of man.

"Men who claim themselves progressives to-day are such because they have abandoned this very instrument," he said. "I am an advocate of large corporations. I believe the instrument of big business, rightly used, is the best instrument of all."

Mr. James declared "Socialism is not yet a menace, but only a protest. Its danger lies in applying the rule of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. There never was and never will be an argument for the few that could not be advanced for the benefit of all."

"There is a certain class of business men who do not represent real business, are not honest and do not contribute to business success," said Bishop Woodcock. "They are pessimists. A pessimist is one who blows out the light to see how dark it is."

GIVES UP COAT IN COURT.

Magistrate Makes Man Who Bought Pawn Ticket Return Property.

The evil resulting from buying pawn tickets was demonstrated before Magistrate Herbert in the Tombs Court yesterday when Isidore Goldstein, who lives at Third Street and Second Avenue, was brought before the Magistrate and forced to take off a fur overcoat he was wearing and give it to its rightful owner, Samuel Shapiro of 16 Jackson Street.

A few weeks ago Shapiro took in a man named Nathan Cantor as a boarder, and returned home one evening to find Cantor and all his clothing gone. The matter was at once reported to the police and Cantor was arrested. He pleaded guilty to petty larceny before the Justices of Special Sessions and was remanded for sentence. In pleading guilty, he said that he had pawned all the goods, and announced that he had sold one of the pawntickets to Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. Shapiro went to Magistrate Herbert and had a summons issued for Goldstein, who appeared in court and gave over the coat.

BALTIC

A New ARROW Notch COLLAR

Easy to put on, easy to take off, easy to tie the tie in.

Cluett, Peabody & Company, Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Styles Worth "Coming Miles to See."

Russet Shoes, $3.98

Wonderful Value Worth $6.00

Flat Toe, Wide Shank, Low Heel.

$4.00 Trade Mark Shoes, $2.60

Emerson's, Douglas, Stetson's, Nesmith's

They Will Be Snapped Up at Once.

They are Samples and Factory Rejects.

Russet, Black and Patent Leathers.

Some sizes are missing, but the total variety is large.

"Clothes from Maker to Wearer"

"Yes, Spring Suits at Sale Prices"---Moe Levy

It is not too late to buy heavyweight clothes—there is plenty of shivery Weather left on the calendar and I have a good selection of Winter suits and overcoats at prices you can't overlook. If, however, you are one of the men who need clothes but are thinking of waiting for Spring weights, you don't have to wait.

$20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50 Suits and Overcoats $13.50

I have taken a lot of beautiful Spring weight suits—garments that should be priced at $25—and put them into this sale at $13.50. If you don't want Spring weights, you can choose from a dandy lot of $20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50 medium and heavy weights at $13.50. Every suit made by me and guaranteed just as if you paid full price.

Open Evenings Until 7 o'Clock — Moe Levy — Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

My Only Store, 119-125 Walker St., 3 Blocks East of Broadway, N. Y.

Here Is Your Spring Hat

Our Special Derby For 1912 Is Ready

Browning, King & Co

This hat in style and quality eclipses all our previous efforts, and we honestly believe it to be the Superior of any hat produced at this price. Now on sale at all of our Seventeen Stores:

$3.00

A wide range of proportions to insure a becoming model for every face.

Also Largest Distributors of the Famous Stetson Hats.

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Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. Around the World. NEXT SUNDAY EVE. Pop. Prices. Seats Now. TETRAZZINI assisted by Nahan Franko & Orch. Hardman Piano

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wash. B'day 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Ph. 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10. Bought and Paid For. MATINEES TO-MORROW, Next WED., THURS., FRI. & SAT.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Tues. & Feb. 22. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

CASINO B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tm'w & Wed. Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play, SUMURUN Extra Matinee Feb. 22.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Feb. 22. The play of a Woman's Soul, The Bird of Paradise

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Beginning Next Mon. Seats on Sale. Cyril Scott in THE FATTED CALF. An Optimistic Comedy by Arthur Hopkins.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w 2:15. Sam Bernard in HE CAME FROM MILWAUKEE. Next Week—LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Phone 411 Columbus. And Best Seats $1.00. MAT. TO-M'W 50c, 75c, Matinee Washington's Birthday. MIKAIL MORDKIN. LOPOUKOWA—PAJITZKAIA (Direct from the Metropolitan Opera House) And the Big Musical Entertainment, "VeraVioletta" Classical Cast. ANNETTE KELLERMANN. SUNDAY NIGHT.....BIG CONCERT

Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Feb. 22. Weber & Fields Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Bulls & Stringers."

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow 2:20. THE MILLION. LAST WEEK—LAST MAT. TO-MORROW. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 19. EVERYWOMAN. POPULAR MATINEES TUES. & THURS. ENTIRE ORCH. $1.00. ENTIRE BALCONY 50c.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Feb. 22. 4TH MONTH. LITTLE Balcony $1.00 Fam. Circle 50c Orch $2. BOY BLUE. 100th Performance Feb. 20th—Souvenirs.

WEST END, 125th St., W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 2:15. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER. Next Week.....THE MILLION

GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 2:15. 161st TIME. The biggest success scored by an individual star in 50 years. COHAN and his own Co. in The musical farce triumph, THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Feb. 22. Wed. Mats. 50c.-$1.50. LAST 12 TIMES. and the Musical RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Laugh, THE RED WIDOW

GRAND Opera Ho., 23d St., 8th Av. Mat. To-m'w. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MACUSHLA.

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Ava. Phone 8800 Col. THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD. THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Feb. 23 at 2. SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 30.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. TO-NIGHT 180th TIME. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22. ARLISS in DISRAELI

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT at 8—GIOCONDA. Destinn, Matzenauer, Wickham; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. SAT. MAT. at 2—TANNHAEUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Griswold. Conductor, Hertz. SAT. at 8:15. Special Performance TOSCA. Farrar; Martin, Scotti, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. SUN. EVG. CONCERT. Destinn, Mattfeld; Hensel, Didur. Chorus of 150 Voices & Orch. Cond., Setti. NEXT MON. at 8:15—LA BOHEME. Farrar, Alten; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Con. Sturani. TUES. at 8. PHILADELPHIA-CHICAGO OPERA CO.—CINDERELLA. Garden, Teyte, Beret, Dufau; Dufranne, Scott, Daddi, Nicolay. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini. WED. at 8—OTELLO. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Scotti, Segurola, Bada, Audisio. Cond., Toscanini. THURS. Mat. at 1:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Fremstad, Homer, Alten, Sparkes; Burrian, Griswold, Weil, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz. THURS. at 8—AIDA. Destinn, Matzensuer; Caruso, Gilly, Didur. Conductor, Toscanini. FRI. at 8:15—BARTERED BRIDE. Destinn; Jorn, Didur, Reiss, Witherspoon. Conductor, Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUES., Feb. 20, 8:15—TOSCA. Fremstad; Martin, Amato, Pini-Corsi, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

NEW YORK Theatre, 44th St. and Broadway. Daily 2:30 & 8:30. Seats on Sale. OPENS MONDAY EVE. DURBAR IN KINEMACOLOR

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave. NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS. 5 SUNDAY EVENINGS BEGINNING FEB. 25. Rural England, Ireland, Scotland & Wales, Moscow & St. Petersburg, Germany. Course Tickets $5, $4, $3 and $2.50. Now

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 22d. DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

PHILHARMONIC —Society of New York— JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30. Soloist, ADRIANO ARIANI, pianist. Dvorak Posthumous Symph., 1st time. Sunday Aft., Soloist, Katharine Goodson.

MINER'S 8th AVE. BOWERY BRONX. Bargain Matinee Every Day. ZALLAH'S OWN CO. AMATEURS TO-NIGHT. WILLIAMS' IDEALS. AMATEURS TO-NIGHT. Tom Miner's Bohemians. WRESTLING TO-NIGHT

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Festival of Femininity. 50 Women Stars 50

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. "The Antique Girl," Dinkelspiel's Xmas, Cesare Nesi, Lolo, others.

BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. "Miss California," Chas. Leonard Fletcher & Co., Raymond & Caverly, others.

OPERA TICKETS. FOR ALL CARUSO PERFORMANCES and GOTTERDAMMERUNG and all operas. Tickets for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at Carnegie Hall, Feb. 22, 752 6th Ave., near 43d St. Tel. 50 Bryant.

IRVING PL. To-night & Sat. Eve., ADOLF LINK & GRETE MEYER in "Glaube und Heimath." Special attract., MELLA MARS. Sat. Mat., Adolf Link in "THE MISCHIEFMAKER"

Columbia Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. B'way & 47th. Burlesque —ROBINSON S— CRUSOE GIRLS. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S W. 125th. Matinee Daily. AL REEVES' BIG BEAUTY SHOW. Amateurs To-night. Next Week—THE NEW JERSEY LILIES.

KINEMACOLOR 2:30 & 8:30. Pop. Prices. THEA., 40th, nr. B'way. CORONATION

5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. Nora Bayes & Jack Norworth, Florence Nash, Jos. Jefferson "In 1999," others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 45 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c. Ross & Fenton, Frank Tinney, "My Lady's Fan," Stone & Kalisz, 12 others.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Columbia Burlesquers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 and 30c. 'Alias' JIMMY VALENTINE.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Feb. 22. DOUBLE BILL—AN ALL-STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S Great NOVELTY A SLICE OF LIFE preceded by ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS, in COUSIN KATE.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:20. MARGARET ANGLIN —11 Times Only— GREEN STOCKINGS.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. 9TH WEEK. ELSIE FERGUSON THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND.

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:20. BEST ACTED PLAY IN TOWN. THE TALKER

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. 2:15. "REMARKABLE ACTING."—Telegram. MME. SIMONE playing in English. "THE RETURN FROM JERUSALEM."

PARK 59th St. B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. with The Quaker Girl CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. SURPRISE HIT OF THE SEASON. LOUIS MANN "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. To-morrow, Wed. & Feb. 22 at 2. OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET. TICKETS ON SALE TO APRIL 13.

New Amsterdam W. 42 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. The Trail of the Lonesome Pine WITH Charlotte Walker. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. A GENUINE HIT. GREAT COMPANY, MUSIC, CHORUS. MARIE CAHILL in The Opera Ball

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. Another Cohan & Harris Success. You'll Scream at the Fix of OFFICER 666. With Geo. Nash & Wallace Eddinger

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Feb. 22. EDDIE FOY in OVER THE RIVER." with THE ONLY CABARET ON THE STAGE. MAURICE in NEW DANCES.

YALE GLEE CLUB CONCERT. FEB. 16th. At 8:15 P. M. Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria. Tickets $2. For sale by Tyson's in Waldorf, or James C. Auchincloss. Tel. 5570 Rector. 60 Broadway.

RUSSIAN THEATRE (formerly Garibaldi Theatre,) 81 E. 4th St., 1 block from B'way. Phone 8713 Spring. PAUL NICOLAIEVITCH ORLENEFF and his Russian Players in Repertoire. Friday, Feb. 16, CRIME & PUNISHMENT; Saturday, Professional Matinee, Feb. 17, GHOSTS; Saturday evening, Feb. 17, MICHAEL KRAMER.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW Madison Square Garden Feb. 17-24 Inclusive ADMISSION 50c

CARNEGIE HALL. BURTON HOLMES IN A NEW "PARIS" Sun. Eve. 8:30. Mon. Mat. at 3

David Kessler SECOND AVENUE THEATRE 35-37 Second Av., Cor. 2d St. MAX R. WILNER Presents EVERYWOMAN יעדעמרוי In Yiddish by Permission of Henry W. Savage.

OPERA TICKETS Telephone 5938 Bryant. Broadway Ticket Co., 1440 Broadway, Between 40th and 41st Sts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. ELMO, the Mascian. Aft. and Eve.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mat. Daily, 25c. ROBERT EDESON & CO., FRANK TINNEY, Little Billy, Jere Grady & Co., Melville & Higgins, others.

LECTURES.

GOING TO EUROPE? Double the value by making six lecture tours through the Metropolitan Museum with Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch. Mondays, 10:30. Course ticket, $7.50, at 1 East 40th St. only.

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Third Ave. Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) — 1195 Broadway, Just Below 29th St. — 246-248 West 125th St. (Open Evenings)

$19.50 These Are Clearance Prices $14.50

On Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits & Overcoats

NOT many low-priced garments left—lines broken and Spring goods pressing hard for room—that is why

$50, $45 and $40 Suits, $40 and $35 Overcoats are $19.50 | $25, $28 and $30 Suits and Overcoats are $14.50

My Broadway and 22d St. Store will be discontinued.

Every garment must go.

Here Is Your Opportunity!

$15 and $20	Suits and Overcoats	$10.00
$20 and $22	" " "	12.50
$25 and $28	" " "	14.50
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$35 and $38	" " "	19.75
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